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TOPOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF

TRAVANCORE.

DESCRIPTION.—Travancore (*Mal. Tiruvitankur, Sans. Srivardhanapuri,* the place where the goddess of prosperity resides), the southern portion of the ancient division of Kerala, is situated between 8° 4′ and 10° 21′ North Latitude and between 76° 13′ and 77° 38′ East Longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Native State of Cochin and the British District of Coimbatore, on the east by the Districts of Madura and Tinnevelly and on the south and west by the Indian Ocean. The Extreme length of Travancore from north to south is 174 miles, its extreme breadth 75 miles and its area 7,606·30 square miles. The State is in subsidiary alliance with the British Government to which it pays an annual tribute of Rs. 8,00,000. Compared with other Native States, it is more than five times the size of Cochin and six times that of Pudukotta. It is above seven-eighths the size of Baroda, two-sevenths of Gwalior, one-fourth of Mysore and one-twelfths of Hyderabad or Cashmir. It is smaller than the Principality of Wales by 279 square miles and bears to England and Wales together the proportion of one to eight.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—Travancore is one of the most picturesque portions of Southern India. The mountains which separate it on the east from the British Districts are clothed with magnificent primeval forests, while the belt of flat country, to an average distance of 10 miles inland from the sea, is covered with an almost unbroken mass of cocoanut and areca palms which in a great measure constitute the wealth of the country. The whole surface is undulating, and presents a series of hills and valleys, traversed from east to west by numerous rivers. Nanchanad, with its numerous villages, palmyra groves and extensive paddy fields, resembles in some respects the neighbouring District of Tinnevelly.

Northward, this fertile plain is succeeded by the wooded and rugged surface of the Malayalam country. The rich and variegated tract along the coast is finally contrasted with the mountainous wilds farther inland. The hill scenery has peculiar beauties, among which are the wild, rocky and precipitous acclivities and fantastic forms of the mountains in the southern parts. The valleys are studded with temples and churches. The numerous houses and gardens scattered thickly over the country give it an appearance entirely different from that of the eastern coast.

The hill region is very extensive and is a marked feature of the country. The mountains are of every variety of elevation, climate and vegetation. Certain portions are cultivated by European and Native capitalists by whom the natural fertility of the soil is being turned to the best account. Some of the loftier mountains have a precipitous descent towards the west and are connected on that side with a succession of low hills which diminish in altitude as they approach the coast. Among the mountains a few elevated tablelands are found, which afford pasturage for cattle and enjoy a good climate for a portion of the year. To the north, the mountains rise to an elevation of 8,000 feet. The *Anamalay* mountains are the most important of these. The southernmost peak of note is the sacred *Agastiakudam* (6,200 ft.). One plateau alone (*Eravimalay* or *Hamilton's valley*) is 6 miles long by 3 wide and contains about 10,000 acres of excellent tea and coffee land. Similar smaller valleys are found in the group called the *Kannan Devan Hills.* At the head of the Travancore hills stands *Anamalay* (8,837 feet), the highest peak south of the Himalayas. South of this is the lower region of the *Cardamom Hills* so called from their special product. Still further south are large tracts of forests among which lie the *Ashamboo* coffee plantations. The Hill stations enjoy an excellent climate and are resorted to by Europeans and others during the hot season. *Peermade,* about 50 miles east of Kottayam, was once the residence of a Mahomedan saint from whom the place takes its name. It is over 3,000 feet above the sea and is the centre of the coffee and tea planting indus-

tries. *Ponmudy*, north-east of Trivandrum, is also a sanitarium. The scenery from the heights is enchanting.

Numerous rivers run down from the Ghats and flow by tortuous courses, with high banks and rocky beds, into the back-waters and the sea. Most of these are navigable only near the sea. The most important of these rivers is the *Periyar* rising in the High Ranges, which after a course of 142 miles enters the back water of Kodungalloor (Cranganore). A portion of its enormous volume of water is now diverted into Madura by the Periyar water-works. The *Pamba* (90 miles), the *Kallada* (70 miles), the *Kulakada* (70 miles), the *Muvattupuzha* (62 miles), the *Karamana* (42 miles), the *Thamaravarni* (37 miles), the *Neyyar*, the *Minachil*, and the *Vamanapuram* (35 miles each), are other important rivers.

A succession of lagoons or backwaters, connected by navigable canals, extends along the coast, from Trivandrum northwards, forming a most important means of communication. It extends from Tirur, in British Malabar, to Trivandrum ; between the latter place and Quilon, there rises at Varkalay a high promontory of land, about 6 miles in breadth, the highest portions of which in two places have been tunnelled through and the remaining portion cut open into a canal, thus making the line of water communication complete. A strip of land, from seven miles to about half a mile wide, separates these backwaters from the sea. There are however several outlets to the sea. Alleppey, Quilon and Colachel are important seaport towns.

There are several good cart-roads in the inland parts of the country for local traffic and for communication with Madura and Tinnevelly. Railway communication between the latter town and Quilon has recently been established. As many as five tunnels had to be bored through the Ghats to extend the line from the east coast to this side.

Iron, alum, sulphur, lignite, plumbago and mica exist in the country. There are plumbago mines at Neyyatinkara and Nedumangad and mica mines at Eraniel.

The mountains and forests of Travancore afford some of the best sport to be got anywhere in India. Elephants are numerous. Tigers, leopards, bears, bison, sambur and various kinds of deer abound. Crocodiles infest in large numbers, the lakes and rivers.

The climatic variations of the whole of India may on a small scale be experienced in Travancore. On some of the peaks, the pinching cold of the northern regions of Europe may be felt; lower down, on an elevation between 2,000 and 3,000 feet, one meets with the bracing temperature of England; while a cloudless sky with a clear sun marks the cessation of the heavy monsoons. From January to May which constitute the months of the hot season, there is an intense and oppressive heat which at times becomes so intolerable that some of the taluks then present the aspect of a true equatorial region.

For administrative purposes the State is divided into 33 taluks, which are grouped into 5 districts called divisions.

POPULATION.—The total population of the State as enumerated at the Census of 1911 is 3,428,975. Hinduism is the predominant religion of the State. Its followers constitute about two-thirds of the entire population while Christians form about a fourth and Mahomedans, one-sixteenth. Compared with other States and Provinces, Travancore is the most Christian territory in all India, if we except the sister State of Cochin which has the highest proportion of Christians in its population.

In point of Education Travancore is a head of British India and most of the other Native States, and maintains the position it occupied in 1901. The proportion of literates works up to 150 per 1,000 of the population. Males number 248 per mille of the sex

and females 50. In Baroda there are only 10 persons in 100 of both sexes who are literate, and in Mysore 11. In female education also Travancore maintains this pre-eminence.

IMPORTANT TOWNS.

Trivandrum.—This town forms the southern terminus of the chain of backwater communication. it is the residence of His Highness the Maha Raja and Headquarters of Government. The celebrated pagoda of Sri Padmanabhaswamy within the Fort has made it a great religious centre and attracts pilgrims from all parts of India. The Fort and its neighbourhood constitute the most crowded part of the town. The military cantonment, the Government offices and other public buildings and the residences of the upper classes are picturesquely situated on small eminences each commanding a refreshing scenery of verdure all around. The town is liberally supplied with well-equipped colleges, schools and hospitals. There is a well-laid-out park, with a museum and a menagerie. It has a small seaport; but the vessels which touch it have to anchor at some considerable distance from the shore. (*Population* 63,561).

Nagercoil.—Nagercoil stands within 7 miles of the Aramboli Pass and is the only important town south of the capital. With Nagercoil as the nucceleus, the town comprises a number of straggling villages, *viz*, Kottar, Vadiveeswaram, Ozhuganacheri and Vataseri. Of these Kottar and Vataseri form the trading and manufacturing centres. The town owes much of its improvement and its present position to the efforts of the Christian Missionaries. (*Population* 29,883).

Shencottah.—The head quarters of the taluk of that name lies at the foot of the Ghats on their eastern aspect. The main road that runs through it connects the British town of Tinnevelly with the port of Quilon. There are several coffee estates in its neighbourhood. The introduction of the Railway through its portals is likely to impart a powerful impetus to the development of the town. (*Population* 10,309).

Quilon.—Quilon is one of the oldest towns of the Malabar Coast. Its natural situation and consequent commercial importance made it the cynosure of every foreign power and subjected it in its early days to political vicissitudes of no mean order. Towards the middle of the eighteenth century the State of Quilon, also called Desinga Nadu, was annexed to Travancore. It was one of the greatest ports in Malabar but has now declined to a considerable extent from its high state. With the opening of the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway, however, Quilon now finds herself in direct and easy communication with the towns of the Madras Presidency and is likely to regain her former position as an important commercial centre. The palace of His Highness the Maha Raja on the borders of the Quilon lake, which has come to be known as the Loch Lomond of Travancore, commands an enchanting scenery. Cotton-spinning and weaving and the manufacture of tiles are its chief industries. (*Population* 18,839).

Kayankulam.—This town was formerly the capital of an independent principality of that name. In 1746 A. D., the territory was annexed to Travancore. A well-attended market is held here. Communicating by backwater with Cochin in the north and Quilon in the south and by road with Madura and Tinnevelly in the east, it was a centre of trade during the early days of the Dutch influence. A Syrian Church appears to have been built at the place so early as 829 A. D. (*Population* 5,830).

Alleppey.—This is the most important commercial town in the State. It commands a fine harbour affording safe anchorage for the greater part of the year. Opened to foreign trade towards the latter part of the eighteenth century, Alleppey has long been the premier port of Travancore. It affords a convenient depot for the storage and disposal of hill produce. The manufacture of coir-

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NOTE.—The official dates for closing and opening the Port of Alleppey on account of the monsoon are generally 15th May and 15th September respectively but shipping may commence a month earlier and terminate a month later, at the discretion of the Port Officer.

matting is being carried on, on a large scale. Cocoanut oil mills worked by steam have within recent years been established at Alleppey and the neighbourhood by native capitalists. (*Population* 25,665).

Kottayam.—This town, situated on the banks of the Minachil river, is the centre of the Syrian Christian community and possesses one of the most ancient Syrian churches in all Malabar. It was also the scene of the early labours of the Anglican Missionaries. It exhibits much educational activity and possesses a Second Grade College and four High Schools. The old Syrian Seminary, where English education is said to have been first imparted in Travancore, is an interesting institution. Standing at the portal of communication with the Peermade range of Hills where coffee and tea plantation are worked on a large scale, Kottayam serves as a convenient mart for the exchange of goods. (*Population* 45,141).

Changanacheri.—This town was once the capital of the principality of Tekkumkur. With its subjugation by Travancore its importance waned. Like Kottayam it is a centre of Christian influence and possesses the grandest Syro-Roman Church on the Malabar Coast. One of the best-attended markets in North Travancore is held here, and people flock to it from all parts. (*Population* 17,242).

Parur.—A Rajah of Parur once ruled here before its subjugation by Travancore. It is more or less surrounded by Cochin territory and at one time belonged to it. It was made over to Travancore in 1762 (*Population* 13,782).

THE SRI MULAM POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

Eighth Session.

DEWAN'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,

It is my pleasant duty, under command of His Highness the Maharaja, to welcome you to the Eighth Session of the Assembly. Copies of the Administration Report for 1086—in English and in Malayalam—will, as usual, be placed in your hands. I trust that the Report will enable you to see clearly how the administration was conducted during the year, and I also trust the facts and figures given in the Report will be useful to you in making your representation.

Casualties.

2. Among the high officers of the State, Mr. R. S. Lepper, the Professor of History and Economics in His Highness the Maharajah's College, went on leave in Chingam 1086 and subsequently retired. He was the first occupant of the Chair of History and Economics in the College. Widely read and highly cultured, Mr. Lepper was able, by his great zeal and earnestness, to create in the minds of his students a genuine love for the subjects he taught, and the high ideal of conduct he placed before them was calculated to raise the generaltone of the College in which he served. In the Public Works Department, I grieve to record the deaths of Executive Engineers, Messrs. S. Lysaught and V. Anantanarayana Iyer, both of them officers who, by their good work, had gained the confidence of their Chief Engineer as well as of the Government.

Financial.

3. The year 1086 was, on the whole, a prosperous one. The Revenue, which had been steadily rising for a series of years, again went up, and reached the high figure of Rs. 1,28,09,000. The Expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,18,62,000 ; the result was a Surplus of Rs. 9,47,000. Against this, however, had to be set off four items of Abnormal Losses, which were finally written off during the year, aggregating to Rs. 4,28,000. The net Surplus was Rs. 5,19,000. The Government Balance went up by this amount, *i. e.*, from Rs. 67,46,000 to Rs. 72,65,000. For further details in regard to the transactions of the year, I would refer you to Chapter II of the Report and also to the Appendices II to VI.

Main Heads of Revenue.

4. I shall now proceed to deal briefly with the main heads of Revenue. Taking the "Land Revenue" first, the demand of the year (including the arrears of previous years) was Rs. 38,31,000, out of which the sum of Rs. 36,99,000 was collected, and Rs. 32,000 written off, the recoverable balance at the end of the year being Rs. 1,00,000. This is the lowest balance we have at any time had. The undoubtedly good collection of work of the year was achieved with very little of coercive action, for, though so many as 57,393 demand notices were issued, and though properties were distrained or attached in 956 cases, actual sales took place in only 77 cases. A great deal of attention was paid during the year to Land Records Maintenance work, the results achieved in the Padmanabhapuram and Trivandrum Divisions being good. The administration of the "Forest Revenue" showed satisfactory progress. The forests of the State have, for some years now, been steadily, though slowly, developing. They gave in 1086 a net revenue of Rs. 3,14,000, against Rs. 2,21,000 in 1085 and Rs. 1,67,000 in 1081. There is however one feature in the administration of the Forest Department which has been the cause of some anxiety, *viz.*, the gradual increase, in recent years, of the stocks of timber on hand. The stocks at the depots

rose during the year 1086 from 2,55,300 cubic feet to 3,92,600 cubic feet, *i. e.*, by more than 53 per cent. This question (of the profitable disposal of the stocks of timber in the depots) has been engaging the consideration of the Government for some time, and the conclusion has been arrived at, that the export duty on timber seriously handicapped the sales of the Department; and not only so, but that it also prejudiced the receipts of the Shencottah—Quilon Railway. The Government have therefore recently sanctioned—as a tentative measure for a period of five years—the complete abolition of the export duty on timber of all kinds. Under the head of "Salt", the policy of developing the manufacture of home salt and reducing the import of Bombay salt was continued; the consumption of the former rose by 47,200 maunds, while that of the latter fell by 37,200 maunds, the net increase in the consumption being 10,000 maunds, the net revenue rising from Rs. 9,74,000 to Rs. 10,27,000. In the administration of the "Abkari Revenue", the policy of extending the 'excise system' and of reducing the number of liquor shops was also continued; on the last day of the year, the 'excise system' prevailed over the whole State except in seven taluks of the Kottayam Division and one taluk of the Devicolum Division. The number of country liquor shops, which had fallen from 7,050 in 1083, to 6,537 in 1084, and again to 5,103 in 1085, fell still further to 4,602 in 1086. The number of foreign liquor licenses also fell from 92 to 69. There was no change in the administration of the "Opium and Ganja Revenue", but, in regard to ganja, the British Government recognised that we could claim a rebate of the major portion of the duty levied on the ganja purchased by us in the Madras Presidency. A sum of B. Rs. 7,500 was received from the Madras Government on account of the purchases of ganja made by the State during the year 1910—1911. The "Tobacco Revenue" recovered to a great extent from the set-back it had had in 1085 on account of the dislocation which had occurred in that year in the trade in Jaffna tobacco. Taking all branches of the "Excise Revenue" together, *viz.*, "Abkari", "Opium and Ganja" and "Tobacco",

the net revenue rose from Rs. 21,63,000 in 1085 to Rs. 24,57,000 in 1086. In 1081 the net revenue was only Rs. 18,60,000. The increase of revenue has been due to the more scientific system introduced and more rigorous administration of the Department enforced in recent years and the consequent suppression of illicit practices. The facilities for *consumption* have in no way been increased. On the other hand, the number of country liquor shops was, as already stated, reduced during the year by 501, and the number of foreign liquor licenses also fell from 92 to 69. The main changes in the administration of the "Customs Revenue" were that a large number of articles—17 in all—was removed from the export list and export duty on several other articles was also reduced. Rules were passed for regulating the free export of oil and punnac manufactured in Travancore, out of copra imported from outside, and rules were also passed for the free re-export of goods once imported into, and for the re-import of goods once exported from, Travancore. I have referred elsewhere to the action taken by the Government—since the close of the year—in abolishing completely the export duty on all kinds of timber. The net revenue from "Customs" rose from Rs. 11,91,000 to Rs. 12,74,000. The net "Stamp Revenue" was Rs. 15,08,000, against Rs. 14,56,000 in the previous year.

Legislation.

5. The legislative business transacted during the year is given in detail in the Report. I would here specifically refer only to the Marumakkathayam Bill, as this was the subject of considerable discussion at the last Session of the Assembly. You may remember that, in closing the last Session, I assured the Nair Members of the Assembly that the representations made by them on the subject would receive careful consideration. Since then, a Committee, consisting of officials and non-officials belonging to the Nair community, considered those representations and recast the Bill, which was then introduced into the Council. The Council affirmed the principle of the Bill and referred it to a

Select Committee. The latter having, in due course, reported on the Bill, the report was considered by the Council recently at two special sittings, and the Bill now awaits final reading. In some respects, the Bill, as finally shaped by the Council, differs from the legislation originally proposed, the changes being, however, mostly intended to meet the wishes of those who felt that, while reform was undoubtedly necessary, the original Bill went further in that direction than was needed. To the more go-a-head members of the community, I would point out that, in a matter of social legislation like this it is the duty of the Government to defer to the wishes *even of a minority objecting to a change*, provided that such minority is not quite an insignificant one. In the opinion of the Government, the Bill, in the form it has now assumed, provides for a very substantial instalment of reform, and we have every reason to think that it will be a perfectly workable measure.

Election to the Legislative Council.

6. You are aware that His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to allow the Members of this Assembly to nominate to four of the non-official seats in the Legislative Council. Agreeably to this practise, the Members of the Trivandrum Division will now meet under the Presidency of their Dewan Peishkar and nominate, for His Highness' consideration, a person for the seat vacated by Mr. A. Sri Narayanan Tampi in the Council.

Police.

7. There was some improvement in the administration of the Police Department, due mainly to the strenuous work of the present Superintendent, Mr. George. A scheme for the reorganisation of the Department, submitted by the Superintendent recently, is now pending the consideration of the Government. I would say, on behalf of the Government, that we recognise the great importance of placing the Police Department on a thoroughly satisfactory footing and that we shall not grudge the expenditure necessary for doing so, but I would also point out that successful

Police work depends quite as much on the active sympathy and co-operation with the Police, of the law-abiding classes of the population, as on the efficiency of the Police themselves.

Criminal and Civil Justice.

8. There was nothing noteworthy in the administration of Criminal Justice, to which it is necessary to call your attention. Under the head of Civil Justice, I would refer to the circumstance that the volume of fresh original litigation rose slightly during the year, from 51,312 cases in 1085 to 52,266 cases in 1086. The original civil litigation in the State has been steadily advancing for now several years, but not, however, to the extent which people probably imagine. In comparing the volume of such litigation in any one year with that of any other year, we should not fail to take note of the population as well in the two years. Taking, for example, the ten years' period between 1076 and 1086, it is true that, during this period, the volume of original civil litigation advanced from 37,365 cases to 52,266 cases, but the population of the State also increased during the period from 29,52,157 to 34,28,975. Taking the volume of original civil litigation *with reference to the population*, there was, in 1086, one suit for 65 persons, whereas in 1076 there was one suit for 79 persons. This represents an increase of about 21 per cent over a period of 10 years. The volume of original civil litigation in Travancore can hardly be deemed excessive when it is compared with that of some of the more advanced British Districts. For example, in 1910, Tanjore had one suit for every 48 persons, and North Malabar one for every 39. Several other Madras Districts were only slightly better than Travancore. Tinnevelly had one suit for every 70 persons. In the Madras City, it was one for 26. The Government do not by any means wish to minimise the evils of litigation, but it has to be remembered that, with the advent of new ideas, the increasing inadaptability of the Marumakkathayam system of holding property and the growing complexity of life, *some* increase of litigation is probably inevitable, and it is by no means certain that the

increase visible in Travancore during the last ten years is a particularly unhealthy sign. In any case, the Government do not hold with those who are for reducing the facilities open to litigants. The policy of choking off litigation seldom pays in the long run. A large volume of the civil litigation of Travancore is, however, of a petty kind, which it is probably a waste of judicial power to get disposed of even in the lowest of the regular Courts, I mean the Courts of the Munsiffs. For example, in 1086, out of the 51,617 original suits filed in the Courts of the Munsiffs, so many as 38,004 were suits for the recovery of monies, and of these, so many as 25,471 suits were of a Small Cause nature and were for sums of not more than Rs. 50. The Government have felt for some time that it would be probably well if some means could be devised by which petty money suits could be disposed of in the localities where they arose, and with this object in view, it has been resolved—agreeably to the suggestion made by several Members at the last Session—to introduce tentatively the system of Village Panchayats. A Bill is being drafted for the purpose which, it is hoped, will, in due course, become law. The success of the scheme will of course depend, firstly, on the law being a thoroughly workable one, and secondly, on the places tentatively selected being particularly free from those factions and caste and racial antipathies which, in Travancore, as elsewhere, poison public life and seriously handicap the progress of the people.

Registration.

9. The number of Registration offices remained the same as in the previous year, but the total number of documents registered rose by about 8,000, and the average per office was 3,633. The receipts of the Department rose very slightly, by about Rs. 2,000, the expenditure however going up by about Rs. 6,000. The result was that the ratio of the expenditure to the gross income, which had risen from 30 per cent in 1083, to 31 per cent in 1084, and again to 34 per cent in 1085, rose to 35 per cent in 1086. It is in contemplation to increase the number of the offices

and to improve the pay of the officers of the Department, specially in the lower ranks, and it is anticipated that, as a result of these changes, the ratio of the expenditure to the gross income would still further go up, notwithstanding the revision in the scale of fees recently sanctioned.

The Agricultural Department.

10. The Agricultural Department continued to do good work under its capable and enthusiastic Director. One of the most promising signs of the time in Travancore is the increasing interest taken by the people in agricultural matters. The work of the Department has, so far, been greatly facilitated and popularised by the co-operation of leading ryots all over the State. I would specially refer, in this connection, to the good work being done at Kayankulam, where the virulent disease affecting the cocoanut trees is being combated with considerable success. The ryots there have followed the lead given by the Agricultural Department with commendable zeal and perseverance. Local Committees have been formed for the purpose of popularising the measures (for the eradication of the disease) introduced by the Department. The Government have reason to hope that, if these measures are persisted in for another five or six years, this disease, which has been with us for over a quarter of a century, and which latterly has assumed in several places a virulent form, will be wholly a thing of the past.

Other Industries.

11. The information given in the Report regarding the industries of the State, other than Agriculture, is necessarily meagre, for the reason that no General Industrial Survey of the State has yet been done. This question, as also the connected question of Technical and Industrial Education, have been engaging the consideration of the Government for some time, but definite action has not yet been decided upon.

Public Works.

12. The outlay on Public Works during the year amounted to Rs. 25,65,000, of which the Chief Engineer spent Rs. 22,78,000, and the Maramat Department Rs. 2,87,000. The outlay incurred by the Chief Engineer in the previous year was Rs. 24,99,000, so that there was a reduction in the expenditure by him of nearly Rupees two and a quarter lakhs. The Public Works Department suffered much from short-handedness, during the year, and the entire Executive staff had to be reorganised and strengthened. It is anticipated that, as a result of this action, the Department would spend more in future years than it had been able to do in the past; also, with the stronger staff we now have, it should be possible to get a better return for our expenditure than hitherto. It is a matter for satisfaction that, even during 1086, notwithstanding the short-handedness of the Department the Chief Engineer succeeded in spending practically the full allotment for "Communications". The outlay on "Communications" rose from Rs. 8,12,000 in 1085 to Rs. 8,63,000 in 1086, *i. e.*, by more than half a lakh. There can be no doubt that, for a long time to come, the Department will have to devote a great deal of its attention to the development of communications, especially in Middle and North Travancore. Referring to this subject, the Chief Engineer has written as follows to the Government:—"Looking to the future, I must say that, "while I can foresee a very large increase under 'Buildings' if "the projects of the Darbar Physician, and in particular of the "Director of Public Instruction, are to be carried out, my opinion "is that, for the proper development of the country, improvements "in "Communications" are needed more. The broken nature of "the country calls for much work on roads and bridges, and while "on the one hand the extension of the road system, which has "extended very little during the last fifteen years, is absolutely "necessary if the country is to develop, on the other hand, more "than two-thirds, to put it at a low figure, of the bridges on the ex-"isting roads will have to be renewed in the near future to satisfy

"the requirements of the present day traffic. There is hardly a "bridge, of those built before 1896, that was ever intended to " carry more than a country cart, so that, even if they are not "unsound, they are obsolete. The Forest Department must "have Traction Engines, but there is not one of our roads on which "they can be used. A Company is running omnibuses to Nager-"coil; but Kuzhithurai bridge will have to be closed at an early "date for renewal. No heavy load can be taken along the Quilon "Shencottah or Trivandrum-Shencottah roads, while the state of the "bridges in the Trivandrum-Quilon road is such that the Division "Officer has to be specially addressed every time a large motor "goes over it. As regards the road extension, it is all but at a "stand-still. A few miles are opened every year; that is all. "The road system of the country is, to all intents and purposes, "practically what it was when Mr. A. H. Jacob left although in "the meantime the population has increased by thirty per cent and "the revenue by more, and land values have increased fourfold. "As regards the canal system, its condition is a reproach to the "State. The *vallam* traffic is enormus and steamer traffic is "developing fast. But the boats are continually in difficulties. "There should be a channel four feet deep from Trivandrum to "Cochin; the cost of dredging should be met by tolls, which, "falling as they ultimately would on the merchandise, would be "nothing in comparison to the benefit given. It seems to me that "expenditure on these lines would tend more to the development "and benefit of the State than money expended on building."
The Government note that, at successive Sessions of the Assembly, the majority of the representations made, relate to the need for new roads or to the improvements necessary in the existing ones. There can be no doubt that a great deal has to be done in this direction, and the Members may rest assured that, if it is not possible to give effect to their wishes as rapidly as they probably desire, it is not on account of any want of appreciation by the Government of the needs of the country in the matter of communications, but it is because of the circumstance that, with the limited volume of spare

money at our disposal and the limited staff whose services we can command, progress has necessarily to be somewhat slow.

The State Railway.

13. The amount paid by the Government to make up the guaranteed interest on the State Railway was Bh. Rs. 1,66,000, against Bh. Rs. 1,71,000 in the previous year. There can be no doubt that the traffic of the Railway is developing, though slowly, as will be evident from the fact that the guaranteed interest paid by the Government has been going down for a series of years:—

1080	Bh. Rs.	2,78,000.
1081	„	2,19,000.
1082	„	2,38,000.
1083	„	1,78,000.
1084	„	1,88,000.
1085	„	1,71,000.
1086	„	1,66,000.

It is anticipated that the cancellation of the export duty on timber, referred to by me *supra*, will give a stimulus to the traffic of that commodity going over the Railway.

His Highness' Government have not yet received the plans and estimates for the extension of the State Railway from Quilon to Trivandrum. The authorities concerned have been asked to expedite the same.

Vaccination.

14. There was a substantial increase in the volume of Vaccination work, the total number of vaccinations performed rising from 1,58,834 to 1,74,631. By an amendment to the Town Improvement Committee Regulation, passed during the latter part of 1085, the Government took power to make vaccination compulsory in the towns governed by that Regulation. In exercise of that power, vaccination was made compulsory in Nagercoil from the 1st Chingom 1086. The question of extending compulsory

vaccination to a few other towns is now under the consideration of the Government.

Town Improvement Committees.

15. Three new towns were brought under the Town Improvement Committee Regulation during the year, so that, on the last day of the year, the number of towns governed by the Regulation was eight in all. The Committees on the whole did good work, and the way in which they have been developing local taxation is, in the opinion of the Government, a particularly healthy sign. The amount realised by local taxation during the year was Rs. 34,372, against Rs. 18,137, which was the amount so raised in the previous year. The Government grant to the Committees fell from Rs. 46,644 to Rs. 38,157. The aggregate expenditure incurred by the Committees rose from Rs. 55,842 to Rs. 62,261, and their aggregate closing balance also rose, from Rs. 11,361 to Rs. 21,629. The policy of the Government in regard to the Committees is to leave them a considerable latitude of action in the management of their affairs. The grants given to them from the General Revenue are now fixed amounts, which it is not likely that the Government would hereafter increase. On the other hand, as the Town Funds are quite apart from the State Balance, and as the Committees have been given the fullest possible assurance that the monies raised by them and their balances are wholly at their disposal, the way is now open to the people in each town to improve their condition. In deference to the wish expressed by more than one Member at the last Session of the Assembly, the Government have recently passed rules granting to the ratepayers in the older towns of Trivandrum, Nagercoil, Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam, the privilege of electing almost all their non-official members.

Medical Relief.

16. The number of Sirkar hospitals remained the same as in the previous year, namely 21, but that of the dispensaries

rose from 23 to 28, the five new dispensaries being Kothamangalam, Ettumanur, Chengannur, Adur and Kayankulam. Every taluk in the State has now a hospital or a dispensary, and several have more than one. The expenditure on the Medical Department rose from Rs. 3,59,000 to Rs. 3,78,000.

Education.

17. The information regarding Education given in Chapter VII of the Report is, I believe, pretty full. I do not propose to say much on that subject here. Education was one of the subjects discussed at considerable length at the last Session of the Assembly. The representations made by the Members then have been considered and dealt with by the Government in an order issued last November. I would content myself with saying that, whatever the hardships caused in individual cases, the result of the changes made during the last two or three years has been not only to increase the control of the Department over education, but also to increase the *efficiency* of the instruction imparted in the schools generally. The Unrecognised Schools in the State are an undoubted source of weakness and the Government consider the substantial reduction in the strength of these schools, referred to in para 198 of the Report, as one of the most healthy signs in regard to Education. The policy of simultaneously improving the quality of Education and of increasing its volume is of course involving the Government in heavier expenditure year after year. The net expenditure rose from Rs. 5,89,000 in 1085 to Rs. 6,23,000 in 1086, and a great deal more of increase is anticipated in the near future.

Devaswoms and Charities.

18. A detailed Budget was, for the first time, framed for the Devaswoms, and this rendered the audit of the expenditure on them more efficient than it had previously been. The net expenditure on the Devaswoms fell from Rs. 10,28,000 to Rs. 10,02,000,

This result was achieved notwithstanding the rise in prices and the increased expenditure involved in the purchase of rice and other provisions. The expenditure on Charities, which had fallen from Rs. 6,45,000 in 1084 to Rs. 4,95,000 in 1085, fell still further, to Rs. 4,46,000 in 1086, and this notwithstanding the rise in prices already referred to. The reduction achieved in two years has been two lakhs of rupees.

The Census.

19. The Fifth Decennial Census of Travancore was taken on the morning of the 11th March 1911. The operations were conducted by Dewan Peishkar Mr. N. Subramania Iyer, who had conducted the Census of 1901 and who was therefore in a position to utilise fully the experience gained on that occasion, in his work in 1911. The population in 1911 was 34,28,975, against 29,52,157 in 1901, the increase being 16·1 per cent.

After the Address in English was read, the Malayalam translation of the same was taken as read. Copies of the Address, in English and Malayalam, were then distributed among the Members and others present. The Assembly adjourned at 1–15 P. M., to meet again the next day at 11 A. M.

The consideration of all the subjects being over, *Mr P. Kesava Pillai,* B. A., B. L., Member, T. I. C., Quilon, addressed the Dewan as follows.

Sir,

On behalf of the Members of the Eighth Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, I respectfully beg of you to convey to His Most Gracious Highness the Maha Raja, our feelings of pro found loyalty and deep devotion to His Highness' Person and our gratitude for the many and varied blessings we enjoy under His Highness' Beneficent Reign.

2. We also request you, Sir, to accept our sincere thanks for the sympathy and patience with which you have always listened to our representations and the desire you have always shown to understand fully and correctly the wants and the grievances of the people of the State. To many of our representations made in this Session you have already given favourable answers. The Proceedings published from time to time on our representations in past Sessions convince us that such of our representations, as have not yet been finally disposed of, will hereafter receive your close attention.

3. We specially thank the Government for allowing the Assembly to nominate a member for appointment to the Legislative Council, in confirmation of the precedents of previous years. This is a privilege we highly value.

4. Also, the liberal act of the Government in giving, for the first time, direct representation to the Pulayas, a class who have been hitherto labouring under peculiar disabilities, is a recognition of the really popular character of this Assembly, and we have to refer to it with grateful appreciation.

5. We do not propose to refer in detail to the various measures of the Government of which mention has been made in the interesting and instructive address which you have been pleased to deliver on the opening day ; but we feel that we should not allow

this opportunity to pass without specially congratulating His Highness' Government and yourself on the success which has attended their continued efforts to improve the financial condition of the State. We are sanguine that the substantial increase which has been made to the Public Revenue will enable the Government to devote hereafter larger sums for purposes calculated to open up the country and to promote the material, intellectual and moral well-being of the people. We crave leave, in this connection, to refer, with special joy, to the impending extension of the State Railway to the Capital, and we venture to hope that the time is not far off when the Government, with their improved finances, will go in for a larger Railway policy than was feasible in the past.

6. The extension of the principle of local self-government by giving to the inhabitants of the older towns, the privilege of electing to the Committees their non-official members, the establishment of new Committees in other towns, and the appointment of a Committee to draft a bill for providing Village Panchayats, are other matters the announcement of which we have received with gratefulness.

7. Your cautious and very sympathetic attitude has enabled the Marumakkathayam Bill to pass through its second reading in the Legislative Council, and we hope that, ere long, this Bill, (which has behind it the full support of the community which it affects) will become Law.

8. In regard to other matters connected with the General Administration, we have a word to say, and that is that, by substantially increasing the pay and prospects of the subordinate services in all departments, and by effectively watching and stimulating the work of public servants all over the State, you have infused a spirit of greater activity and system into the whole administrative machinery.

9. In conclusion, we beg to give expression to the fact that, as much by particular beneficial acts of administration, as by your

general sympathy, by your statesmanship, by your great accessibility, and above all by your admirable personal qualities, you have won for yourself the high esteem, the admiration and the gratitude of the people of Travancore.

The Dewan gave the following reply.

GENTLEMEN,

It will give me great pleasure to submit to His Highness the Maha Raja your message of loyalty and devotion.

2. In regard to the matters referred to in my opening address, in the proceedings of the Session which has now lasted for over a week, and in your final address, I do not propose to say anything in detail here. As you observe, specific answers have been already given to several of your representations, and with reference to the others, the policy hitherto pursued, of giving them close attention and of issuing later on orders on them, will be continued. In regard to so many and such varied subjects, as are referred to year after year in the Assembly, it will not be possible for any Dewan to answer all of them satisfactorily on the spot. I know that the members themselves do not expect such answers. What is needed is that the matters should receive full and careful consideration, and I note, with gratification, the statement made by you that you feel assured, from the experience of past years, that such of your representations as have not yet been finally disposed of will, in due course, receive the close attention of the Government.

3. In regard to the improvement in the Finances, which has taken place in recent years, I would again repeat what I have said on several previous occasions, that this improvement is the cumulative result of a number of changes initiated by the Government since the commencement of 1904, and for which therefore the credit (so far as it is due to the Dewan) is due quite as much to my two immediate predecessors as to myself. I share with you the hope that, in many directions, His Highness' Government will

in the future, be able to promote the well-being of the people to an extent not possible when, year after year, the Finances were closing with a deficit. At the same time, I would caution you, at the very outset, against undue optimism in this direction; for, though the Finances have been balanced, though most Departments of Government have been already reorganised, and though in ordinary years a substantial surplus is assured, there are some directions in which expenditure is not only inevitable but will grow largely in the near future, and they will probably absorb all the spare funds at the disposal of the Government. Firstly, I would refer to the Debenture Loan of Rs. 118 lacs outstanding on the security of the State Railway. This loan is repayable in 1945 and a sinking fund has to be provided to enable us to repay the loan in that year. This will absorb two lacs of rupees every year. Secondly, the rapid growth of educational activity in the State is entailing rapidly increasing expenditure. The *net* expenditure on Education (I mean the gross expenditure minus the income derived from fees, etc.) rose from Rs. 5,46,000 in 1081 to Rs. 6,23,000 in 1086, or on an average by Rs. 15,400 per year. The increase hereafter, will however, be *very much more rapid*. That increase will, for the next few years, be not less than a lac of rupees per annum. Thirdly, there is the pressing demand for more roads all over the State, the cry that the opening up of new roads is not keeping pace with the development of the State in other directions. The satisfaction of this need will entail a substantially larger outlay on the P. W. Department. I mention these things, to indicate to you generally how the position is likely to be during the next few years. Of course, His Highness' Government can have no other wish than to spend their surpluses in promoting the well-being of the people, but the volume of progress anticipated may possibly be put by you too high. I am anxious that you, Gentlemen, should, from the very outset, take a sober view of the possibilities of the future.

4. About the Marumakkathayam Bill, you assure me that this important piece of legislation—in the form it has now

assumed—has behind it the full support of the community which it affects. This expression of your opinion will considerably strengthen the hands of the Government and enable us in due course to pass the Bill into Law.

5. The question of Local Self-Government is a difficult one. After careful consideration, it appeared to the Government that it would be wise to proceed, as far as possible, on lines already laid down. Hence the recasting of the Town Improvement Committee Regulation, the increase in the number of Town Committees, and the grant to the ratepayers in the older towns of the privilege of electing practically all their non-official Members. This policy will be continued and will accustom the people in a large number of places to conduct their local affairs. The only new departure is the contemplated introduction of Village Panchayats to dispose of petty civil suits. It is with some hesitation and some misgiving that the experiment is about to be started. Its eventual success will rest with you.

6. And lastly, my sincere thanks are due to you for all that you have said of me and my work. In addition to that, the Members have been to see me personally to express to me their appreciation for what they are so kind as to call my sympathetic attitude towards the Assembly and my good work in the State. Gentlemen, if any success has attended my work in Travancore, that is due to several causes, which I think that I should not hesitate to mention now. First and foremost, I had, all through, the entire confidence and full support of His Highness the Maha Raja. *Without that, I could have done nothing;* and I gladly take this opportunity to express publicly what a deep debt of gratitude I owe to His Highness for the support and guidance I have had at his hands and for the uniformly kind and considerate treatment he has accorded to me. Secondly, I should like to mention the co-operation and help I have had from all Departments of Government. To many of you, who have not seen the working of the administration outside Travancore, it will be gratifying to know that, in point of efficiency and honesty, the

Public Service of this State need *not* fear comparison with that of any place outside it. No Dewan can hope for success unless he succeeds in securing the active sympathy and co-operation of his Heads of Departments. That help and that co-operation has been accorded to me in full measure by my officers, and I feel very thankful for it indeed. And thirdly, I would say that the Assembly has contributed most materially to help me in my work. Capable as the Members mostly are, and unsparing in his exertions as I know every one of them is, few of you probably realise adequately the important part you are playing in the Administration of the State. The Assembly comes indeed only once a year, but the representations of the Members control the policy of the Government in numberless ways, great and small, till the Assembly comes again. The great strength of the Assembly lies in the circumstance that it does not aspire to do anything beyond its province; what it does do, it does very effectively indeed.

7. The object of His Highness the Maha Raja, when he sanctioned the constitution of this Assembly, has been stated clearly in G. O. No. 640, Political, dated 1st October 1904. I would here quote para 1 and 6 of that order :—" His Highness " the Maha Raja has had under consideration the desirability of " affording an opportunity to the people of expressing direct " to the Government their wants and wishes and representing their " views regarding the administrative measures adopted by the " Government from time to time. This would enable the Govern- " ment to learn first hand how the action of the Government " affects the people and to have the benefit of their suggestions " regarding the measures that may be necessary to promote " administrative efficiency and to ameliorate the condition of the " people. With this object in view, His Highness has been pleased " to command that an Assembly of the representatives of the " land-holders and merchants in the country to be styled 'The " Sri Mulam Popular Assembly of Travancore' should be " constituted.

* * *

"The object of His Highness in calling this Assembly into "existence is solely to give the people an opportunity of bringing "to the notice of the Government their requirements, wishes or "grievances on the one hand, and on the other to make the policy "and measures of the Government better known to the people, "so that all possible grounds of misconception in regard to the "action of the Government may be removed. His Highness "trusts that this Assembly will be the means of enabling His "Government and the people to understand each other better and "that thereby the cause of good government will be advanced "and the well-being and contentment of the people better "promoted."

8. You would thus see that the object of the Assembly is two-fold, firstly, to enable the Government to know clearly what the wants and wishes of the people are, and secondly, to enable them to explain to the people what the objects are of the administrative measures introduced from time to time. Having had the privilege of presiding at five out of the eight Sesssions of the Assembly, I have no hesitation in saying that it has most fully answered the purpose for which it was organised. High as was my opinion of the Assembly even when I first come to the State, I am free to confess that I probably underrated its scope for usefulness at the outset. It has been my experience that the representations made by the Members on the measures of the Government have generally thrown a flood of light on aspects of questions which neither the Dewan nor the Head of the Department concerned ever thought of. That the Assembly has been so useful is due to two circumstances, and I specifically mention them, though they are probably obvious circumstances, because it is so vital that they should always be borne in mind. Firstly, there is the circumstance that the Members have never been actuated by any spirit of hostility towards the Government, by any spirit other than an anxiety to make their point of view understood. I can recall numerous instances in which difficult questions, some of them questions closely affecting particular classes or particular

areas, or even the whole State, were discussed with remarkable sobriety, and it has often struck me as wonderful that men, comparatively unused to public life, men who have come straight from their villages and from their business, should display such a close knowledge of the matters put forward by them, and should make their representations with so much freedom on the one hand and with such an absolute absence, on the other hand, of anything which can be construed to be disrespectful or discourteous towards the Government. I hope, Gentlemen, that this spirit will always animate the Members of this Assembly. I hope that, for all time to come, they will, while giving the fullest and freest expression to what they feel, remember that their function is to *inform* and *instruct* Government, not to embarrass us or put us in the wrong. The second vital thing is of course that your representations should be fully heard and carefully considered. That you realise how important this is, is evident from the fact that you have repeatedly thanked me—not only in this but also in previous Sessions—for what you are so good as to call my patience and my sympathy. For this I can claim no particular credit. *It is of the very essence of the constitution of the Assembly that its Members should be fully and patiently heard.* It is inevitable, when representations are made in regard to measures of the Government, either in contemplation or which have been passed, that the Members should point out without hesitation how they feel in regard to those measures, and they should not hesitate to say so if they feel that the Government have gone wrong or are going wrong. No Dewan will take criticism like that except as a valuable help to his work, except as a valuable means for enabling him to understand points of view which have escaped his attention. You need have no apprehension that this policy, of giving you the fullest and freest opportunity of making your representations, will ever be departed from. In regard to the other matter, namely, giving careful consideration to those representations, this also is of the essence of the Assembly. If every order of the Government is a final thing, it follows that no

representations are needed in regard to anything that has been done. This of course is absurd. The very circumstance that you are permitted to criticise—and criticise fully and freely—action already taken by us, may be taken to indicate that, if you *convince* us that the action is wrong or that it requires revision, we are prepared to modify the action taken.

9. I have spoken at such length, Gentlemen, of the purpose with which the Assembly was started and of the policy the Government have adopted in regard to it, because I am anxious that you should not lose sight of these things, or, by aiming at something different, reduce the great usefulness of what you have. To me personally, it will be a source of deep thankfulness, in the time to come, to feel that during the period that I was privileged to deal with this Assembly, it has ever been my aim to improve its usefulness, to raise its tone, to instruct and inform its Members, so far as I may, and above all to maintain the most cordial relations between His Highness' Government and this Assembly. Next of course to my loyalty to His Highness the Maha Raja, which I have always considered as paramount over every other consideration next of course to His Highness' confidence, which will always be to me a priceless possession, I shall base my claim to the good wishes of the people of Travancore on the circumstance that it has ever been my endeavour to befriend their Assembly.

The proceedings of the Eighth Session of the Assembly were then brought to a close, and the Assembly dissolved at **2-15** P. M.

CALENDAR

AN EPHEMERIS FOR THE YEAR 1913

ADAPTED TO THE MERIDIAN OF TRIVANDRUM.

Trivandrum Observatory.

Longitude	5*h.* 7*m.* 59*s.*=76° 59′ 45″ East.
Latitude	8° 30′ 33″ North.
Deviation of the compass	0° 42′ 19″ East.
Dip ... ...approximately... ...	2° 30′ South.
Height above the sea	197 feet.
Mean temperature of the air in the shade ...	77°·81 Fah.
Mean temperature of evaporation in the shade...	73° ·42 Fah.
Mean atmospheric pressure	29·681 inches.
Mean vapour pressure	0·778 inch.
[illegible]	0·812.

[illegible]

[illegible] however only an average yearly fall of 61·52 inches, exhibiting a [illegible] in the quantity of rain. The average number of rainy days has remained yet pretty equal; 137·8 for the 27 years from 1838, 137·5 for the 16 years from 1865, and 138·0 for the whole period of 43 years (1838–80). But as the observations extend only over a short period and are confined to but one place, it would be premature to predict any continued decrease.

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* This result is obtained from 43 years' observations (1838—80).

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES FOR THE YEAR 1913.

Golden Number	14
Epact	22
Solar Cycle	18
Dominical Letter	E
Roman Indiction	11
Julian Period	6626

Jewish Era (Com. October 2, 1915)

Mohamm[illegible] [illegible]a (Com. November 30

Malabar Era (Com. August 16, 1913)

ENGLISH AND MALABAR MONTHS

ENGLISH			MALABAR
1913.			1088—89.
January	....	1	18th Markali or Dhanu, 1088.
Do.	....	13	1st Tai or Makaram.
February	....	12	1st Masi or Kumbham.
M[illegible]	....	14	1st Panguni or Meenam.
[illegible]		[illegible]3	1st Chittrai or Medam.
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]aikasi [illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	...	15	1st Markali or Dhan[illegible]
[illegible]	....	31	17th Markali or Dhanu.

original is torn off

ENGLISH AND CORRESPONDING MALABAR YEARS

ENGLISH.	MALABAR.	ENGLISH.	MALABAR.	ENGLISH.	MALABAR.	ENGLISH.	MALABAR.
1801	976-7	1830	1005-6	1859	1034-5	1888	1063-4
1802	977-8	1831	1006-7	1860	1035-6	1889	1064-5
1803	978-9	1832	1007-8	1861	1036-7	1890	1065-6
1804	979-0	1833	1008-9	1862	1037-8	1891	1066-7
1805	980-1	1834	1009-0	1863	1038-9	1892	1067-8
1806	981-2	1835	1010-1	1864	1039-0	1893	1068-9
1807	982-3	1836	1011-2	1865	1040-1	1894	1069-0
1808	983-4	1837	1012-3	1866	1041-2	1895	1070-1
1809	984-5	1838	1013-4	1867	1042-3	1896	1071-2
1810	985-6	1839	1014-5	1868	1043-4	1897	1072-3
1811	986-7	1840	1015-6	1869	1044-5	1898	1073-4
1812	987-8	1841	1016-7	1870	1045-6	1899	1074-5
1813	988-9	1842	1017-8	1871	1046-7	1900	1075-6
1814	989-0	1843	1018-9	187[illegible]	1047-8	[illegible]	[illegible]
1815	990-1	1844	1019-0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1816	991-2	18[illegible]	[illegible]-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18[illegible]	992-3	[illegible]	1021-2	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1818	993-4	1847	10[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
181[illegible]	994-5	1848	1023-4	[illegible]	[illegible]	1906	[illegible]
[illegible]	995-6	1849	1024-5	1878	1053-4	1907	1082-3
[illegible]	996-7	1850	1025-6	1879	1054-5	1908	1083-4
1822	997-8	1851	1026-7	1880	1055-6	1909	1084-5
1823	998-9	1852	1027-8	1881	1056-7	1910	1085-6
1824	999-0	1853	1028-9	1882	1057-8	1911	1086-7
1825	1000-1	1854	1029-0	1883	1058-9	1912	1087-8
1826	1001-2	1855	1030-1	1884	1059-0	1913	1088-9
1827	1002-3	1856	1031-2	1885	1060-1	1914	1089-0
1828	1003-4	1857	1032-3	1886	1061-2	1915	1090-1
1829	1004-5	1858	1033-4	1887	1062-3	1916	1091-2

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar month	Malabar date.	SUN Rising (Trivandrum Mean Time)	SUN Setting (Trivandrum Mean Time)	MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rises morn.	MOON Souths morn.	MOON Sets aft.
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Thur.	1	MEDOM or CHITTRAY.	19	5 45	6 9	24·54	2 18	8 21	2 24
Fri.	2		20	5 45	6 9	25·54	2 55	9 0	3 7
Sat.	3		21	5 45	6 9	26·54	3 31	9 40	3 50
Sun.	4		22	5 45	6 9	27·54	4 7	10 20	4 35
Mon.	5		23	5 44	6 9	28·54	4 46	11 3	5 23
Tues.	6		24	5 44	6 9	29·54	5 28	11 49	6 13
Wed.	7		25	5 44	6 9	0·94	6 14	aft. 0 30	7 8
Thur.	8		26	5 43	6 9	1·94	7 5	1 34	8 6
Fri.	9		27	5 43	6 9	2·94	8 0	2 33	9 6
Sat.	10		28	5 43	6 9	3·94	9 0	3 32	10 5
Sun.	11		29	5 43	6 10	4·94	10 1	4 32	11 1
Mon.	12		[illegible]	5 43	6 10	5·94	11 1	5 29	11 54
Tues.	13		[illegible]	5 42	6 10	6·94	11 59	6 23	morn.
Wed.	14	—	[illegible]	5 42	6 10	7·94	aft. 0 54	7 13	0 44
Thur.	15	EDAVOM or VYCAUSY. 1088	[illegible]	5 42	6 10	[illegible]·94	1 43	8 2	1 [illegible]
Fri.	16		[illegible]	5 42	6 10	9·9[illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible] 50	[illegible]
Sat.	17		[illegible]	5 42	6 11	10·94	3 34	9 39	[illegible]
Sun.	18		5	5 42	6 11	11·94	4 29	10 30	[illegible]
Mon.	19		6	5 42	6 11	12·94	5 25	11 23	[illegible]
Tues.	20		7	5 41	6 11	13·94	6 23	morn.	[illegible]
Wed.	21		8	5 41	6 11	14·94	7 23	0 19	6 [illegible]
Thur.	22		9	5 41	6 11	[illegible]·94	8 21	1 17	7 11
Fri.	23		10	5 41	6 12	16·94	9 17	2 15	8 8
Sat.	24		11	5 41	6 12	17·94	10 8	3 10	9 4
Sun.	25		12	5 41	6 12	18·94	10 54	4 2	9 57
Mon.	26		13	5 41	6 12	19·94	11 37	4 50	10 47
Tues.	27		14	5 41	6 13	20·94	morn.	5 35	11 34
Wed.	28		15	5 41	6 13	21·94	0 16	6 16	aft. 0 19
Thur.	29		16	5 41	6 13	22·94	0 52	6 56	1 2
Fri.	30		17	5 41	6 13	23·94	1 28	7 35	1 45
Sat.	31		18	5 41	6 14	24·94	2 4	8 15	2 29

June.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN Rising (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	SUN Setting (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rises morn.	MOON Souths morn.	MOON Sets aft.
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Sun.	1	EDAVOM or VYCAUSY.	19	5 41	6 14	25·94	2 41	8 57	3 15
Mon.	2		20	5 41	6 14	26·94	3 22	9 42	4 4
Tues.	3		21	5 41	6 14	27·94	4 6	10 31	4 58
Wed.	4		22	5 41	6 15	28·94	4 53	11 24	5 55
Thur.	5		23	5 42	6 15	0·45	5 51	aft. 0 22	6 55
Fri.	6		24	5 42	6 15	1·45	6 50	1 23	7 56
Sat.	7		25	5 42	6 15	2·45	7 52	2 25	8 55
Sun.	8		26	5 42	6 16	3·45	8 54	3 24	9 50
Mon.	9		27	5 42	6 16	4·45	9 54	[illegible]	10 41
Tues.	10		28	5 42	6 16	5·45	10 51	5 [illegible]	11 28
Wed.	11		29	5 42	6 16	6·45	11 45	6 [illegible]	morn.
Thur.	12		30	5 42	6 17	7·45	aft. 0 37	6 [illegible]	0 13
Fri.	13		31	5 43	6 17	8·45	1 29	7 [illegible]	0 56
[illegible]	14	—	1	5 43	6 17	9·45	2 21	8 2[illegible]	1 39
[illegible]	15	MITHUNOM or AUNY.	2	5 43	6 17	10·45	3 16	9 15	2 25
[illegible]	[illegible]		3	5 43	6 18	11·45	4 12	10 9	3 13
[illegible]	17		4	5 43	6 18	12·45	5 10	1 5	4 4
[illegible]	18		5	5 43	6 18	13·45	6 9	[illegible]orn.	4 59
[illegible]hur.	19		6	5 44	6 18	14·45	7 6	0 3	5 56
Fri.	20		7	5 44	6 19	15·45	7 58	0 59	6 52
Sat.	21		8	5 44	6 19	16·45	8 47	1 53	7 47
Sun.	22		9	5 44	[illegible]	17·45	9 31	[illegible] 43	8 39
Mon.	23		10	[illegible]	6 19	18·45	10 12	3 29	9 27
Tues.	24		11	[illegible] 45	6 19	19·45	10 49	4 12	10 13
Wed.	25		12	5 45	6 2[illegible]	20·45	11 25	4 52	10 56
Thur.	26		13	5 45	6 20	21·45	morn.	5 31	11 [illegible]9
Fri.	27		14	5 45	6 20	22·45	0 [illegible]	6 10	aft. 0 22
Sat.	28		15	5 46	6 20	23·45	0 [illegible]7	6 51	1 7
Sun.	29		16	5 46	6 20	24·45	1 15	7 33	1 54
Mon.	30		17	5 46	6 20	25·45	1 53	8 20	2 45
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar month	Malabar date.	SUN Rising (Trivandrum Mean Time)	SUN Setting (Trivandrum Mean Time)	MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rises morn.	MOON Souths morn.	MOON Sets aft.
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Tues.	1	MITHUNOM or AUNY.	18	5 46	6 21	26·45	2 45	9 11	3 41
Wed.	2		19	5 47	6 21	27·45	3 37	10 8	4 40
Thur.	3		20	5 47	6 21	28·45	4 35	11 8	5 42
Fri.	4		21	5 47	6 21	0·07	5 38	aft. 0 11	6 43
Sat.	5		22	5 47	6 21	1·07	6 41	1 12	7 41
Sun.	6		23	5 48	6 21	2·07	7 44	2 11	8 35
Mon.	7		24	5 48	6 21	3·07	8 43	3 5	9 25
Tues.	8		25	5 48	6 21	4·07	9 39	3 56	10 11
Wed.	9		26	5 48	6 21	5·07	10 33	4 45	10 55
Thur.	10		27	5 49	6 21	6·07	11 25	5 33	11 38
Fri.	11		28	5 49	6 22	7·07	aft. 0 18	6 21	morn.
Sat.	12		29	5 49	6 22	8·07	1 11	7 11	0 23
Sun.	13		30	5 49	6 22	9·07	2 6	8 3	1 10
Mon.	14		31	5 49	6 22	10·07	3 3	8 58	2 0
Tues.	15		32	5 50	6 22	11·07	4 1	9 54	2 52
Wed.	16	KARKADAGOM or AUDY.	1	5 50	[illegible]	12·07	4 57	10 [illegible]	3 48
Thur.	17		2	5 50	6 22	13·07	5 51	11 45	4 44
Fri.	18		3	5 50	6 21	14·07	6 41	morn.	5 39
Sat.	19		4	5 50	6 21	15·07	7 27	0 36	6 31
Sun.	20		5	5 51	6 21	16·07	8 8	1 24	7 27
Mon.	21		[illegible]	[illegible] 51	6 21	17·07	8 47	2 8	8 8
Tues.	22		7	5 51	6 21	[illegible]	9 23	2 49	8 [illegible]
Wed.	23		8	5 51	6 21	19·07	[illegible] 9	3 28	9 35
Thur.	24		9	5 51	6 21	20·07	10 34	4 7	10 17
Fri.	25		10	5 52	6 21	21·07	11 11	4 46	11 1
Sat.	26		11	5 52	6 21	22·07	11 51	5 27	11 46
Sun.	27		12	5 52	6 21	23·07	morn.	6 11	aft. 0 34
Mon.	28		13	5 52	6 20	24·07	0 35	7 0	1 27
Tues.	29		14	5 52	6 20	25·07	1 24	7 53	2 24
Wed.	30		15	5 52	6 20	26·07	2 19	8 51	3 24

August.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN Rising (Trivandrum Mean Time)	SUN Setting (Trivandrum Mean Time)	MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rises morn	MOON Souths morn.	MOON Sets aft.
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Fri.	1	KARKADAGOM or AUDY./1088	17	5 53	6 20	28·07	4 22	10 55	5 25
Sat.	2		18	5 53	6 19	29·07	5 26	11 55	6 22
Sun.	3		19	5 53	6 19	0·75	6 28	aft. 0 53	7 15
Mon.	4		20	5 53	6 19	1·75	7 28	1 47	8 4
Tues.	5		21	5 53	6 19	2·75	8 24	2 38	8 50
Wed.	6		22	5 53	6 18	3·75	9 18	3 28	9 35
Thur.	7		23	5 53	6 18	4·75	10 12	4 17	10 20
Fri.	8		24	5 53	6 18	5·75	11 7	5 7	11 7
Sat.	9		25	5 53	6 17	6·75	aft. 0 2	6 0	11 56
Sun.	10		26	5 53	6 17	7·75	0 59	6 54	morn.
Mon.	11		27	5 53	6 17	8·75	1 56	7 50	0 49
Tues.	12		28	5 53	6 16	9·75	2 53	8 46	1 43
Wed.	13		29	5 53	6 16	10·75	3 47	9 40	2 38
Thur.	14		30	5 53	6 16	11·75	4 37	10 32	3 33
Fri.	15		31	5 53	6 15	12·75	5 24	11 20	4 27
Sat.	16	CHINGOM or AUVANY. 1089	1	5 53	6 15	13·75	6 7	morn.	5 17
Sun.	17		2	5 53	6 14	14·75	6 46	0 5	6 4
Mon.	18		3	5 53	6 14	15·75	7 23	0 47	6 49
Tues.	19		4	5 53	6 14	16·75	7 58	1 27	7 32
Wed.	20		5	5 53	6 13	17·75	8 32	2 6	8 14
Thur.	21		6	5 53	6 13	18·75	9 10	2 44	8 57
Fri.	22		7	5 53	6 12	19·75	9 48	3 24	9 41
Sat.	23		8	5 53	6 12	20·75	10 29	4 7	10 28
Sun.	24		9	5 53	6 11	21·75	11 15	4 52	11 18
Mon.	25		10	5 53	6 11	22·75	morn.	5 42	aft. 0 11
Tues.	26		11	5 53	6 10	23·75	0 6	6 37	1 9
Wed.	27		12	5 53	6 10	24·75	1 2	7 35	2 8
Thur.	28		13	5 53	6 9	25·75	2 3	8 36	3 8
Fri	29		14	5 53	6 9	26·75	3 6	9 37	4 5
Sat.	30		15	5 53	6 8	27·75	4 8	[illegible] 35	5 0
Sun.	31		16	5 53	6 8	28·75	5 9	[illegible] 32	5 51

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN Rising	SUN Setting	MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rises morn.	MOON Souths morn.	MOON Sets aft.
				Trivandrum Mean Time.					
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Wed.	1	DHANU or MARGALI.	18	6 16	5 52	23·57	0 48	6 52	0 54
Thur.	2		19	6 17	5 52	24·57	1 5[illegible]	7 39	1 38
Fri.	3		20	6 17	5 53	25·57	2 [illegible]	8 29	2 25
Sat.	4		21	6 17	5 53	26·57	3 [illegible]	9 20	3 15
Sun.	5		22	6 17	5 54	27·57	4 21	10 14	4 7
Mon.	6		23	6 18	5 54	28·57	[illegible]	11 8	5 1
Tues.	7		24	6 18	5 55	29·57	[illegible] 8	aft. 0 1	5 54
Wed.	8		25	6 19	5 55	0·85	6 [illegible]	0 52	6 46
Thur.	9		26	6 19	5 56	1·85	7 4[illegible]	1 40	7 36
Fri.	10		27	6 19	5 56	2·85	8 27	2 25	8 2[illegible]
Sat.	11		28	6 19	5 57	3·85	9 3	3 7	9 [illegible]
Sun.	12		29	6 20	5 57	4·85	9 43	3 46	9 5[illegible]
Mon.	13	MAKAROM or THYE.	1	6 20	5 58	5·85	10 19	4 26	10 [illegible]
Tues.	14		2	6 20	5 58	6·85	10 55	5 5	11 1[illegible]
Wed.	15		3	6 21	5 59	7·85	11 32	5 46	morn.
Thur	16		4	6 21	5 59	8·85	aft. 0 12	6 30	0 [illegible]
Fri.	17		5	6 21	6 0	9·85	0 5[illegible]	7 [illegible]	0 5[illegible]
Sat.	18		6	6 21	6 0	10·85	1 45	[illegible] 15	1 45
Sun.	19		7	6 21	6 1	11·85	2 40	[illegible] 42	2 43
Mon.	20		8	6 21	6 1	12·85	[illegible] 22	10 [illegible]	3 46
Tues.	21		9	6 22	6 2	13·85	4 48	11 [illegible]	4 50
Wed.	22		10	6 22	6 2	14·85	5 54	mo[illegible]	5 5[illegible]
Thur.	23		11	6 22	6 2	15·85	6 58	0 [illegible]	6 53
Fri.	24		12	6 22	6 3	16·85	7 50	1 24	7 47
Sat.	25		13	6 22	6 3	17·85	8 56	2 20	8 37
Sun.	26		14	6 22	6 4	18·85	9 50	3 11	9 23
Mon.	27		15	6 22	6 4	19·85	10 43	4 0	10 8
Tues.	28		16	6 22	6 4	20·85	11 35	4 48	10 52
Wed.	29		17	6 22	6 5	21·85	morn.	5 36	11 36
Thur.	30		18	6 22	6 5	22·85	0 28	6 26	aft. 0 23
[illegible]	31		19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

February.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Malabar date.	SUN Rising (Trivandrum Mean Time)	SUN Setting (Trivandrum Mean Time)	MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rises morn.	MOON Souths morn.	MOON Sets aft.
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Sat.	1		20	6 22	6 6	24·85	2 16	8 10	2 3
Sun.	2	MAKAROM or THYE.	21	6 22	6 6	25·85	3 11	9 4	2 56
Mon.	3		22	6 22	6 6	26·85	4 4	9 57	3 49
Tues.	4		23	6 22	6 7	27·85	4 55	10 48	4 42
Wed.	5		24	6 22	6 7	28·85	5 42	11 37	5 32
Thur.	6		25	6 22	6 7	0·06	6 25	aft. 0 22	6 20
Fri.	7		26	6 21	6 7	1·06	7 5	1 5	7 5
Sat.	8		27	6 21	6 8	2·06	7 43	1 45	7 49
Sun.	9		28	6 21	6 8	3·06	8 19	2 25	8 32
Mon.	10		29	6 21	6 8	4·06	8 55	3 4	9 14
Tues.	11		30	6 21	6 8	5·06	9 31	3 44	9 59
Wed.	12	—	1	6 21	6 8	6·06	10 9	4 26	10 45
Thur.	13		2	6 20	6 9	7·06	10 50	5 11	11 35
Fri.	14		3	6 20	6 9	8·06	11 35	6 1	morn.
Sat.	15		4	6 20	6 9	9·06	aft. 0 26	6 56	0 29
Sun.	16		5	6 20	6 9	10·06	1 [illegible]	7 56	1 28
Mon.	17	KUMBHOM or MAUSY.	6	6 19	6 9	11·06	2 25	8 59	2 30
Tues.	18		7	6 19	6 9	12·06	3 30	10 2	3 32
Wed.	19		8	6 19	6 10	13·06	4 35	11 4	4 32
Thur.	20		9	6 18	6 10	14·06	5 38	morn.	5 30
[illegible]	21		10	6 18	6 10	15·06	6 38	0 2	6 22
Sat.	22		11	6 18	6 10	16·06	7 35	0 56	7 11
Sun.	23		12	6 17	6 10	17·06	8 30	1 47	7 [illegible]
Mon.	24		13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 24	[illegible]	[illegible] 43
Tues.	25		14	6 17	6 10	19·06	10 18	3 27	9 29
Wed.	26		15	6 16	6 10	20·06	11 14	4 18	10 17
Thur.	27		16	6 16	6 10	21·06	morn.	5 11	11 6
Fri.	28		17	6 15	6 10	22·06	0 10	6 4	11 58
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN Rising (Trivandrum Mean Time)	SUN Setting (Trivandrum Mean Time)	MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rises morn.	MOON Souths morn.	MOON Sets aft.
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Sat.	1	KUMBHOM or MAUSY.	18	6 15	6 10	23·06	1 6	6 59	0 51
Sun.	2		19	6 15	6 10	24·06	2 0	7 53	1 45
Mon.	3		20	6 14	6 10	25·06	2 52	8 45	2 38
Tues.	4		21	5 14	5 10	26·06	3 40	9 34	3 28
Wed.	5		22	6 13	5 10	27·06	4 24	10 20	4 17
Thur.	6		23	6 13	6 10	28·06	5 5	11 4	5 3
Fri.	7		24	6 12	6 10	29 06	5 43	11 45	5 47
Sat.	8		25	6 12	6 10	0·27	6 20	aft. 0 24	6 30
Sun.	9		26	6 11	6 10	1·27	6 56	1 3	7 13
Mon.	10		27	6 11	6 10	2·27	7 32	1 43	7 57
Tues.	11		28	6 10	6 10	3·27	8 9	2 25	8 43
Wed.	12		29	6 10	6 10	4·27	8 49	3 9	9 31
Thur.	13		30	6 9	6 10	5·27	9 32	3 56	10 23
Fri.	14	MEENOM or PANGUNY	1	6 9	6 10	6·27	10 20	4 48	11 19
Sat.	15		2	6 8	6 10	7·27	11 14	5 45	morn.
Sun.	16		3	6 8	6 10	8·27	aft. 0 12	6 45	0 18
Mon.	17		4	6 7	6 10	9·27	1 14	7 46	1 18
Tues.	18		5	6 7	6 10	10·27	2 17	8 46	2 17
Wed.	19		6	6 6	6 10	11·27	3 18	9 44	3 14
Thur.	20		7	6 6	6 10	12·27	4 18	10 39	4 7
Fri.	21		8	6 5	6 10	13·27	5 16	11 31	4 57
Sat.	22		9	6 4	6 10	14·27	6 12	morn.	5 44
Sun.	23		10	6 4	6 10	15·27	7 7	0 22	6 31
Mon.	[illegible]		11	6 3	[illegible] 10	16[illegible]	[illegible] 3	1 13	7 17
Tues.	25		12	6 3	6 9	17·27	9 0	2 5	8 5
Wed.	26		13	6 3	6 9	18·27	9 57	2 58	8 55
Thur.	27		14	6 2	6 9	19·27	10 55	3 53	9 48
Fri.	28		15	6 1	6 9	20·27	11 52	4 49	10 42
Sat.	29		16	6 1	6 9	21·27	morn.	5 45	11 37
Sun.	30		17	6 0	6 9	22·27	0 46	6 39	aft. [illegible]

April.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN Rising (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	SUN Setting (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rises morn.	MOON Souths morn.	MOON Sets aft.
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Tues.	1	MEENOM or PANGUNY.	19	5 59	6 9	24·27	2 22	8 17	2 13
Wed.	2		20	5 59	6 9	25·27	3 4	9 1	3 0
Thur.	3		21	5 58	6 9	26·27	3 43	9 43	3 45
Fri.	4		22	5 57	6 9	27·27	4 20	10 23	4 28
Sat.	5		23	5 57	6 9	28·27	4 55	11 3	5 11
Sun.	6		24	5 56	6 9	29·27	5 32	11 42	5 55
Mon.	7		25	5 56	6 9	0·54	6 9	aft. 0 23	6 40
Tues.	8		26	5 55	6 9	1·54	6 48	1 7	7 29
Wed.	9		27	5 55	6 8	2·54	7 31	1 54	8 19
Thur.	10		28	5 54	6 8	3·54	8 18	2 45	9 14
Fri.	11		29	5 54	6 8	4·54	9 9	3 40	10 12
Sat.	12		30	5 53	6 8	5·54	10 6	4 38	11 11
Sun.	13	—	1	5 53	6 8	6·54	11 5	5 38	morn.
Mon.	14	MEDOM or CHITTRAY.	2	5 52	6 8	7·54	aft. 0 6	6 37	0 10
Tues.	15		3	5 52	6 8	8·54	1 7	7 34	1 6
Wed.	16		4	5 51	6 8	9·54	2 5	8 28	1 58
Thur.	17		5	5 51	6 8	10·54	3 2	9 19	2 47
Fri.	18		6	5 51	6 8	11·54	3 57	10 9	3 34
Sat.	19		7	5 50	6 8	12·54	4 51	10 59	4 19
Sun.	20		8	5 50	6 8	13·54	5 46	11 50	5 5
Mon.	21		9	5 49	6 8	14·54	6 42	morn.	5 52
Tues.	22		10	5 49	6 8	15·54	7 40	0 42	6 41
Wed.	23		11	5 48	6 8	16·54	8 39	1 38	7 34
Thur.	24		12	5 48	6 8	17·54	9 39	2 35	8 29
Fri.	25		13	5 48	6 8	18·54	10 35	3 32	9 25
Sat.	26		14	5 47	6 8	19·54	11 28	4 28	10 21
Sun.	27		15	5 47	6 8	20·54	morn.	5 22	11 15
Mon.	28		16	5 47	6 8	21·54	0 16	6 11	aft. 0 7
Tues.	29		17	5 46	6 8	22·54	1 0	6 57	0 55
Wed.	30		18	5 46	6 9	23·54	1 41	7 40	1 40
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...

6 1913

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN Rising	SUN Setting	MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rises morn.	MOON Souths morn.	MOON Sets aft.
				Trivandrum Mean Time.					
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Mon.	1	CHINGOM or AUVANY.	17	5 52	6 7	0·43	6 8	aft. 0 25	6 39
Tues.	2		18	5 52	6 7	1·43	7 4	1 16	7 26
Wed.	3		19	5 52	6 6	2·43	8 0	2 7	8 13
Thur.	4		20	5 52	6 6	3·43	8 56	2 59	9 0
Fri.	5		21	5 52	6 5	4·43	9 53	3 52	9 50
Sat.	6		22	5 52	6 4	5·43	10 51	4 47	10 43
Sun.	7		23	5 52	6 4	6·43	11 50	5 44	11 38
Mon.	8		24	5 52	6 3	7·43	aft. 0 47	6 41	morn.
Tues.	9		25	5 52	6 3	8·43	1 43	7 36	0 33
Wed.	10		26	5 52	6 2	9·43	2 35	8 29	1 29
Thur.	11		27	5 52	6 2	10·43	3 22	9 18	2 23
Fri.	12		28	5 51	6 1	11·43	4 6	10 3	3 14
Sat.	13		29	5 51	6 0	12·43	4 46	10 46	4 1
Sun.	14		30	5 51	6 0	13·43	5 23	11 26	4 47
Mon.	15		31	5 51	5 59	14·43	5 59	morn.	5 30
Tues.	16		32	5 51	5 59	15·43	6 35	0 5	6 13
Wed.	17	CUNNY or PURATTASY. 1089	1	5 51	5 58	16·43	7 10	0 44	6 56
Thur.	18		2	5 51	5 57	17·43	7 48	1 24	7 39
Fri.	19		3	5 51	5 57	18·43	8 28	2 5	8 25
Sat.	20		4	5 50	5 56	19·43	9 11	2 49	9 13
Sun.	21		5	5 50	5 56	20·43	10 0	3 37	10 5
Mon.	22		6	5 50	5 55	21·43	10 53	4 29	11 0
Tues.	23		7	5 50	5 55	22·43	11 50	5 24	11 57
Wed.	24		8	5 50	5 54	23·43	morn.	6 22	aft. 0 55
Thur.	25		9	5 50	5 53	24·43	0 50	7 21	1 51
Fri.	26		10	5 50	5 53	25·43	1 51	8 19	2 46
Sat.	27		11	5 50	5 52	26·43	2 51	9 15	3 37
Sun.	28		12	5 50	5 52	27·43	3 49	10 9	4 25
Mon.	29		13	5 50	5 51	28·43	4 46	11 1	5 13
Tues.	30		14	5 49	5 51	0·08	5 43	11 52	6 0
...	...		...	...					

October.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rising	SUN Setting	MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rises morn	MOON Souths morn.	MOON Sets aft.
			Trivandrum Mean Time.					
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Wed.	1	CUNNY or PURATTASY. 15	5 49	5 50	1·08	6 39	aft. 0 44	6 48
Thur.	2	16	5 49	5 49	2·08	7 37	1 38	7 38
Fri.	3	17	5 49	5 49	3·08	8 36	2 35	8 32
Sat.	4	18	5 49	5 48	4·08	9 37	3 33	9 27
Sun.	5	19	5 49	5 48	5·08	10 37	4 31	10 25
Mon.	6	20	5 49	5 47	6·08	11 35	5 29	11 22
Tues.	7	21	5 49	5 47	7·08	aft. 0 30	6 24	morn.
Wed.	8	22	5 49	5 46	8·08	1 19	7 14	0 17
Thur.	9	23	5 49	5 46	9·08	2 4	8 1	1 10
Fri.	10	24	5 49	5 45	10·08	2 46	8 45	1 59
Sat.	11	25	5 49	5 45	11·08	3 24	9 26	2 45
Sun.	12	26	5 49	5 44	12·08	4 0	10 5	3 29
Mon.	13	27	5 49	5 44	13·08	4 35	10 44	4 11
Tues.	14	28	5 49	5 43	14·08	5 11	11 23	4 54
Wed.	15	29	5 49	5 43	15·08	5 48	morn.	5 37
Thur.	16	30	5 49	5 43	16·08	6 27	0 4	6 22
Fri.	17	THULAM or ALPASY. 1089 1	5 49	5 42	17·08	7 10	0 47	7 10
Sat.	18	2	5 49	5 42	18·08	7 57	1 34	8 1
Sun.	19	3	5 49	5 41	19·08	8 48	2 25	8 55
Mon.	20	4	5 49	5 41	20·08	9 43	3 19	9 51
Tues.	21	5	5 49	5 40	21·08	10 42	4 16	10 48
Wed.	22	6	5 49	5 40	22·08	11 40	5 13	11 44
Thur.	23	7	5 49	5 40	23·08	morn.	6 10	aft. 0 37
Fri.	24	8	5 49	5 39	24·08	0 39	7 4	1 27
Sat.	25	9	5 49	5 39	25·08	1 36	7 57	2 15
Sun.	26	10	5 49	5 39	26·08	2 31	8 47	3 2
Mon.	27	11	5 49	5 38	27·08	3 26	9 38	3 47
Tues.	28	12	5 50	5 38	28·08	4 21	10 28	4 34
Wed.	29	13	5 50	5 38	29·08	5 18	11 21	5 23
Thur.	30	14	5 50	5 38	0·68	6 17	aft. 0 17	6 15
Fri.	31	15	5 50	5 37	1·68	7 18	1 15	7 11

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN Rising (Trivandrum Mean Time)	SUN Setting (Trivandrum Mean Time)	MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rises morn.	MOON Souths morn.	MOON Sets aft.
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Sat.	1	THULAM or ALPASY.	16	5 50	5 37	2·68	8 20	2 15	8 10
Sun.	2		17	5 50	5 37	3·68	9 21	3 15	9 9
Mon.	3		18	5 51	5 37	4·68	10 19	4 13	10 7
Tues.	4		19	5 51	5 37	5·68	11 12	5 7	11 2
Wed.	5		20	5 51	5 36	6·68	aft. 0 0	5 56	11 53
Thur.	6		21	5 51	5 36	7·68	0 43	6 41	morn.
Fri.	7		22	5 51	5 36	8·68	1 22	7 23	0 40
Sat.	8		23	5 52	5 36	9·68	1 59	8 3	1 25
Sun.	9		24	5 52	5 36	10·68	2 35	8 42	2 8
Mon.	10		25	5 52	5 36	11·68	3 10	9 21	2 51
Tues.	11		26	5 53	5 36	12·68	3 47	10 1	3 34
Wed.	12		27	5 53	5 36	13·68	4 25	10 44	4 19
Thur.	13		28	5 53	5 36	14·68	5 7	11 30	5 6
Fri.	14		29	5 53	5 36	15·68	5 53	morn.	5 56
Sat.	15		30	5 54	5 36	16·68	6 44	0 20	6 49
Sun.	16	VRISCHIKAM or KARTIGAY.	1	5 54	5 36	17·68	7 39	1 14	7 46
Mon.	17		2	5 55	5 36	18·68	8 36	2 11	8 43
Tues.	18		3	5 55	5 36	19·68	9 35	3 8	9 39
Wed.	19		4	5 55	5 36	20·68	10 33	4 5	10 33
Thur.	20		5	5 56	5 36	21·68	11 29	5 0	11 24
Fri.	21		6	5 56	5 36	22·68	morn.	5 51	aft. 0 11
Sat.	22		7	5 56	5 36	23·68	0 23	6 41	0 56
Sun.	23		8	5 57	5 36	24·68	1 17	7 29	1 40
Mon.	24		9	5 57	5 36	25·68	2 9	8 18	2 25
Tues.	25		10	5 58	5 36	26·68	3 3	9 8	3 11
Wed.	26		11	5 58	5 37	27·68	4 0	10 1	4 1
Thur.	27		12	5 59	5 37	28·68	4 59	10 57	4 55
Fri.	28		13	5 59	5 37	0·22	6 0	11 56	5 52
Sat.	29		14	6 0	5 37	1·22	7 3	aft. 0 57	6 52
Sun.	30		15	6 0	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1887

December.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar month	Malabar date.	SUN Rising (Trivandrum Mean Time) h m	SUN Setting (Trivandrum Mean Time) h m	MOON Age at Mean Noon. d	MOON Rises morn. h m	MOON Souths morn. h m	MOON Sets aft. h m
Mon.	1	VRISCHIKAM or KARTIGAY.	16	6 0	5 38	3·22	8 59	2 54	8 49
Tues.	2		17	6 1	5 38	4·22	9 51	3 47	9 43
Wed.	3		18	6 1	5 38	5·22	10 37	4 34	10 33
Thur.	4		19	6 2	5 39	6·22	11 18	5 18	11 19
Fri.	5		20	6 2	5 39	7·22	11 56	5 59	morn.
Sat.	6		21	6 3	5 39	8·22	aft. 0 32	6 38	0 3
Sun.	7		22	6 3	5 40	9·22	1 8	7 17	0 46
Mon.	8		23	6 4	5 40	10·22	1 44	7 57	1 29
Tues.	9		24	6 4	5 40	11·22	2 21	8 39	2 12
Wed.	10		25	6 5	5 41	12·22	3 2	9 23	2 58
Thur.	11		26	6 6	5 41	13·22	3 46	10 12	3 48
Fri.	12		27	6 6	5 42	14·22	4 36	11 5	4 40
Sat.	13		28	6 7	5 42	15·22	5 30	morn.	5 36
Sun.	14		29	6 7	5 42	16·22	6 28	0 2	6 34
Mon.	15	DHANU or MARGALY.	1	6 8	5 43	17·22	7 28	1 1	7 32
Tues.	16		2	6 8	5 43	18·22	8 28	1 59	8 28
Wed.	17		3	6 9	5 44	19·22	9 25	2 55	9 21
Thur.	18		4	6 9	5 44	20·22	10 20	3 49	10 9
Fri.	19		5	6 10	5 45	21·22	11 13	4 39	10 55
Sat.	20		6	6 10	5 45	22·22	morn.	5 27	11 39
Sun.	21		7	6 11	5 46	23·22	0 5	6 14	aft. 0 22
Mon.	22		8	6 11	5 46	24·22	0 57	7 2	1 7
Tues.	23		9	6 12	5 47	25·22	1 51	7 53	1 53
Wed.	24		10	6 12	5 47	26·22	2 47	8 46	2 44
Thur.	25		11	6 13	5 48	27·22	3 46	9 42	3 38
Fri.	26		12	6 13	5 48	28·22	4 47	10 42	4 36
Sat.	27		13	6 14	5 49	29·22	5 47	11 42	5 36
Sun.	28		14	6 14	5 49	0·66	6 45	aft. 0 40	6 35
Mon.	29		15	6 15	5 50	1·66	7 39	1 35	7 31
Tues.	30		16	6 15	5 50	2·66	8 28	2 25	8 23
Wed.	31		17	6 15	5 51	3·66	9 12	3 11	9 11

TABLE I. Mean fall of rain.

Stations.	Auvany	Purattasy.	Alpasy.	Kartigay.	Margaly.	Thie.	Mausy.	Pauguny.	Chittray.	Vycausy.	Auny.	Audy.	Years.
Trivandrum *	5·018	5·001	9·198	4·615	1·242	0·670	0·557	1·850	4·242	13·336	9·327	7·007	62·063
Quilon †	8·217	9·228	9·194	3·789	0·864	0·100	0·806	2·789	4·467	19·155	17·433	13·269	89·311
Alleppey †...	11·806	10·553	12·370	6·022	1·489	0·772	2·428	3·294	4·617	26·717	23·094	18·872	122·034
Peermade †	24·877	15·762	16·439	2·794	0·328	0·150	0·600	3·311	4·772	32·350	56·578	50·034	207·995
Padmanabhapuram †	3·175	4·641	11·626	6·025	1·328	0·128	0·872	2·838	2·935	9·017	6·253	6·012	54·850
Rajakamangalam ‡	0·550	0·433	3·888	4·105	0·767	0·008	0·100	0·838	1·263	3·468	4·817	4·937	25·174

* Mean of 17 years.

† „ 9 „

‡ „ 3 „

TABLE II. Mean rainy days.

Stations.		Auvany.	Purattasy.	Alpasy.	Kartigay.	Margaly.	Thie.	Mausy.	Panguny.	Chittray.	Vycausy.	Auny.	Audy.	Years.
Trivandrum	...	15	13	18	10	3	2	2	5	10	18	21	21	138
Quilon ...	...	17	13	14	6	2	0	1	5	7	19	23	20	127
Alleppey ...	...	19	15	16	9	2	2	3	6	8	21	27	26	154
Peermade ...	...	26	21	19	5	1	0	2	7	9	21	30	29	170
Padmanabhapuram	...	6	7	13	6	1	0	1	4	4	10	11	10	73
Rajakamangalam	...	5	2	11	7	1	0	1	2	3	9	11	11	63

TABLE III. The total rainfall and the number of rainy days during the Monsoon Periods.

Stations.		North-East.		South-West.		Dry months.	
		Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
Trivandrum	...	22·236	52	31·237	64	8·590	22
Quilon ...	...	28·905	48	62·209	64	8·197	15
Alleppey ...	...	37·966	55	70·651	77	13·417	22
Peermade ...	...	58·611	70	141·178	85	8·206	15
Padmanabhapuram	...	22·767	29	22·149	32	9·934	12
Rajakamangalam	...	8·323	23	14·305	33	2·546	7

Remarkable Events and Christian Festivals.

January.

V.	1	CIRCUMCISION.—Proclamation of Queen Victoria's assumption of the title of Empress of India, 1877.—Coronation Durbar at Delhi, 1903.
'h.	2	Natives of India admitted to the Covenanted Civil Service, 1880.
UN.	5	SUNDAY WITHIN THE OCTAVE OF THE CIRCUMCISION.
Ion.	6	EPIPHANY.
UN.	12	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.
'u.	14	Madras University opened, 1853.
V.	15	H. H. the Rajah of Cochin visited Trivandrum, 1904.
UN.	19	SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.
'u.	21	Inauguration of the Wurkallay Junction Canal Works, 1870.—H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Delhi, 1903.
V.	22	Queen Victoria, Empress of India, died, 1901.—Edward VII proclaimed King-Emperor, 1901.
.	24	Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, Trivandrum, opened, 1896.—H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour for Madras, 1898.
UN.	26	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.
'h.	30	H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour for Madras, 1905.
'.	31	H. E. Sir Arthur Lawley, Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1907.

February.

.	1	Investiture of H. H. the late (Ayilliam) Maha Rajah with the Insignia of G. C. S. I., 1867.
UN.	2	QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY.—Investiture of H. H. the late (Visakham) Maha Rajah with the Insignia of G. C. S. I., 1883.
I.	3	SHROVE MONDAY.
'u.	4	SHROVE TUESDAY.
V.	5	ASH WEDNESDAY.
UN.	9	1ST SUNDAY IN LENT.
I.	10	Queen Victoria, married, 1840.
UN.	16	2ND SUNDAY IN LENT.—Census of Travancore taken, 1891.—The Jubilee of Queen Victoria, Empress of India.
'h.	20	H. E. Lord Napier, Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1863.
S.	22	H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Madras, 1905.
UN.	23	3RD SUNDAY IN LENT.
V.	26	H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Madras, 1898.

March.

UN.	2	4TH SUNDAY IN LENT.—Census of Travancore taken, 1901.
UN.	9	PASSION SUNDAY.
V.	12	Census of Travancore taken, 1911.
SUN.	16	PALM SUNDAY.
Th.	20	MAUNDY THURSDAY.—Opening of H. H. the Maha Rajah's College buildings and laying down of the first stone of the Napier Museum in the Public Gardens, 1873.

Remarkable Events and Christian Festivals.

F.	21	Good Friday.
S.	22	Holy Saturday.
Sun.	23	Easter Sunday.—H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Calcutta, 1890.
Th.	27	The Periyar Project in Madura and North Travancore commenced, 1889.
F.	28	The Alleppey Light House first lighted, 1862.

April.

Sun.	6	3rd Sunday after Easter.—Feast of St. Joseph.
Tu.	15	First Railway in India opened between Bombay and Tannah, 1853.
Sun.	20	4th Sunday after Easter.
F.	25	H. H. the Junior Rani married, 1907.
Sun.	27	5th Sunday after Easter.

May.

Th.	1	Ascension Day.
S.	3	Finding of the Holy Cross.
Sun.	4	Sunday within the Octave of Ascension.
Tu.	6	H. H. the Senior Rani married, 1906.—King Edward VII, died, 1910.
F.	9	Accession of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V as King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India.
Sun.	11	Whit Sunday.
W.	14	Doctor Jenner successfully vaccinated a boy, 1786.
S.	17	First Telegraphic Message between Bombay and Calcutta, 1854.
Sun.	18	Trinity Sunday.
Th.	22	Corpus Christi.—Vasco da Gama landed at Calicut, 1498.
Sun.	25	2nd Sunday after Pentecost.
M.	31	H. H. Rama Vurma, G. C. S. I., Maha Rajah, died, 1880.

June.

Sun.	1	3rd Sunday after Pentecost.
M.	3	H. M. King George V born, 1865.
F.	6	H. H. Rama Varma, Elaya Rajah of Travancore, died, 1901.
Sun.	8	4th Sunday after Pentecost
S.	14	H. H. Lakshmi Bayi, C. I., Senior Rani of Travancore, died, 1901.
Sun.	15	5th Sunday after Pentecost.
Tu.	17	Investiture of H. H. the late Senior Rani of Travancore with the Insignia of C. I., 1881.

Remarkable Events and Christian Festivals.

F.	20	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.—The Jubilee of Queen-Victoria celebrated, 1887.
S.	21	Proclamation of Queen Victoria, 1837.
SUN.	22	6TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.
M.	23	H. R. H. Prince Edward, Prince of Wales, born, 1894.
W.	25	Order of the Star of India instituted, 1861.
S.	28	Coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838.
SUN.	30	7TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.

July.

SUN.	6	8TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.—His Majesty King George V married, 1893.
Th.	8	Natives of India admitted as jurors, 1827.
SUN.	13	9TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.
W.	16	FEAST OF MOUNT CARMEL.
SUN.	20	10TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.
F.	25	Natives of India first sat on the Petit Jury, 1828.
S.	26	FEAST OF ST: ANNA.
SUN.	27	11TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.
M.	29	First School for Native Girls formed at Calcutta, 1849.

August.

SUN.	3	12TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.
M.	4	H. H. Rama Vurma, G. C. S.I., F. M. U., Maha Rajah, died, 1885.
S.	9	Coronation of King Edward VII, 1902.
SUN.	10	13TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.
Th.	14	Printing invented, 1437.
F.	15	THE ASSUMPTION OF THE B. V. MARY.
SUN.	17	14TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.
M.	18	Silver Jubilee of H. H. the Maha Rajah, 1910.—H. H. Marthanda Varma, Maha Rajah of Travancore, died, 1860.—The Viceroy's Proclamation of the assumption by H. M. of the title of Empress of India, 1876.
Tu.	19	H. H. the Maha Rajah's Installation and Grand Durbar 1885.
S.	23	New Public Offices, Trivandrum, opened, 1869.
SUN.	24	15TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.
Th.	28	Slavery abolished, 1833.
S.	30	His Highness Kerala Varma Rajah died, 1882.
SUN.	31	16TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.—Adoption of T. H. Setu Lakshmi Bayi and Setu Parvathi Bayi as Junior Rani and First Princess of Travancore, 1900.—His Highness Ravi Varma Rajah, died, 1889.—East India Charter expired, 1858.

September.

M.	1	The Government of India transferred to the Crown, 1858.
Tu.	2	H. E. the Right Honorable M. E. Grant Duff, Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1882.

Remarkable Events and Christian Festivals.

F.	5	Victoria Hospital and School for Women at Quilon established, 1887.
SUN.	7	17TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.
M.	8	NATIVITY OF THE B. V. MARY.
S.	13	Trivandrum first lighted with gas, 1898.
SUN.	14	18TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.
Th.	18	Earthquake at Trivandrum, 1841.
SUN.	21	19TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.
SUN.	28	20TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.
Tu.	30	Foundation stone of H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum, laid, 1869.

October.

Th.	2	Presentation of a Banner to H. H. the late Maha Rajah, from H. M. Queen Victoria, Empress of India, 1877.
SUN.	5	21ST SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.
S.	11	H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (H. M. Edward VII, King-Emperor) left England on his Indian tour, 1875.—Marthanda Varma, B. A., First Prince of Travancore, died, 1900.
SUN.	12	22ND SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.
M.	13	H. E. Lord Connemara, G. C. I. E., Governor of Madras visited Trivandrum, 1887.
W.	15	H. H. Parvathi Bayi, Junior Rani of Travancore, died, 1893.
S	18	H. E. Sir Arthur Havelock, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1897.
SUN.	19	23RD SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.—
M.	20	H. E. Lord Ampthill, G. C. I. E., Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1902.
Tu.	21	The First Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly sat, 1905.
SUN.	26	24TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.
F.	31	H. E. Lord Wenlock, Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1892.

November.

S.	1	ALL SAINTS' DAY.
SUN.	2	25TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.— ALL SOULS' DAY.
W.	5	His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1880.
F.	7	His Highness Prince Chithra Thirunal born, 1912.
S.	8	H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (H. M. the late King-Emperor) arrived at Bombay, 1875.—H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour to Rameswarem, 1890.
SUN.	9	26TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.—H. M. the late King Edward VII born, 1841.—T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales (Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary) arrived at Bombay, 1905.—First Public Durbar held in the New Durbar Hall, 1866.
S.	15	Christ Church at Trivandrum consecrated, 1859.

Remarkable Events and Christian Festivals.

Sun.	16	27th Sunday after Pentecost.
F.	21	Presentation of B. V. Mary—H. E. Lord Curzon, Viceroy, visited Trivandrum, 1900. H. H. the Maha Rajah left for the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, 1911.
S.	22	H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour to Madras, 1895.
Sun.	23	28th Sunday after Pentecost.—H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour to Madras, 1888.
M.	24	H. E Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief, India, visited Trivandrum, 1908.
F.	25	H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a visit to Cochin, 1904.
S.	29	H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour to Madras, 1909.
Sun.	30	Advent Sunday.

December.

M.	1	H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour to Madras, 1906.—Their Imperial Majesties landed at Bombay for the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, 1911.
W.	3	H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor visited Courtallum and Travancore, 1889.
Th.	4	Investiture of H. H. the Maha Rajah of Travancore with the Insignia of G. C. S. I., 1888.
F.	5	H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour to Delhi, 1902.—His Highness Kerala Varma Elaya Rajah, died, 1895.
Sun.	7	2nd Sunday in Advent.—State Entry of Their Imperial Majesties at Delhi, 1911.
M.	8	Immaculate Conception of B. V. Mary.—Foundation Stone of the New Public Offices at Trivandrum laid, 1865.
F.	12	Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi, 1911.—Delli proclaimed as the future Capital of India.
Sun.	14	3rd Sunday in Advent.—H. R. H. Albert, Prince Consort, died, 1861.—H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Cochin, 1904.
M.	15	H. Highness the Maha Rajah returned from Rameswarem, 1890.
W.	17	His Highness the Maha Rajah returned from Madras, 1888. Karamana Bridge opened, 1853.
S.	20	H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Madras, 1895, 1909.
Sun.	21	4th Sunday in Advent.—H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Madras, 1906.
Th.	25	Christmas-day.
Sun.	28	Sunday within the Octave of Christmas.
M.	29	H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Delli, 1911.
W.	31	The first Charter granted to the late East India Company 1600.

Principal Hindu Festivals, &c., in 1913.

JANUARY.

7	New Moon Sradha	Dhanu 1088	24
8	Pousha month begins	„	25
13	Uttarayana Punniakalam—Makara Siveli—Tai Pongal	Makaram	1
14	Mattu Pongal	„	2
23	Tai Puyam	„	11

FEBRUARY.

4	Vavu Orikkal	Makaram	23
5	Vavu Bali—New Moon Sradha	„	24
7	Magha month begins	„	26
13	Rettha Saptami	Kumbham	2
26	Ashtakakalarambha	„	15
27	Ashtami at Vaikam	„	16

MARCH.

6	Sivaratri	Kumbham	23
7	New Moon Sradha—Kali Yugadi	„	24
9	Phalguna month begins	„	26
22	Lunar Eclipse	Meenam	9

APRIL.

6	New Moon Sradha	Meenam	24
7	Yugadi Pandika—Chaitra month begins—Pramathi year begins	„	25
9	Meena Bharani...	„	27
11	Utsavam at Trivandrum begins	„	29
13	Vishu—Vishu Punniakalam	Medam	1
15	Sri Rama Navami	„	3
20	Chitra Pournima—Chitragupta Pooja—Arat at Trivandrum (Utsavam closes) ...	„	8

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MAY.

5	New Moon Sradha	Medam	23
7	Vaisakha month begins	,,	25
9	Akshaya Trateeya—Kritayugadi	,,	27
10	Agninakshatra Dosharambha	,,	28
24	Do. Avasana	Idavam	11

JUNE.

4	New Moon Sradha	Idavam	22
5	Jyeshta month begins...	,,	23
21	Ardra Pravesam	Mithunam	8

JULY.

3	New Moon Sradha	Mithunam	20
5	Ashadha month begins	,,	22
15	Dekshinayana Punniakalam—Karkataka Siveli	,,	32
18	Upakarma for Yejurvedins ...	Karkatakam	3

AUGUST.

1	Vavu Orikkal...	Karkatakam	17
2	Vavu Bali—New Moon Sradha	,,	18
3	Sravana month begins	,,	19
15	Adi Aruthi—Varalekshmi Vritam	,,	31
16	Avani Pirappu (Malayalam New Year's day)	Chingom 1089	-1
17	Gayathri Jepam	,,	2
24	Ashtami Rohini	,,	9
31	New Moon Sradha	,,	16

SEPTEMBER.

1	Proshtapada month begins	Chingam	17
4	Vinayaka Chathurthi	,,	20
5	Rishi Panchami	,,	21
11	First Onam	,,	27
12	Tiru Onam	,,	28
13	Third Onam	,,	29
14	Fourth Onam—Ananta Vritam	,,	30

15	Lunar Eclipse	Chingam	31
16	Mahalayapaksha begins	,,	32
21	Ashtakakalarambha	Kanni	5
28	Dwapara Yugadi—Kedara Vritam ...	,,	12
29	New Moon Sradha	,,	13
30	Mahalayapaksha ends—Pooja Vaippu (Dussera begins)	,,	14

OCTOBER.

1	Aswina month begins	Kanni	15
5	Karikkuvettu in connection with His Highness the Maha Rajah's Birthday	,,	19
6	His Highness The Maha Rajah's Birthday...	,,	20
7	Durgashtami	,,	21
8	Mahanavami	,,	22
9	Vijaya Desami—Pooja Eduppu (Dussera ends)	,,	23
27	Deepavali at night	Tulam	11
28	Utsavam at Trivandrum begins	,,	12
29	New Moon Sradha—*His Highness Prince Chithira Thirunal's Birthday*	,,	13
30	Kartika month begins	,,	14

NOVEMBER.

2	*H. H. The Junior Rani's Birthday*	Tulam	17
4	Skanda Shashti	,,	19
6	Arat at Trivandrum—(Utsavam closes) ...	,,	21
7	Treta Yugadi	,,	22
21	Ashtami at Vaikam	Vrischikam	6
27	New Moon Sradha	,,	12
29	Margasirsha month begins	,,	14

DECEMBER.

1	*H. H. The Senior Rani's Birthday* ...	Vrischikam	16
9	Guruvayur Ekadesi	,,	24
12	Trikkarthika	,,	27
27	New Moon Sradha	Dhanu	13
28	Pousha month begins	,,	14

HIS HIGHNESS

SRI PATMANABHA DASA VANCHI PALA

SIR RAMA VARMA

KULASEKHARA KIRITAPATI

MANNEY SULTÁN

MAHÁRÁJA RAJA

RÁMARÁJA BAHADUR SHAMSHÉR JANG,

KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER

OF THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE

STAR OF INDIA,

KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER

OF THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE

INDIAN EMPIRE,

Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, London,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, LONDON,

Fellow of the Madras University,

OFFICIER DE L' INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE,

Maharajah of Travancore.

Born 25th September 1857.

Ascended the Musnud—19th August 1885.

GRAND-NIECES OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH.

Her Highness

Setu Lakshmi Bayi,

Senior Rani of Travancore.

[Born 19th November, 1895.]

Her Highness

Setu Parbathi Bayi,

Junior Rani of Travancore.

[Born 8th November, 1896.]

GREAT-GRAND-NEPHEW
OF
His Highness the Maha Rajah

His Highness

PRINCE CHITHIRA THIRUNAL,

Son of Her Highness the Junior Rani,

[Born 7th November, 1912.]

BROTHER-IN-LAW OF

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH.

KERALA VARMA,

C. S. I., M. R. A. S., F. R. H. S., F. N. B. A.,

Hony. F. M. U., M. E. I. A., M. R. S. A., M. I. S.,

VALIA KOIL TAMPURAN

[Married to Her Highness the late Senior Rani.]

GRAND-NEPHEWS-IN-LAW OF

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH.

RAMA VARMA,

KOIL TAMPURAN

[Married to Her Highness the Senior Rani.]

REVI VARMA, B. A.,

COCHU KOIL TAMPURAN

[Married to Her Highness the Junior Rani.]

Physician to His Highness the Maha Rajah.

Major W. H. Tucker, I. M. S.

Officers of His Highness the Maha Rajah's Palace.

C. Raghava Chari, B. A.	Sarvadhikariakar.
T. Sankaran Tampi	Palace Manager.
Narasimhan Tampi	Chellam Kariakar.
Narayana Pillai	Sankadom Sheristadar.
Sankara Pillai	Chellam Sheristadar.
R. Neelacanta Puduval, B. A.	Sripadom Manager.
C. R. Parameswaran Pillai	Stables Kariakar. (On probation).
P. Veloo Pillay, B. A.	Mathilakom Kariakar (on probation).
Neelacanta Pillai	Maramath Superintendent.
Sankaranarayana Pillay	Panivagay Maramut Sheristadar. (On probation).

THIRTY-FIVE SOVEREIGNS OF TRAVANCORE.

IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING HIS HIGHNESS THE PRESENT MAHA RAJAH

	Name.	Date of Ascension to the Musnud.	Length of Reign.
1	H. H. Sri Veera Rama Marthanda Varma Raja	1335–36	40
2	,, Erawi Varma Raja	1375–76	7
3	,, Kaler Kulasekhara Perumal *for a short time*	1382–83	...
4	,, Chera Udaya Marthanda Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1382–83	62
5	,, Venaut Moottha Raja	1444–45	14
6	,, Sri Veera Marthanda Varma Raja	1458–59	13
7	,, Addittya Varma Raja	1471–72	7
8	,, Erawi Varma Raja	1478–79	25
9	,, Sri Marthanda Varma Raja	1503–04	...
10	,, Sri Veera Erawi Varma Raja	1504–05	24
11	,, Marthanda Varma Raja	1528–29	9
12	,, Udaya Marthanda Varma Raja	1537–38	23
13	,, Kerala Varma Raja	1560–61	3
14	,, Addittya Varma Raja	1563–64	4
15	,, Udaya Marthanda Varma Raja	1567–68	27
16	,, Sri Veera Erawi Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1594–95	10
17	,, Sri Veera Varma Raja	1604–05	2
18	,, Erawi Varma Raja	1606–07	13
19	,, Oonni Kerala Varma Raja	1619–20	6
20	,, Erawi Varma Raja	1625–26	6
21	,, Oonni Kerala Varma Raja	1631–32	30
22	,, Addittya Varma Raja	1661–62	16
23	,, Oomayammal Rani	1677–78	7
24	,, Erawi Varma Raja	1684–85	34
25	,, Oonni Kerala Varma Raja	1718–19	6
26	,, Rama Varma Raja	1724–25	5
27	,, Marthanda Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1729–30	29
28	,, Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1758–59	40
29	,, Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1798–99	1
30	,, Rani Gouri Lekshmi Bhaye	1811–12	4
31	,, Rani Gouri Parwathi Bhaye	1815–16	14
32	,, Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1829–30	18
33	,, Kulasekhara Perumal Bhagyodaya Marthanda Varma Raja	1846–47	13
34	,, Kulasekhara Perumal Bhagyodaya Rama Varma Maha Raja, G. C. S. I.	1860–61	19
35	,, Kulasekhara Perumal Bhagyodaya Rama Varma Maha Raja, G. C. S. I, &c.	1879–80	5
	HIS HIGHNESS the present MAHA RAJA		

DEWANS OF TRAVANCORE

Ommini Tampi	1808.
Devan Padmanabhen	1814.
Shungoo Annavi	1815.
Raman Menon	1816.
Vencutrow	1817.
Vencata Row	1822.
Soobrow	1830.
R. Runga Row, Acting	1837.
R. R. R. Venkata Row	1838.
Soobrow	1839.
V. Krishna Row, in charge	1842.
Vencutrow	1843.
Sreenivasa Row, in charge	1845.
V. Krishna Row	1847.
Sir T. Madhava Row	1858.
A. Seshiah Sastri	1872.
N. Nanoo Pillai	1877.
V. Ramiengar, C. S. I.	1880.
T. Rama Row, C. I. E....	1887.
S. Shungrasoobyer, C. I. E.	1892.
K. Krishnaswamy Rao, Dewan Bahadur, C. I. E. ...	1898.
V. P. Madhava Rao, B A., C. I. E.	1904.
S. Gopalachariyar, B. A., B. L., Dewan Bahadur ...	1906.
P.Rajagopala Chari, M. A., B. L., C. I. E, Dewan Bahadur	1907.

BRITISH RESIDENCY OF TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

A. T. FORBES, Esquire, I. C. S. Resident (On furlough).
R. A. GRAHAM, Esquire, I. C. S. Acting Resident.

Captain. R. Berkeley, I. A. ...Assistant Resident.

Treasury.

M. Verghese, B. A. ... ...Officer in charge.
C. Uddanda Raman Pillai ...Treasurer.

Escort.

Captain. R. Berkeley, I. A. ...Commandant.

Medical Establishment.

H. Campbell Perkins Esq., M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., Medical Officer in charge, Residency Hospital.

Lazarus D'Rozario	...	...Senior 1st Class Sub-Asst. Surgeon.
A. Ramunni	...	...Junior Sub-Asst. Surgeon (On leave).
J. Chandran	...	Do. (Acting).

Office.

M. Verghese, B. A.	...	...Manager.
K. Raman Pillai	...	...Head Clerk.
J. B. D' Lemos	...	...Head Accountant
C. Xavier, M. P. S.	...	...Camp Clerk.

Anjengo Collector's Office.

K. A. Swaminatha Aiyar ...Head Clerk.

British Residents in Travancore and Cochin.

Colonel C. Macaulay, appointed in 1800, relieved 4th March 1810.

Colonel J. Munro, appointed 23rd March 1810, relieved 24th Januar 1819

Colonel S. McDonall, appointed 23rd April 1819, died 7th Novemb 1820.

Colonel D. Newall, C. B. appointed 15th February 1821, relieved 1s May 1827.

Colonel W. Morison, C. B., appointed 13th March 1827, relieved 7t December 1829.

Lieut. Colonel E. Cadogan, (acting), appointed 25th December 182 relieved 24th June 1834.

J. A. Casamajor Esq., appointed 14th April 1834, relieved 12th Janu ary 1836.

Colonel J. S. Fraser, appointed 5th January 1836, relieved 15th Au gust 1838.

Captain A. Douglas, (acting), appointed 3rd August 1838, relieve 1st November 1839.

Lieut-Colonel T. Maclean, appointed 4th October 1838, died 31 July 1840.

Lieut-General W. Cullen, appointed 8th September 1840, relieve 11th January 1860.

F. N. Maltby Esq., appointed 1st January 1860, relieved 1st M 1862.

Wm. Fisher Esq., appointed 1st May 1862, relieved 7th April 186

H. Newill Esq., appointed 15th April 1864, on privilege leave 186

A. MacGregor Esq., (acting), appointed 25th February 1867, relieve 27th May 1867.

H. Newill Esq., resumed Office 27th May 1867, relieved 25th Marc 1869.

G. A. Ballard Esq., appointed 29th March 1869, on furlough 1870.

J. I. Minchin Esq., (acting), appointed 31st March 1870, relieve 22nd June 1871.

G. A. Ballard Esq., resumed Office 22nd June 1871, on privilege lea 1874.

Major A. F. F. Bloomfield, (acting), appointed 13th July 1874, r lieved 14th October 1874.

G. A. Ballard Esq., resumed Office 14th October 1874, on other du 1875.

Major W. Hay, (acting), appointed 19th April 1875, relieved 11 October 1875.

A MacGregor Esq., appointed 11th October 1875, to Europe M. 11th March 1877.

H. E. Sullivan Esq., (acting), appointed 10th March 1877, relieved 20th February 1878.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., (acting), appointed 20th February 1878, relieved 28th March 1879.

A. MacGregor Esq., resumed Office 28th March 1879, to Europe M. C. March 1881.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., appointed 1st April 1881, on leave 1883.

W. Logan Esq., (acting), appointed 5th May 1883.

R. W. Barlow Esq., (Sir Richard Barlow, Bart.), (acting), appointed 25th February 1884.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 15th August 1884.

General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, K. C. B; V. C.: R. E. (acting) 7th July 1887, relieved 7th October 1887.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 7th October 1887, on leave from 15th July 1890.

H. B. Grigg Esq., M. A., C. I. E., appointed 26th June 1890, assumed charge 16th July 1890, relieved 16th October 1890.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 16th October 1890, on leave from 6th July 1891.

H. B. Grigg Esq., M. A., C. I. E., assumed charge July 1891, relieved 5th November 1891.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 5th November 1891, relieved 8th November 1892.

H. B. Grigg Esq., M. A., C. I. E., assumed charge 8th November 1892.

J. D. Rees Esq., F. R. G. S.; M. R. A. S.; C. I. E., (acting), assumed charge 15th April 1895.

J. Thomson Esq., M. A., assumed charge 12th July 1895.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Rees, C. I. E., assumed charge 8th August 1896.

F. A. Nicholson Esq., (acting), assumed charge 15th December 1896.

J. D. Rees Esq. assumed charge 17th July 1897, (on furlough).

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Nicholson, C. I. E., (acting), assumed charge 22nd August 1898, relieved 11th July 1899.

G. T. Mackenzie Esq., assumed charge 11th July 1899.

James Andrew Esq., assumed charge 19th November 1904.

R. C. C. Carr Esq., I. C. S., Barrister-at-law, (acting), assumed charge, 16th March 1906, (on leave).

L. Davidson Esq., I. C. S., (acting) assumed charge on 24th May 1908

R. C. C. Carr Esq., I. C. S., confirmed 5th August 1909.

A. T. Forbes Esq., I. C. S., assumed charge on 8th October 1910.

R. A. Graham Esq, I. C. S., (Acting) assumed charge 11th February 1912.

Assistant Residents in Travancore and Cochin.

Lieut. Blacker	1813 to 181
Captain H. Drury	1852 to 186
Captain C. M. White (acting)	1861.
,, ,, ...	1863 to 18
Captain W. Hay	1867 to 187
Lieut. R. G. E. Dalrymple (acting)	1871 to 18
Captain C. G. Gunning (acting)	
Major Bonham Faunce	1879 to 18
J. W. F. Dumergue Esq., C. S.	1881 to 18
Captain A. Howlett (acting)	1884 to 18
,, ,, ...	1886 to 18
Captain G. C. Atkinson	1889.
Captain F. W. Dawson	1889.
Captain L. J. Andrews (acting)	1892.
Captain F. W. Dawson	1894.
Captain L. J. Andrews	1895.
Captain J. J. P. Quinn (acting)	1899.
Captain L. J. Andrews	1899.
Lieut. W. M. Fenning	1901.
Captain N. B. G. Strong (acting)	1903.
Captain W. M. Fenning (on furlough)	1904.
S. Burn Esq., I. C. S., (acting).	1909.
Captain W. M. Fenning, I. A.	1909
Captain R. E. G. Berkeley, I. A.	1910.

GOVERNMENT OF TRAVANCORE.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY.

DEWAN BAHADUR P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI, M. A., B. L., C. I. E., ... DEWAN. (Bh. Rs. 2,000.)

R. Kuppuramaswami Sastri, B. A., B. L. ...Private Secretary to the Dewan (Bh.Rs. 200.)

General and Revenue Secretariat.

A. J. Vieyra, B. A. ... ...Chief Secretary to Government (Rs. 900.)

M. Raja Raja Varma, M. A., B. L. ...Under Secretary to Government (Rs. 400.)

R. Krishna Pillai, B. A., B. L. ... Under Secretary to Government (Rs. 300.)

K. Narayanan Pandalay, B. A., B. L...Under Secretary to Government (Rs. 300.)

K. Venkata Row ...Assistant Secretary to Government (Rs. 200.) + 50 P. A.

K. Parameswaran Pillai, B. A., B. L....Asst. Secretary to Government, (Rs. 175.)

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K. Chidambara Vadhyar, B. A. ...Head Translator (Rs. 150.)

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R. Krishna Iyer ...Devaswom Sheristadar. Rs. 100+P. A Rs 25

Trivandrum Major Treasury.

P. J. Daniel, B. A. ...Tahsildar & Treasury Officer. (Rs. 150.)

Financial Secretariat.

T. R. Ratnam Aiyar, B. A. ... *Ex-officio*, Secretary to Government in the Department of Finance and Accounts.

Central Account and Audit Office.

T. R. Ratnam Aiyar, B. A.	...Officer in charge.	(Rs. 500.)
N. Narayana Pillai, B. A.	...Asst. Acct. Officer.	(Rs. 250)
K. George, B. A.,	... do.	(Rs. 225.)
K. N. Ramasubba Iyer, B. A.	... do.	(Rs. 225.)
S. Appuswami Aiyengar.	... Superintendent	(Rs. 200.)
S. Venkataramana Iyer, B. A.	... do.	(Rs. 140)
K. M. Mathen, B. A.	... do.	(Rs. 140.)
C. S. Krishnaswami Iyer, B. A.	... do. (on other duty)	(Rs. 140.)
K. Sankaranarayana Iyer, B. A.	... do.	(Rs. 140.)
T. C. Thommen, B. A.	... do.	(Rs. 140.)
A. V. Narasimha Iyer.	... do.	(Rs. 130)
M. Ramachandra Row, B. A.	do.	(Rs. 120.)

Stamp Manufactory.

W. Watts ... ... Superintendent (Rs. 150.)

Mint.

T. C. R. Mathavan Pillai ... ... Superintendent (Rs. 125.)

Head Sirkar Vakil.

R. Ananda Row, B. A., B. L. ... Head Sirkar Vakil. (Rs. 600.)

P. Abraham, B. A., B. L.	Assistant Head Sirkar Vakil (Rs. 200.)
A. Venkatarama Iyer, B. A. B. L. ...	Additional Asst. Head Sirkar Vakil. (Rs. 200.)

Government Press.

C. V. Raman Pillai, B. A. ...	Superintendent. (Rs. 250.) + P. A. 50

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President.

Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Chari, M. A., B. L., C. I. E. ... Dewan.

Official Members.

A. J. Vieyra, B. A. ...	... Chief Secretary to Government.
S. Padmanabha Iyer, M. A.	... Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.
R. Ananda Row, B. A., B. L.	... Head Sirkar Vakil.
N. Raman Pillai, B. A.	... Director of Registration.
M. Krishnan Nair, B. A., B. L.	... Chief Justice, High Court.

Non-Official Members.

P. Kesava Pillai, B. A., B. L.
M. Madhavan Tampy.
R. Easwara Pillai, B. A.
P. K. Kesava Pillai, B. A., B. L.
J. A. Richardson.

K. Narayanan Pandalay, B. A., B. L. ... Secretary to the Council.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Divisions.

No.	Name.	Present Office.	Pay Rs.	Division.	Station.	Remarks.
1	S. Padmanabha Iyer, M. A. ...	Senior Dewan Peishkar & Dist. Magistrate ...	900	Trivandrum ...	Trivandrum...	
2	N. Subrahmanya Iyer, M. A. ...	Dewan Peishkar & Dist. Magistrate ...	700	Padmanabhapuram ...	Padmanabha-puram	
3	K. Narayana Menon, B. A., B. L...	Do. ...	700	Quilon ...	Quilon ...	
4	A. W. L. Vernede ...	Supt. & Dist. Magistrate ...	600+75 Allce.	Devicolam ...	Devicolam ...	
5	K. Aiyappan Pillai B. A. ...	Dewan Peishkar & Dist. Magistrate ...	600	Kottayam ...	Kottayam	
6	R. Mahadeva Iyer, B. A. ...	Dewan Peishkar. ...	500			Supernumerary.

Division Assistants and 1st Class Magistrates.

No.	Name.	Present Office.	Pay Rs.	Division.	Station.	Remarks.
1	N. Rajaram Row, B. A. ...	Asst. to the Dewan Peishkar & 1st Class Magistrate	300+ 50P. A.	Quilon ...	Quilon	
2	K. Anantanarayana Aiyer, B. A., B. L. ...	Do. Do ...	300	Trivandrum ...	Trivandrum.	
3	N. Krishna Aiyengar, B. A., B. L.	Do. Do. ...	300+ 50P. A.	Padmanabhapuram ...	Padmanabhapuram.	
	K Ramaswami Iyer B. A., B. L.	Do. Do. ...	250	Kottayam ...	Kottayam.	
5	S. C. H. Robinson ...	Asst. Supt. & 1st Class Magistrate ...	Bh. Rs. 475	Devicolam ...	Peermade.	
6	C. Govinda Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...	Asst. to the Dewan Peishkar & 1st class Magistrate.	200+ 50	Kottayam ...	Kottayam.	Acting.

No.	Name.	Pay Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
	Magistrates of the 1st Class.			
1	K. N. Eippa, B. A.	200	Alleppy.	
2	M. E. Ittiyerah, B. A.	200	Quilon Town.	On leave.
3	P. Sathyanesan, B. A.	200	Kottar.	
	Tahsildars.			
	I. Grade - 7. (Rs. 200.)			
1	C. Govinda Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...	200	Pathanapuram.	On other duty.
2	K. Padmanabhan Tampi, B. A., B. L. ...	200	Kartigapalli.	
3	T. Lakshmana Pillai, B. A.	200	Alleppy Major Treasury	
4	P Arumugom Pillai, B. A.	200	Kottayam.	
5	V. S. Kesava Iyer, B. A., B. L. ...	200	Peermade.	On other duty.
6	M. V. Subramania Iyer B. A. ...	200	Agasteswaram	Do.
7	K. S. Subramania Aiyar, B. A. ...	200	Muvattupuzha	On leave.

No	Name.	Pay Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
	II. Grade–6 (Rs. 175.)			
8	P. Sesha Iyengar, B. A., B. L.	175	Shertallay.	On leave.
9	M. C. Narayana Pillai, B. A.	175	Kunnatnad.	Under suspension.
10	K. Govinda Pillai, B. A.	175	Kottarakara.	
11	E. Padmanabha Pillai	175	Kunnattur.	Acting in the 1st Grade.
12	K. Maruthanayagam Pillai, B. A.	175	Trivandrum.	
13	R. Krishnaswami Row, B. A.	175	Minachil.	On leave.
	III. Grade–22. (Rs. 150.)			
14	V. A. Krishna Iyer, B. A., B. L.	150	Ambalapuzha.	
15	P. Krishna Pillai, B. A.	150	Mavelikara.	
16	K. Raman Tampi, B. A.	150	Quilon.	Acting in the 2nd Grade.
17	S. K. Mahadeva Iyer, B. A. & B. L.	150	Vilavancode	
18	R. Krishna Pillai, B. A., B. L.	150	Chirayinkil.	
19	V. Thanu Iyer, B. A.	150	Todupuzha	
20	P. Sankaralingam Pillai, B. A.	150	Neyyattinkara	
21	K. Palpu Pillai, B. A.	150	Karunagapalli	
22	K. Sankunni Pillai	150	Thiruvellah.	
23	P. P. Kuriyan, B. A	150	Devilcolam	
24	V. Aundy Pillai, B. A.	150	Vaikam.	

No.	Names.	Pay Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
	III. Grade. (Rs. 150) *contd.*			
25	P. C. Kunjen Pillai	150	Eraniel. ...	On leave.
26	R. K. Krishna Pillai, B. A. ...	150	Nedumangad ...	
27	N. Nilakanta Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...	150	Changanacheri ..	
28	J. Padmanabha Iyer, B. A. ...	150	Ettumanur ...	
29	P. I. Daniel, B. A.	150	Trivandrum Major Treasury.	
30	P. N. Krishna Pillai, B. A., B. L. ..	150	Shencottah. ...	
31	K. Padmanabhan Tampi, B. A. ...	150	Kalkulam ...	
32	G. Subramania Iyar, B. A. ...	150	Parur. ...	
33	M. Subramania Iyer, B. A. ...	150	Chengannur. ...	(On other duty.)
34	T. P. Ramasubha Iyer, B. A. ...	150	Alengad. ...	
35	K. Sreenivasa Row, B. A. ...	150	Tovala. ...	
	R. Nilakanta Pillai, B. A. ...	100+50	Kunnathnad. ...	Acting for No. 9.
	R. Govinda Puduval B. A., B. L. ...	100+50	Pattanapuram. ...	Do. No. 1.
	C. K. Nagam Pillai, B. A. ...	90+60	Chengannur. ...	Do. No. 33.
	K. R. Krishna Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...	31+119	Minachil. ...	Do. No 13.
	A. Kumara Pillai, B. A. ...	100+50	Agastiswaram. ...	Do. No. 6.
	K. Govinda Pillai ...	60×90	Peermade. ...	Do. No. 5.
	C. Madhava Kurukkal B. A. ...	70+80	Shertalai. ...	Do. No. 8.
	N. S. Raman Pillai B. A. B. L. ...	50+100	Eraniel. ...	Do. No. 25.
	C. N. Srirangauatha Sastri B. A., B. L. ...	[illegible]+119	Muvattupuzha.	Do. No. 7.

No.	Names.	Pay Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
	Stationary-Magistrates.			
1	V. Padmanabh Iyer B. A.	120	Kottayam	
2	T. S. Venkitachalam Aiyer	100	Arukutti.	
3	V. Sesha Aiyengar	100	Pathanamthitta.	(On leave)
4	E. V. Abraham, B. A., B. L.	100	Trivandrum Town	
5	M. Pereira, B. A.	100	Paravur	
6	C. K. Krishna Pillai, B. A.	100	Kayankulam.	
7	K. Padmanabha Iyer, B. A.,	100	Thiruvettar	(On leave)
8	R. Nilakanta Pillai, B. A.	100	Colachel	On other duty.
9	V. Subrahmania Iyer, B. A.	100	Trivandrum Oolsavamatam.	
10	A. Kumara Pillai B. A.	100	Warkalai	Do.
11	R. Govinda Pudnval, B. A. B. L.	100	Neyyattinkara.	Do.
12	N. Atchuthan Pillai B. A.	100	Vaikam	
	P. Tharian B. A.	54+46	Colachal.	Acting for No. 8.
	I. Mathew B. A.	58+42	Quilon	Do. Mr. M. Ittyerah B. A.
	P. Viswanatha Iyer B. A.	70+30	Thiruvettar.	Do. No. 7.
	K. S. Sivaramakrishna Iyer B. A., B. L.	50+50	Warkalai	Do. No, 10.
	M. K. Nilakanta Iyer B. A., B. L.	25+75	Neyyattinkara	Do. No. 11.

No.	Names.	Pay Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
	Kandukrishy Tahsildars 2.			
1	Velu Pillai	60	Trivandrum.	
2	Parameswaren Pillai. ...	60	Ambalapuzha.	
	Melkunganam Tahsildar.			
	Govinda Pillai	60	Trivandrum.	
	Neendakaray Sankethum Tahsildar.			
	Govinda Pillai	60	Neendakaray.	On other duty.
	Keshava Pillai			(Acting).

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A. Krishna Aiyengar, B. A. ...	Do. ...	500	Nagercoil ...	
	2ND AND ADDITIONAL SESSIONS JUDGES.			
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P. J. Varghese, B. A., B. L. ...	Do. ...	400	Trivandrum ...	Temporary at Nagercoil.
S. Ramaswami Sastri, B. A., B. L. ...	Do. ...	400	Kottayam ..	Temporary.

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K. S. Narayana Iyer B. A., B. L.
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Parur.

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T. N. Srinivasa Rao	..Sheristadar. (Rs. 70).
T. N. Nilakanta Pillai, B. A., B. L.	...Sirkar Vakil.

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Ganapathi Aiyar.
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G. Narayana Aiyer.
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G. Krishna Aiyer, B. A., B. L.

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Kottayam.

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K. Subramonia Aiyer.
V. S. Narayana Aiyar, B. A., B. L.
A. Philippose, M. A., B. L.
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K. Ramaswamy Aiyar.
R. Gopala Menon, B. A., B. L.
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M. P. Jacob.
Thomas Mathai.
N. Narayana Pillai, B. A., B. L.
P. K. Subramonia Aiyer, B. A., B. L.*

* *These are High Court Vakils practising at Kottayam.*

District Munsiffs.

Number.	Name.	Station.	Remarks.
	I. Grade (Rs. 300).		
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2	S. Sitarama Aiyar, B. A.	Trivandrum Do.	
3	S. Kalianarama Aiyar	Nagercoil Do.	
	II. Grade (Rs. 250).		
4	S. Ramaswami Sastri, B. A., B. L....	Padmanabhapuram Principal ...	On other duty.
5	G. Sankara Pillai, B. A., B. L.	Trivandrum Additional ...	
6	K. Jacob, B. A., B. L.	Quilon Principal. ...	
7	N. G. Narayana Rao, B. A., B. L.	Mavelikara ...	
8	P. N. Boothalingom Aiyar, B A., B. L.	Padmanabhapuram Principal ...	
9	N. Madhaven Pillai, B. A., B. L.	Neyattinkara Do. ...	
	T. S. Kuttalalingom Pillai, B. A , B. L.	Chengannur ...	S. P. T.
	III. Grade (Rs. 200).		
10	T. S. Kuttalalingom Pillai, B. A., B .L.	Chengannur.	
11	R. Ramasubba Sastri, B. A., B. L.	Kottarakara.	

District Munsiffs—(cont.)

Number.	Name.	Station.	Remarks.
12	K. S. Rama Aiyar, B. A., B. L.	Meenachil. ...	
13	C. K. Mathan, B A., B. L.	Kottayam ...	
14	M. R. Narayana Pillai, B. A., B. L.	Thiruvella Principal ...	
15	P. N. Sitarama Aiyar, B. A., B. L.	Krishnapuram ..	
16	R. Palpu Pillai, B. A., B. L.	Vaikom ..	
17	M. Govindan, B. A., B. L.	Nagercoil Additional. ...	
18	G. Padmanabha Pillai, Barrister-at-Law, ...	Alleppey Principal. ...	
19	M. R. Venkitarama Aiyar, B. A., B. L.	Parur. ...	
	W. D' Netto, B. A., B. L.	Quilon Additional. ..	S. P. T.
	IV. Grade (Rs. 150.)		
20	W. D' Netto, B. A., B. L	Quilon Additional. ...	
21	P. V. Kolappa Pillai, B. A., B. L.	Adoor ...	
22	S. Parameswara Iyer, M. A., B. L....	Kuzhithura ...	
23	S. Venkitachalam Iyer, B. A., B. L.	Alleppey Additional. ...	
24	Varghese Chandy, B. A., B. L.	Thiruvalla Do. ...	
25	P. N. Padmanabha Pillai, B. A., B. L.	Kanjirapally. ...	
26	K. M. Itti, B. A., B. L.	Shertallay. ...	
27	K. Sankaran Pandalay, B. A., B. L.	Haripad. ...	

District Munsiffs - (concluded.)

Number.	Name.	Station.	Remarks.
28	A. Gnanasikamoni, B. A., B. L.	Attungal Additional. ...	
29	A. D. Arumanayagam, B. A., B. L.	Neyattinkara Addl.	
30	K. O. Joshua, B. A., B. L.	Muvattupuzha	
31	R. Vytbilingam Pillai, B. A., B. L.	Perumpavur ...	On other duty.
32	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B. A., B. L.	Karunagapally ...	
	M. Satyadas, B. A., B. L.	Padmanabhapuram Addl. ...	S. P. T.
	T. K. Madhavan Nair, B. A., B. L.	Perumpavur ...	Acting
	Ex-Officio Munsiff.		
33	A. W. L. Vernede, (Superintendent and District Magistrate Cardamom Hills)	Devikulam.	

District Magistrates.

S. Padmanabha Aiyer, M. A. ...Trivandrum Division.
N. Subrahmanya Aiyer, M. A. ...Padmanabhapuram Division.
A. W. L Vernede ... Devicolam Division.
K. Narayana Menon, B. A., B. L. ... Quilon Division.
K. Aiyappan Pillai, B. A. ... Kottayam Division.

Magistrates of the 1st class.

N. Krishna Aiyengar, B. A., B. L. ... Padmanabhapuram Division.
C. Govinda Pillai, B. A. B. L. .. Kottayam Do. (Acting.)
R. Krishna Pillai, B. A., B. L. ... Chirayinkil Taluk.
P. Sathyanesan, B. A. ... Kottar.
K. Anantanarayana Aiyar, B. A., B. L. Trivandrum Division.
K. Maruthanayagom Pillai, B. A. ... Trivandrum.
M. V. Subramonia Aiyar, B. A. ... Agastiswaram Taluk. (On other duty).
N. Raja Rama Row, B. A. ... Quilon Division.
V. S. Kesava Aiyar B. A., B. L ...Peermade (On other duty).
M. E. Ittyerah, B. A. ... Quilon. (On leave)
K. N. Eippa, B. A. ... Alleppy.
P. Arumugom Pillai, B. A. ... Kottayam Taluk.
K. S. Subramonya Aiyar. ... Muvattupuzha. (On leave).
S. C. H. Robinson ... Peermade.
P. P. Kuriyan, B. A. ... Devicolam Taluk.
V. Aundy Pillay B. A. ... Vaikam Taluk
N. Nilakanta Pillai B. A. B. L. ... Changanacheri Taluk.
P. N. Krishna Pillai B. A., B. L. Shencottah Taluk.
K. Ramaswami Aiyar B. A., B. L. Kottayam Division.
K. Padmanabhan Tampi B. A., B. L. Karthigapalli.
K. Govinda Pillai B. A., Kottarakara.
S. K. Mahadeva Aiyar B. A., B. L. Vilavancode.
P. N. Padmanabha Pillai B. A., B. L. Kanjirapalli.

Magistrates of the 2nd class.

TRIVANDRUM DIVISION.

E. V. Abraham, B. A., B L. ... Trivandrum Town.
R. Govinda Puduval, B. A., B. L. ... Neyyattinkara, Stationary (On other duty)
P. Sankaralingom Pillay B. A. ... Nayattinkara.
R. K. Krishna Pillai, B. A. ... Nedumangaud.
A. Kumara Pillay Warkalai (On other duty)
K. S. Sivaramakrishna Iyer B. A. B. L. Warkalai (Acting)

PADMANABHAPURAM DIVISION.

K. Srinivasa Row B. A.	...Tovala.
A. Kumara Pillai B. A.	...Agasteeswaram. (Acting)
P. C. Kunjan Pillai	.. Eraniel. (on leave).
K. Padmanabhan Tampi, B. A.	....Kalkalam.
P. Visvanatha Iyer, B. A.,	...Thiruvettar, (Acting).
R. Neelakanta Pillai, B. A.,	...Colachal (On other duty).
N. S. Raman Pillai	...Eraniel (Acting).

QUILON DIVISION.

K. Raman Tampi, B. A.	...Quilon.
I. Mathew B A.	...Quilon Stationary (Acting.)
E. Padmanabha Pillai,	...Kunnathur.
K. Palpu Pillai, B. A.	...Karunagapalli.
P. Krishna Pillai, B A.,	...Mavelikara.
C. K. Nagam Pillai, B. A.	...Chengannur (Acting.)
K. Sangunni Pillai,	...Thiruvellah
V. A. Krishna Aiyer, B. A., B. L.	...Ambalapuzha.
R. Govinda Puduval, B. A.	...Pathanapuram. (Acting).
M. Pereira, B. A.	...Paravoor.
C. K. Krishna Pillai, B. A.	...Kayankulam.
V. Sesha Aiyengar	...Pathanamthitta. (on leave)

KOTTAYAM DIVISION.

V. Padmanabha Iyer B. A.	...Kottayam.
P. Sesha Aiyengar, B. A., B. L.	...Shertallay (On leave).
J. Padmanabha Aiyer, B. A.	...Ettumannur
M. C. Narayana Pillai, B. A	...Kunnatnad. (Under suspension)
V. Thanoo Aiyar B. A.	.. Thodupuzha.
R. Krishnaswamy Row, B. A.	.. Minachil (On leave).
K. R. Krishna Pillai, B. A., B. L.	... Do. (Acting.)
R. Nilakanta Pillai, B. A	...Kunnathunad (Acting).
T. P. Ramasubba, Aiyer, B. A.	.. Alengad.
G. Subramania Iyer, B. A.	...Parur
N. Atchuthan Pillai B. A.,	.. Vaikam
C. Madhava Kurukal B. A.	...Shertalai (Acting).
C. N. Sriranganatha Sastri B. A. B L.	Muvattupuzha (Acting).

Magistrates of the 3rd Class.

S. Venkitachalam Aiyer ...Arukutty.
V. Subrahmanya Aiyer, B. A. ...Trivandrum, (Utsavamatam)
P. Thariyan B. A. Colachel (Acting)
M. K. Nilakanta Iyer, B. A., B. L. ...Neyyattinkara. (Acting)

Court of Appeal from the decisions of Special Magistrates.

F. J. R. V. Hunt, Barrister-at-Law ...Special Appellate Judge.

Special Magistrates.

FOR THE TRIAL OF EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

A. W. L. Vernede. ... ...Devicolam.
S. C. H. Robinson ... ...Peermade.
J. Pryde, M. A., B. SC., ...Trivandrum.

The Law College, Trivandrum.

F. J. B. V. Hunt, Barrister-at-Law, Principal (Bh. Rs. 200)

LECTURERS.

E. J. John, B. A., B. L. ... Senior Lecturer. (Rs. 150)
K. Kochukrishna Marar, B. A, B. L. Do. (Rs. 150).
E. S. W. Senathi Raja, Bar-at-Law, Elective Lecturer (Rs. 125.)
V. A. Ramakrishna Aiyar, B. A., B. L. Do. (Rs. 125)
K. G. Parameswara Menon, B. A, B. L. Addl. Lecturer (Rs. 125). Temporary.
C. G. Idichandy, B. A. Bar-at-Law Do. Do. (Rs. 125). Temporary.
E. Poonen B. A, M. D., C. M. F. R. I. P. H., Medical Jurisprudence (Rs. 50) (On leave.)
Peter N. Lakshmanan B. A., M. B. and C. M. (Madras) M R. CS., M R. C. P, D. P. H. London. Do. (Acting)

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

N. Raman Pillai B. A., Director of Registration. (Rs. 400).

No.	Name.	District.	Station.	Remarks.
	District Registrars. (150-10-200).			
1	P. Curuvilla Varkki ...	Kortayam ...	Kottayam, ...	Senior District Registrar
2	C. Matheu B. A. ...	Quilon ...	Quilon.	
3	P. V. Nanoo Pillay B. A. ...	Trivandrum ...	Trivandrum.	
	Sub-Registrars.			
	I Grade (Rs. 100).			
1	P. K. Cheriyan ...	Kottayam ...	Kottyam.	
2	M. R. Krishna Pillay B. A. ...	Trivandrum ...	Navaikulam.	
3	T. I. Cherian B. A. ...	Quilon ...	Mavelikara.	

No.	Name.	District.	Station.	Remarks.
	II Grade (Rs. 90).			
4	Veloo Pillay ...	Trivandrum ...	Vilavankode.	
5	Mani Ninan ...	do. ...	Nagercoil.	
6	K. M. George ...	Quilon ...	Krishnapuram.	
7	K. R. Krishna Pillai B. A. ...	Trivandrum ...	Trivandrum.	
8	W. Varghese, B. A. ...	Kottayam ...	Yettumanoor.	
9	E. Bhagavathiswara Iyer ...	Trivandrum ...	Parassala.	
	III Grade (Rs. 80.)			
10	P. R. Madhavan Pillai B. A., & B. L. ...	Kottayam ...	Parur.	
11	R. Padmanabha Pillai B. A. ...	Trivandrum ...	Thiruvattar.	
12	V. A. Namasivayam Pillay B. A. ...	Quilon ...	Kuntara.	
13	V. Ramakrishna Iyer B. A. ...	Trivandrum ...	Nemom.	
14	N. Subramonia Aiyar ...	Quilon ...	Nuranad.	
15	T. R. Padmanabha Row ..	Trivandrum ...	Tovala.	
16	K. Neelacanta Pillay ...	*Quilon* ...	Karunagapalli.	
17	S. Ramanatha Aiyar ...	Trivandrum ...	Aloor	
18	K. U. Alexander B. A. ...	Kottayam ...	Minachil.	
19	S. Kumara Pillai ...	Quilon ...	Thiruvellah.	
20	P. Padmanabha Pillai B. A. ...	Quilon ...	Chavara.	On other duty.
21	R. Ramakrishna Iyer ...	Quilon ...	Pathanamthitta.	

No.	Name.	District.	Station.	Remarks.
	IV Grade (Rs. 70)			
22	T. S. Venkiteswara Iyer ..	Trivandrum ...	Agastisvaram.	
23	P. I. Jacob ...	Quilon ...	Chadayamangalam.	
24	M. Sankara Pillai ...	do. ..	Ambalapuzha.	
25	T. Sundaram Pillay B. A. ...	Trivandrum ...	Eraniel.	
26	P. I. Ithak B. A. ...	Kottayam ...	Aikkaranad.	
27	M. C. Joseph ...	Quilon ...	Aranmula.	
28	N. Parameswaran Pillay B. A. ...	Trivandrum ...	Neyyattinkara.	
29	G. Krishna Pillay B. A. ...	Quilon ...	Mannar.	
30	G. Paramoswaren Pillai B. A. ...	Trivandrum ...	Nedumangad.	
31	A. Nilakanta Iyer B. A. ...	Kottayam ...	Muvattupuzha.	
32	N. Ramachandra Aiya	Trivandrum ...	Trivandrum. (Additional.)	
33	C. J. Kuruvila B. A. ...	Kottayam ...	Changanachery.	
	V Grade (Rs. 60)			
34	N. Govindan Pandalay B. A., B. L. ...	Kottayam ...	Alangad.	
35	K. S. Sivaramakrishna Iyer B. A., B. L. ...	Kottayam ...	Arookutty. ...	On other duty.
36	S. Samarapungava Iyer ..	Kottayam ...	Kunnatunad.	
37	G. Padmanabha Iyer ...	Trivandrum ...	Amaravila.	
38	S. Ramakrishna Iyer ...	Quilon ...	Quilon.	
39	K. Samba Iyer ...	Trivandrum ...	Colachel	
40	R. Kasinarayana Iyer ...	Trivandrum ...	Neyattinkara. (Additional).	
41	M. S. Harihara Iyer ...	Trivandrum ...	Chirayinkil	
42	L. Kuriyan ...	Kottayam ...	Vaikam.	
43	K. Aiyappen Pillai B. A. ...	do. ...	Thodupuzha.	
44	P. Krishna Pillay B. A. ...	do. ...	Shertallay.	
45	P. M. Raman ...	Trivandrum ...	Attingal	

No.	Name.	District.	Station.	Remarks.
	VI. Grade (Rs. 50)			
46	V. Subramonia Iyer ...	Kottayam ...	Kottayam. (Additional)	
47	R. Harihara Iyer ...	Quilon ...	Chengannur.	
48	Syed Shahabuddin Saheb ...	Trivandrum ..	Kazhakootam.	
49	P. Ramakrishna Pillay ...	do. ...	Kalkulam	
40	G. V. Venkitaramana Iyer ...	Kottayam ...	Kanjirapalli. ...	On leave.
51	K. R. Sankara Pillai ...	Quilon ...	Kayanculam.	
52	C. K. Sabapathi Aiyar ...	Quilon ...	Shencottah.	
53	K Ganapathi Aiyar ...	do. ...	Kunnathur.	
54	K. G. Narayana Pillai ...	Trivandrum ...	Maranallur.	
55	P. M. Rama Kurup B. A. ...	Quilon ...	Alleppey.	
56	K. Narayana Pillai B. A. ..	Trivandrum ...	Arumana.	
57	R. Sathiavagiswara Iyer ...	Quilon ..	Pathanapuram.	
	VII. Grade (Rs. 40)			
58	N. Govinda Pillai, B. A. ..	Quilon ...	Kartigapalli.	
59	G. Surianarayana Iyer ...	do. ..	Kottarakara.	
50	M. Sivasankaran Nair ...	Trivandrum ...	Munchira.	
61	Kerala Varma Raja ...	Kottayam ...	Kuthattukulam.	
62	C. H. C. Mahomed Kunju ...	Quilon ...	Chathannur.	
	O. E. Varghese B. A. ...	Kottayam ...	Kanjirapalli ..	Acting.
	P. M. Mamen B. A. ...	do. ...	Arukutty.	Do.
	K. George B. A. ...	do. ...	Kottayam	Do.
	V. I. Korah ...	do. ..	Devikulam ...	Ex-Officio Sub-Registrar.
	K. N. Kesava Pillai B. A. ...	do. ...	Peermade	do.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

F. S. S. GEORGE, appointed 20-8-10 Superintendent of Police (Bh. Rs. 1,000). Services lent by the Madras Government.

Number.	Name.	Date of appointment in the Department.	Station.	Remarks.
	Assistant Superintendents.			
1	C. S. Swaminatha Sastri, B. A., B. L. ...	10-10-1082	Quilon Division. (Pay Rs. 350).	
2	T. H. Cameron.	8-10-1087	(Pay Rs. 250) ...	On probation, under training at Vellore.
3	W. Gallyot	1-3-1057	Kottayam Division (Pay Rs. 250)	
4	V. S. Keshava Iyer B. A., B. L.	1-5-1087	Padmanabhapuram Division (Pay Rs. 200+A. A. 50).	S. P. T.
	1st class Inspectors (Rs. 150).			
1	F. J. Garcias Gomez, B. A.	1-5-1074	Head Quarters, and Reserve ...	
2	B. Govinda Pillay	1-7 1067	Fort Station, Trivandrum ..	
	2nd class Inspectors (Rs. 125).			
1	A. Arumugam Pillay	20-7-1057	Kottayam ...	
2	D. M. Cruickshank	2-9-1085	Kottar Town ..	
3	P. Gomathinayagom Pillay, B. A.	9-1-1075	Kottayam Division ..	Prosecuting Inspector.
	3rd class Inspectors (Rs. 100).			
1	G. E. Shedden	1-8-1055	Peermade ..	
2	S. Kumara Pillay	12-3-1073	Trivandrum Division ..	Prosecuting Inspector
3	S. N. Arumugam Pillay	1-9-1074	Cheraiyinkil ..	

Number.	Name.	Date of appointment in the Department.	Station.	Remarks.
	4th class Inspectors (Rs. 75.)			
1	S. Narayanaswamy Naidoo	1-1-1057	Agastiswaram	
2	Chakko John, B. A.	4-5-1073	Thodupuzha	
3	M. Govinda Pillai	1-1-1057	Ambalapuzha	
4	N. Padmanabha Pillai	12-4-1057	Palace Guard, Trevandrum	
5	P. Govinden Thampi, B. A.	7-5-1078	Alengad	
6	R. A. Gailyot	1-1-1057	Sherthalay	
7	C. R. Parameswaren Pillai	19-6 1072		On other duty.
8	K. Narayana Pillai	18-11-1062	Neyyattinkara	
9	T. Chakko, B. A.	9-8-1079	Alleppey Town	
10	J. V. Fernandez	14-8-1061	Pathanapuram	
11	Raja Raja Varma	25-8-1086	Trevandrum Taluk	
12	R. Pitchu Aiyangar	23-4-1081	Puthenchanthai, Trivandrum	
13	P. Kumara Pillai	24-7-1066	Quilon Taluk	
14	B. Narayana Pillay	1-11-1073	Shenkottah	
15	Justus J. Daniel	1-4-1079	Deviculam	
16	G. Anandan Pillay	24-5-1082	Parur	
17	S. V. Gopalaswamy Pillai	28-5-1076	Karunagapally	
18	S. Alagappa Pillay	3-4-1072	Quilon Town	
19	R. Atchuthen Pillai, B. A.	1-11-1085	Cantonment, Trivandrum	S. P. T.
	5th class Inspectors (Rs. 50.)			
1	S. Subramoney Iyen	3-6-1067	Eraniel	
2	P. Valoo Pillai, B. A.	16-4-1082		On other duty.
3	P. Narayanan Thamby	22-6-1067	Chengannur	
4	V. Dharma lingom Pillai	26-12-1059	Mavelikaray	
5	C. S. Krishna Iyer	10-1-1073	Ettumanur	
6	R. Syed Meeranji Miah	1-5-1073		On leave.

Number.	Name.	Date of appointment in the Department.	Station.	Remarks.
7	Owen Joseph, B. A.	27-8-1072	Thiruvellah ...	
8	K. I. Luke, B. A.	23-2-1084	Karthigapally ...	
9	V. Gulam Ghouse	19-9-1084	Kottarakaray ..	
10	B. W. Swyny	17-11-1085	Reserve ...	
11	N. Subramoney Iyen	20-9-107	Meenachil ...	
12	S. Baghavathy Subramania Iyer B. A. ..	1-5-1807	Nedumangaud ...	On probation for one year.
13	B. V. Kuppuswamy Iyer ...	1-8-1072	Police Audit Office Trivandrum ...	Temporary.
14	N. Krishna Pillay ...	1-9-1066	Kalculam ...	S. P. T.
15	K. Padmanabha Pillay ...	17-11-1061	Vaikom ..	S. P. T.
16	V. Ramachandra Row B. ..	28-1-1088	Reserve ...	Traing at Vellore provincial school
17	R. Raman Pillay, B. A. ...	29-1-1088	Do. ..	On probation for one year.
18	N. Neelacanda Pillay, B. A. ...	29-1-1088	Do. ...	Training at Vellore provincial
19	P. Gopala Pillay ...	28-1-1088	Do. ...	school.
20	N. Raman Pillay (Pay Rs. 20—A. A, 20) ...	17-11-1066	Moovattupuzha ...	Acting
21	K. Paraswaran Pillay Do. ...	2-6-1068	Vliavancode ..	Do.
22	K. Sankara Pillay Do. ..	1-11-1085	Thovalay .	Do.
23	A. Krishna Iyer, B. A. ...	13-3-1088	Reserve ...	On probation for one year.

22	First Grade Head Constables on	Rs. 20 each.
48	Second Grade Head Constables on	Rs. 15 each.
100	Third Grade Head Constables on	Rs. 12 each.
503	First Class Constables on	Rs. 8 each.
1039	Second Class Constables on	Rs. 7 each.

CENTRAL PRISON.

S. R. Swyny ... ... Superintendent (Rs. 350) On leave.
V. Chandamiah .. .. Acting Do. (Rs. 150) allowance (Rs. 60).
M. Pothan ... ... Jailor Rs. 70.
A. T. Mathoo ... ... Medical Officer (Rs. 140).

MILITARY.

NAYAR BRIGADE.

Rank and Name.	Date of Appointment to Travancore Government.	Date of Commission in His Majesty's Service.	To what Corps and Presidency belonging.	Rank and Appointment in Travancore Service.	Pay. Rs.	ch.	c.	Remarks.
Major R. De L Faunce ...	14th September 1910.	13th February 1905.	26th K. G. O. Lt. Cavalry.	Commandant	906	21	15	Draws an allowance of Rs. 203 chs. 16 for charge of Body Guard.
Lieut. F. E. Welch ...	4th April 1910.	5th August 1905.	Indian Army...	Commandant, 1st Battalion ...	508	26	...	
Capt. L. D. Rollo ...	4th April 1907.	22nd January 1905.	Do. Do. ...	Commandant, 2nd Battalion ...	508	26	...	
STAFF.								
Capt. L. D. Rollo ...	4th pril 1907.	22nd January 1905.	Do. Do. ...	Staff Officer and Quarter Master	..	...	...	In charge of Military Family payments and Pensions.
Mathaven Pillai ...	20th January 1902.	... ...	...	Subadar-Major, 1st Battalion	60	...	...	Draws Staff allowance of Rs. 20.
Neelacanda Pillai ...	23rd October 1889.	... ...	...	Do. Do., 2nd Battalion	35	...	..	Do. Do. Rs. 10.

UNIFORM... Body Guard—Dark Blue. Lace Gold.
Artillery—Royal Blue, Facing Scarlet--Lace Gold.
Infantry—Scarlet. 1st Battalion, Facing Royal Blue, Lace Gold.
2nd Battalion, Facing Blue Green, Lace Gold.

Establishment of 1st Battalion of Infantry—1 Subadar-Major, 5 Subadars, 6 Jemadars, 30 Havildars, 30 Naigues, 416 Privates, 12 Buglers—Total 500.

Establishment of 2nd Battalion of Infantry—1 Subadar-Major, 9 Subadars, 10 Jemadars, 1 Havildar-Major, 1 Drill Havildar, 49 Havildars, 1 Drill Naigue, 49 Naigues, 765 Privates, 1 Drum-Major, 1 Fife-Major, and 22 Drummers and Fifers—Total 910.

Establishment of Artillery—1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 2 Naigues, 25 Gunners—Total 30. 6 guns.

Establishment of Band—1 Havildar, 1 Naigue and 30 Musicians—Total 32.

Establishment of Body Guard—1 Risaldar-Major, 1 Jemadar, 1 Assistant to the Veterinary Surgeon, 1 Kote Duffadar Major, 1 Kote Duffadar, 1 Drill-Duffadar, 1 Duffadar, 4 Lance Duffadars, 2 Farriers, 2 Trumpeters, 2 Rough Riders, 45 Sowars.

3 coolies, 3 malies 1 Chowdry, 34 Syces, 2 Sweepers, 60 Grass-cutters. Total 165. 2 Elephants, 60 Horses, 2 Bullocks.

Attached to the Brigade—1 Sergeant-Major.

Civil Servants attached to the Brigade.

Name.	Present Office.	Salary. Rs.	Salary. Ch	Remarks.
H. C. Perkins, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P. ...	Medical Officer.	763	11	Draws Rs. 50-25 chs. as house rent.
1 Hospital Assistant	...	70		
2 Hospital Assistants, each on ...	...	55		
W. Taylor	Band Director.	250		
T. Muthiya Pillai	Manager.	70		

Body Guard.

W. S. Buckel	Veterinary Surgeon.	305	10	
Shaik Abdullah	Risaldar-Major ...	81	12	Draws an allowance of Rs. 20-10 chs.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major W. H. Tukcer, I. M. S., M. R. C. S., (England.), L. R. C. P., (London) Durbar Physician, (Bh. Rs. 1,200,

No.	Name.	Salary Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
	SUPERIOR GRADE.			
	Surgeons, 1st Grade.			
1	E. Poonen, B. A., M. D., M. C., F. R. I. P. H. ...	600	...	On combined privilege leave & furlough.
2	Peter N. Lekshmanan, B. A., M. B. & C. M. (Madras), M. R. C. S., M. R. C. P. D. P. H. (London). ...	600	General Hospital, Trivandrum and Huzur Dispensary.	Acting Personal allowance Rs. 25., L. A. Rs. 50.
	2nd Grade.			
3	Miss Cristina Wilson, M. B. CH. B. (Aberdeen), L.M. (Dublin)...	B. Rs. 300	Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.	
4	S. Venkitarama Naidu, L. M. & S. ...	Rs. 400	District Hospital, Alleppey.	Acting.
	Assistant Surgeons 11.			
1	P M. George L. M. & S. ...	300	District Dispensary, Kozhencherry.	
2	K. Madhavan Pillai, L. M. & S. ...	300	Leper & Lunatic Asylums and Hospital for Incurables	L. A. Rs. 50.
3	J. R. Dias, L. M. & S. ...	250	District Hospital, Kottayam,	
4	V. N. Narayana Pillai, L. M. & S. ...	250	Palace Sub-Dispensary, Trivandrum.	
5	P. Sankaramoorti Pillai, L. M. & S. ...	250	Palace Dispensary, Trivandrum.	L A. Rs. 30.
6	M. Joseph, L. R. C. P. & S. (Edin.), L. F. P. S. G. ...	250	...	On combined privilege leave & furlough.
7	V. Sankara Valiathan, B. A., M. B., ch. B. (Edin) ...	250	Ophthalmic Hospital, Trivandrum.	

Medical Department (*continued.*)

No.	Name.	Salary Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
8	K. Raman Tampi, B. A., M. B., Ch. B., D. T. M. & H. (Edinburgh), L. M. (Dublin) ...	200	District Hospital Quilon.	
9	George Stephanos, B. A., M. B. & C. M.	200	District Dispensary, Changanachery.	
10	Miss. C. L. Kohlhoff, L. R. C. P. & S. (Edin.) L. F. P. S. G.	200	Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Quilon.	L. A. Rs. 25 for charge of Midwifery class.
11	Samuel John, L. M. & S.	150	District Hospital, Parassala.	Acting.
12	S. T. Ponnuswami, Pillai, L. M. & S.	150	District Hospital, Alwaye.	Do.
	Sub-Assistant Surgeons.—(Schedule A.)			
1	K. Krishna Pillai, L. M. & S.	140	District Hospital, Mavelikara.	
2	P. R. Subbier, L. M. & S.	140	Fort Dispensary, Trivandrum.	
3	A. A. Moreira, L. M. & S.	140	...	On combined privilege leave & furlough.
4	A. T. Thomas, L. M. & S.	140	District Dispensary, Chirayinkil.	
5	A. M. Jacob, B. A., M. B. & C. M.	140	District Hospital, Tiruvalla.	
6	T. J. Manavaliah, L. M. & S.	140	District Hospital, Shencottah.	L. A. Rs 20 for plague duty.
7	K. I. Cheriyan Mappilay, L. M. & S.	140	District Dispensary, Kottarakara.	L. A. Rs. 15 for plague duty.
8	A. M. Draviam, L. M. & S.	140	Do. Hospital, Nagercoil	
9	H. Narayana Aiyar, B. A., L. M. & S.	140	Do. Dispensary Ambalapuzha.	
10	K. Thomas, L. M. & S.	140	District Hospital, Lalam.	
11	K. C. Chandy, L. M. & S.	140	District Hospital, Muvattupuzha.	
12	S. Ramaswami Aiyar, M. B. & C. M.	140	District Dispensary, Arookutty	
13	A. T. Mathoo, L. M. & S.	140	District Hospital, Kanjirapally.	L. A. Rs. 70.
14	T. K. Varghese, L. M. & S.	140	District Hospital, Parur.	
15	K. C. Kurian, B. A., M. B. & C. M.	140	District Dispensary, Haripad.	

Medical Department (continued.)

No.	Name.	Salary Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
16	P. Palpoo, M. B. & C. M.	110	District Hospital, Neyyattinkara.	
17	N. Lekshmana Aiyar, M. B. & C. M.	110	General Hospital, Trivandrum.	Resident Medical Officer.
18	Miss. A. T. Martin, L. M. & S.	80	Assistant Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.	Female allowance Rs. 40.
19	V. Mathew, L. M. & S.	80	District Dispensary, Peermade.	L. A. Rs. 40.
20	A. M. Mathew, B. A., M. B. & C. M.	80	Assistant, District Hospital, Quilon.	
21	A. Nallaperumal Pillai L. M. & S.	80	Central Prison Hospital, Trivandrum.	
22	N. K. Krishna Pillai L. M. & S.	80	District Hospital, Padmanabhapuram.	
23	L. A. Ravi Varma M. B. & C. M.	80	Assistant, District Hospital Kottayam.	
24	A. A. George L. M. & S.	80	„ District Hospital, Alleppey.	
25	K. Kuruvilla, L. M. & S.	80	„ District Dispensary, Devicolam.	L. A. Rs. 40.
26	A. E. John, B. A., M. B. & C. M.	80	„ District Hospital, Quilon.	
27	B. Dasannachar, M. B. & C. M.	80	„ General Hospital, Trivandrum.	
28	N. Krishna Pillai, L. M. & S.	80	„ Do. Do.	Temporary
29	D. W. Isaac, L. M. & S.	80	„ Do. Do.	Do.
	Sub-Assistant Surgeons. (Schedule B.)			
1	P. K. Abraham	200	District Dispensary, Adoor.	
2	R. L. Vieyra	175	District Hospital, Shertallay.	
3	N. J. Daniel	150	District Dispensary, Kottaram.	
4	C. J. Vieyra	150	District Dispensary, Nedumangaud.	
5	Koshi Mathai	125	Assistant, District Hospital, Kottayam	
	Superintendent, Medical Stores.			
1	A. Aiyemperumal Pillai	125	Trivandrum.	
	Apothecaries.			
1	M. K. Ittyerah	100	Assistant, District Hospital, Alleppey.	
2	R. Nilacanda Pillai	100	Assistant, District Hospital, Quilon.	
3	A. Ooman	100	District Dispensary, Chengannur.	

Medical Department (*continued.*)

No.	Name.	Salary Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
4	Y. Kunjandi	100	District Dispensary, Punalur.	L. A. Rs. 10 for plague duty.
5	P. Kochukrishna Pillai	100	District Dispensary, Colachel.	
6	Mrs. S Quinless	100	Assistant, Victoria Hospital, Quilon.	Female allowance Rs. 25.
7	Mrs V. S. Aiweyn	100	Assistant, Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.	Do.
8	M. C. Mathew	100	Assistant, District Hospital, Mavelikara.	
9	P. Mahomed Ismail Munavery	100	Assistant, General Hospital, Trivandrum.	
10	V. Raman Pillai	100	District Dispensary, Vaikom.	
11	A. Krishnaswami Pillai	100	Assistant, General Hospital, Trivandrum.	
12	H. J. D'Lemos	100	District Dispensary, Kayankulam.	
	First Class Assistant Apothecaries.			
1	Miss L. Gomez	70	Assistant, Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.	Female allowance Rs. 35.
	Second Class Assistant Apothecaries.			
1	Miss. C. M. John	50	...	
	INFERIOR GRADE.			
	First Class Hospital Assistants.			
1	V. Narayana Valiathan	70	District Dispensary, Ettûmanuur.	
2	R. Venkitachalapathi Naidu	70	Nayar Brigade, Hospital, Trivandrum.	
3	R. Sriramalu Naidu	70	Assistant, Hospital for Incurables, Trivandrum.	
4	K. I. Vurghese	70	District Dispensary, Thodupuzha.	
	Second Class Hospital Assistants			
1	S. Soobramony Aiyar	55	District Dispensary, Marayoor	L. A. Rs. 27½ and Rs. 10 for plague duty.
2	P. K. Joseph	55	Do. Do. Mundakayam.	
3	S. R. Gopala Aiyangar	55	Nayar Brigade Hospital, Trivandrum.	
4	K. Padmanabha Aiyer	55	Assistant District Hospital Quilon.	L. A. Rs. 10 for Plague duty.
5	P. Krishna Menon	55	District Dispensary Karunagapally.	

Medical Department (*concluded*)

No.	Name.	Salary. Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
6	Miss A. Thompson	55	Assistant, Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.	Female allowance 27½.
7	T. Markose	55	District Dispensary, Kothamangalam.	
8	W. E. Rasalam	55	Do. Do. Kulasekharom.	
9	N. P. Daniel	55	District Dispensary, Bhuthapandy.	
10	T. P. Abraham	55	Assistant District Hospital, Lalam.	
11	M. G. Sankara Pillai	55	District Dispensary, Udumbanshola.	L. A. 27½.
12	S. V. Srinivasa Iyengar	55	Assistant, Ophthalmic Hospital, Trivandrum.	
13	S. Renga Iyengar	55	Do. Fort Dispensary, Trivandrum.	
14	C. J. Thanoo Pillai	55	Do. District Hospital Nagercoil.	
15	Joseph George	55	Do. District Dispensary, Cha gnacherry.	
16	Charles Kamalam	55	Do. District Hospital, Padmanabhapuram.	
17	Paul B. Daniel	55	Assistant Medical Stores, Trivandrum.	
18	T. Jacob Idiculla	55	Do. District Hospital Alleppey.	
19	P. N. Frederick	55	Do. District Hospital, Quilon.	
	Third Class Hospital Assistants.			
1	T. Thomas	40	Do. Do. Tiruvalla.	
2	V. Chellakan	40	P. W. Dispensary, Villukuri.	
3	John Joseph	40	Assistant Leper Asylum Oolampara.	L. A. 15.
4	C. Daniel	40	Do. District Dispensary, Kozhencherri.	
5	K. Narayana Oonnithan	40	Do. District Hospital, Parur.	
6	F. W. Alveyn	40	Do. Assistant R. M. O., General Hospital.	
7	K. T. Thomas	40	Do. Dispensary Changanacherry.	
8	V. K. Krishna Pillai	40	Do. District Hospital, Alwaye.	
9	R. M. Kumaraswamy Naidu	40	Do. District Hospital, Alleppey.	
10	G. R. Subba Row.	40	Do. General Hospital, Trivandrum.	
11	S. Kochuraman P[illegible]	40	Do. Lunatic Asylum, Oolamp ra.	
12	Mrs. M. H. Columbus	40	Do District Hospital Alleppey.	Female allowance Rs. 20.
13	R. Ramanatha Iyer	40	Do. Do. Do.	
14	C. R. Kesava Pillai	40	Do. Do. Nagercoil.	
15	P. K. Kunjukrishan	40	Do. Do. Neyattinkara.	

Chemical Examiner's Department.

E. Poonen, B. A., M. D., M. ch., F. R. I. P. H. ... ... Chemical Examiner to Government. (Draws an allowance of Rs. 50) (on leave)

Peter N. Lakshmanan B. A., M. B. and C. M. (Madras) M. R., C. S. (England) M. R. C. P. (London) D. P. H. (London.) (acting)

Ayurvedic Dispensaries and Patasalas.

Paramaswaren Muthathu ... ... Superintendent, (Rs. 100 and draws Rs. 50 as Palace Vydian).

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

S. Krishnamurti Aiyar, M. B. & C. M., Sanitary Commissioner, (Rs. 500).

No.	Name.	Salary. Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
	DISTRICT SANITARY OFFICERS.			
1	Andrew Manuel, L. M. & S. ...	150	Trivandrum.	
2	J. J. Chandy L. M & S. ...	115	Vaccine Depot, Trivandrum.	
3	P. T. Jacob, L. M. & S. ...	85	Kottayam.	Sub-Protem.
	ASSISTANT SANITARY OFFICERS.			
1	J. Nicholas ...	75	Alwaye	
2	V. M. Swaminatha Sarma ...	70	Nagercoil.	
3	V. A. Thomas ...	65	Minachil.	
4	C. John Jacob ...	45	Chengannoor.	
5	T. Ganapathi Aiyar ...	45	Alleppey.	Suspension.
6	S. Rayappen ...	35	Reserve, Trivandrum.	Doing duty at the Alleppey Circle.
7	P. N. Aiya Aiyar ...	35	Kayenkulam.	
8	A. S. Samathanem ...	35	Vaccine Depot, Trivandrum.	
9	P. V. Jacob ...	35	Muvattupuzha	
10	S. Rangaswami Iyengar ...	35	Quilon.	
11	T. S. Krishna Row ...	35	Shertallay.	

TOWN IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEES.

1. Trivandrum

PRESIDENT.

M. Palpoo Pillai Avergal B. A. President. Pay Rs. 250.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

S. N. Krishna Aiyar B. A. B. L. Vice President.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

G. Padmanabha Aiyar.
M. Joseph, L. R. C. P. E., L. R. C. S. E., & L. F. P. S. G ...Medical Officer, Opthalmic Hospital.
C. John Jacob M. R. I. P. H. ... ... Asst. Sanitary Officer.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

M. Krishna Pillai, B. A ... ...Retired Sessions Judge.
F. P. Fernandez, ...Retired Asst. Surgeon
Bahadur Sahib Dawood Hajee Jaffir Sett. ...Merchant, Chalai.
K. Kunjunny Menon, B. A. & B. L. .. ...Retired District Judge

SUBORDINATE AGENCY.

B. Keshava Row, L. M. & S. Health officer, (Rs. 200 with horse allowance Rs. 20).

2. Nagercoil.

PRESIDENT.

N. Subramonya Iyer, M A. ... ... Dewan Peishkar.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

Paul Daniel, M. A.. L. T. ... Head Master, Scott Christian College, Nagercoil (Non-official).

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

John Kuryan B. A, B. C. E. B. M. E. ...Executive Engineer, Southern Division.
R. Krishna Pillay, B. A., & B. L. ... ...Tahsildar, Agasteesvaram.
A, M. Diraviam L. M. & S. ...Medical Officer, District Hospital, Nagercoil.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

D. Francis ... Secretary to the Roman Catholic Christian Association, South Travancore.
Meenakshi Chettiar ... ...Hundi Merchant.
Moideen Khan Biram Khan ... ...Retired Inspector of Police Kottar.
V. Shungaranarayana Aiyer, B. A. & B. L. ... Vakil, District Court, Nagercoil.
A. M. Kumara Pillai B. A. & B. L. Do.

3. Quilon.

PRESIDENT.

K. Narayana Menon B. A. & B. L. ... Dewan Peishkar.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

N. Rajaram Row, B. A. ... Asst. to the Dewan Peishkar.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

O. S. Barrow Esquire. ... ...Executive Engineer, Quilon Division.

Peter N. Lakshmanan, B. A., M. B., C. M., M. R. C. S. E., L. R. C. P., D. P. H. Surgeon, District Hospital Quilon, (on other duty).

K. Raman Tampi, B. A. M. B., Ch. B. D. I. M. & HZ. L. M. Ag.

A. Manual L. M. & S. District Sanitary Officer, Kottarakara.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Kochu Hassen Coonju.
C. Raman Tampi, B. A., & B. L. ... ...High Court Vakil
K. A. Krishna Pattar.
E. M. Ewart.
K. Paremeswaran Pillai, B. A., & B. L. ... Do.

4. Thiruvellah.

PRESIDENT.

K. Sankunni Pillay .. ... Tahsildar.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

A, M. Jacob, B. A., M. B., C. M. ... Medical Officer.
A. Rama Aiyen ... ... Excise Inspector.
Kumara Pillai ... ... Sub-Registrar.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Akeiramen Mahaswaran Bhattathiri... Tharayil Kuzhikkatt Illom.
V. Kesava Valiathan ... ... Vattaparambil Veedu.
V. Subramonia Moothathu ... Munsiff Court Vakil, Thiruvella.
Revd. Ayippu Thoma Kathanar... Kovur Veedu.
K. M. Mamman ... ... Munsiff Court Vakil.

5. Alleppey.

PRESIDENT.

C Rajaretna Naicker B. A. ... .. Assistant Excise Commissioner and Port Officer.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

N. P. Narielwalla ... District Sanitary Officer Changanacherry.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

S. Venkatarama Naidu, L. M. & S....Medical Officer, District Hospital, Alleppey.
Alexander Slater ...Sub-Divisional Officer Alleppey.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Adam Oosman ... ...Merchant.
L. A. Subramony Iyer, B. A. & B. L....High Court Vakil.
K. A. Krishna Iyengar, B. A. & B. L.... Do.
P. Joseph Panapallil ...Vakil.
E. W. Layard ... ...Agent, Bank of Madras

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6. Kottayam.

PRESIDENT.

K. Aiyappan Pillai, B. A ... ...Dewan Peishkar.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

K Ramaswami Iyer, B. A. & B. L. ...Assistant to the Division Peishkar and First Class Magistrate.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

K. R. Rengaswamy Iyengar, A. C. E ...Executive Engineer, Kottayam Division.
J. R. Diaz, L. M. & S. ... ...Medical Officer in charge of the District Hospital, Kottayam
V. A. Thomas ... ...Assistant Sanitary Officer, Ettoomanoor.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

P. M. Chakko, B. A. ... ...Retired Head Master, C. M. S. College, Kottayam.
S. Subrahmania Aiyar, ...Ist Grade Pleader, Kottayam.
A. N. Keshava Pillai, ...Arakkal house, Kottayam.
M. M. Verghese, ...Merchant, Kottayam.
C. P. Thomas, B. A., L. T. ... ...Head Master, Mar Thoma High School.
A. K. Varkkey ... ...Merchant, Kottayam.

7. Alwaye.

PRESIDENT.

T. P. Ramasubba Iyer, B. A. ... Tahsildar, Alangad.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

S. T. Ponnuswamy Pillai, L. M. & S. ... Sub-Assistant Surgeon, District Hospital, Alwaye.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

N. Govindan Pandalay, B. A. & B. L. ... Sub-Registrar, Alangad,
R. Abel Pillai ... Section Officer, D. P. W, Alwaye.
J. Nicholas Pillay ... Assistant Sanitary Officer, Perumbavur District (*Ex-Officio*)

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Revd. Father Payappilly Varky.
Revd. Father Syriacose.
Neelacandan Elayathu.
Gopala Pai ... Vakil.
Kunju Kader Pillai ... Merchant.

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8 Vaikom.

PRESIDENT.

V. Andy Pillai, B. A. ... Tahsildar, Vaikom.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

V. Raman Pillai ... Medical Officer, Vaikom.
S. Srinivasa Iyer, B. A. ... Head Master, Higher Grade Secondary School, Vaikom.
P. Sankara Row ... Section Officer, P W. D., Vaikom.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

G. Aiyappan Pillai ... Vakil, Munsiff's Court, Vaikom.
P. C. Krishna Pillai ... Do.
G. Venkita Rama Iyer ... Do.
K. G. Krishna Pillai ... Kannamcary House, Vaikom.
Varkky Thariyan ... Pazhaya Kadavil House, Vaikom.

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9. Kayankulam.

PRESIDENT.

H. J. D' Lemos ... Medical Officer, District Dispensary.

OFFICIAL MEMBER.

K. R. Sankara Pillay ... Sub-Registrar.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBER.

Jacob J. Chandy, L. M. & S. .. District Sanitary Officer, Mavelikara.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

A. Krishna Pillay	... Puthanpurakal, Eruva.
E. N. Kesava Pillay, B. A.	... Pazhampadisery.
N. Siddick Sait	... Kayankulam.
Peela Pye Venkiteswara Pye	... Chakkalay.
K. C. Oommammon	... Kottakaud.
M. K. Narayana Panikan	... Menatharil.

10. Shencottah

PRESIDENT.

T. J. Manavaliah, L. M. & S. ... Medical Officer in charge, District Hospital, Shencottah.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

O. S. Ramaswamy Iyer, B. A. B. E.	Sub-Division Officer, P. W. D., Tank Restoration Party Shencottah.
B. Narayana Pillai	... Inspector of Police, Shencottah.
C. K. Sabapathy Iyer	... Sub-Registrar, Shencottah.
A. Manuel, L. M. & S.	... District Sanitary Officer, Kottarakarai.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

G. Sankaranarayana Iyer	... Vakil Shencottah.
K. Sattanatha Karayalar	... Mitta Zemindar.
S. Shadaksharasundaram Pillai	... Landlord, Shencottah.
S. Ramaswami Thevar	... Do. Melur, Shencottah.

11. Colachel.

PRESIDENT.

P. Kochukrishna Pillai	...	Medical Officer, Colachel.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

K. Samba Iyer	...	Sub-Registrar.
P. T. Thomas, B. A.	...	Ag. Excise Inspector.
T. Ganapati Iyer	...	Sanitary Officer, Padmanabhapuram District.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

The Revd. Fr. Joseph L. Fernandez	...	Vicar, Colachel.
R. Taylor	...	Agent, Chisholm Ewart & Co., Colachel.
Kumara Pillai Chinnu Pillai	...	Melatheru, Colachel.
N. Kumara Pillai	...	Criminal Vakil, Colachel.
Kanakku Velayuthan Narayanan	...	Konnakkottu Veedu, Chathencary Colachel.
Kunjumoosa Pillai Pourukannu	...	Pandacasalaipuram, Colachel.

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12. Changanacherry.

PRESIDENT.

1. The Medical Officer, in charge, Dispensary. Changanacherry.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. The Sanitary Officer Officer in charge, Changanacherry District.
2. The Sub-Registrar, Changanacherry.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. Mr. Makiram Nal Raja Raja Varma Koil Thampuran of Lakshmipuram Palace.
2. The Right Revernd Mar Cyriac Kandankirry, Domestic Prelate of H. H. the Pope and Vicar General, Changanacherry Mission.
3. Mr. Narayanan Kadambar Nambooripad, Kumaramangalathu Mana.
4. Mr. A. Athichan Pillai, Puthur Veedu, Vazhapalli.
5. Mr. Muthu Meera Kani Pariyathu Rowther, Puthenparampu Perrunna.
6. Mr. Thottasseril Ousep Chacko, Changanacherry.

13. Parur.

PRESIDENT.

The Medical Officer, in charge of the District Hospital, Parur.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. The Head Master. H. G. S. School, Parur.
2 The District Court Sirkar Vakil, Parur.
3. The Sanitary Officer, Parur.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. Mr. S. Dharmaraja Iyer, High Court Vakil, Parur.
2. Mr. M. V. Pylo, District court Vakil, Parur.
3. Mr. R. Eswara Pillai B. A. Retired Inspector of Schools Parur
4. Mr. Paryathu Eravi Govinda Menon, Landlord, Parur.
5. Mr. T. N. Atchutha Panikar, Landlord Parur.
6. Mr. A. G. Menon, District court Vakil, Parur.

Public Works Department.

A. H. Bastow, M. A., M. C. E., M. Inst., C. E., M* Chief Engineer, Rs. 1,300.

F. J. Jacob, C. E., Deputy Chief Engineer, Rs. 900 T* (appointed under special covenant).

Serial No.	Name.	Salary	Station.	Remarks.
	EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS.			
	I. GRADE NO. 2.			
1	H. A. Minchin T*	800	Kulasekaram ...	
2	S. E. Vaikuntam Iyer, B. A., B. C. E. ...	800	...	On combined leave.
	O. S. Barrow T*	700 } 100 }	Quilon.	Acting.
	II. GRADE NO. 7.			
1	O. S. Barrow T*	700	Quilon ...	Acting in the 1st Grade.

* This mark indicates that the officers concerned have passed the colloquial examination in Vernacular. "T" denotes Tamil and "M" Malayalam Languages.

Public Works Department.—(*continued*).

Serial No.	Names.	Salary	Station.	Remarks.
	EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS.			
	II Grade No. 7—(*contd.*)			
2	K. R. Rengaswami Iyengar, B. C. E. ...	700	Kottayam ...	
3	R. Everard, C. E. A. M. Inst. C. E., T* ...	600	Alwaye ...	
4	K. V. Natesa Iyer, B. A., B. E.	500	Trivandrum ...	
5	L. H. Jacob.T*	500	Munaar ...	
6	John Kuriyan, B. A., B. C. E., B. M. E. ...	500	Nagercoil ...	
7	Herbert E. Parratt, A. M. I., M. E. ...	500	Trivandrum ...	On probation. Appointed under special covenant.

Public Works Department.—(*continued*).

Serial No.	Name.	Salary.	Station.	Remarks.
	Assistant Engineers. No. 15.			
1	V. Arunachala Iyer, B. A., B. E., ...	350	Nagercoil ...	
2	O. S. Ramaswamy Iyer, B. A., B. E. ...	350	Shencottah ...	
3	K. Thanoo Pillai, B. A., B. E., ...	300	Nagercoil ...	
4	G. Padmanabha Iyer	300	Trivandrum ...	
5	M. P. Mani, B. E.	250	Attingal	
6	K. Govinda Pillai, B. SC., L. C. E. ...	250	Quilon ...	
7	S. S. Krishna Iyengar, B. A., B. E. ...	250	Trivandrum ...	On special duty.
8	Hrishikesh Banerjea, B. SC., C. E. E. E., ...	250	Kottayam ...	

Serial No.	Name.	Salary	Station.	Remarks.
	Assistant Engineers No. 15—(*contd.*)			
9	C. Balakrishna Row, B. A., B. E. ...	250	Nagercoil ...	
10	Arthur W. ThomasT*	300	Nagercoil ...	On probation. Appointed under special covenant.
11	Alexander Slater	300	Peermade ...	Do. Do.
12	C. N. Elliot ...	300	Alleppey ...	Do. Do.
13	J. H. Cameron ...	300	Mavelikarai ...	Do. Do.
14 15	} Vacant.			
	SUB-ENGINEERS No. 3.			
1	G. V. Subramonia Iyer B. C. E. ...	250		On probation. (On combined leave).
2	N. Thiruvambalam Pillai ...	250	Neyyatinkarai ...	
3	K. I. Thomas	250	Muvattupuzha ...	
	J. C. Joyce ... ... A. A	185 50 }	Trivandrum.	Acting,

Public Works Department—(*continued*).

Serial No.	Name.	Salary.	Station.	Remarks.
	SUPERVISORS.			
	I. GRADE. No. 3.			
1	J. C. Joyce	185	Tivandrum ...	Acting as Sub Engineer.
2	C. J. Mani	170		
3	P. G. Venkatasubba Iyer A. C. E. ...	135	Nagercoil. ...	Acting.
	A. A.	34		
	P. Chandrasekhara Pillai	135	Quilon.	Do.
	A. A.	34		
	II. GRADE. No. 7.			
1	P. G. Venkatasubba Iyer, A. C. E. ...	135	Nagercoil. ...	Acting in the 1st Grade.
2	P. Chandrasekhara Pillai	135	Quilon ...	Do.

Serial No.	Names.	Salary.	Station.	Remarks.
	SUPERVISORS. II. GRADE No. 7—(*contd.*)			
3	K. Atchutha Menon ..	120	Muvattupuzha ...	
4	O. S. Sundram Iyer, C. E. ...	120	Trivandrum ...	In charge of the drawing branch, Chief Engineer's Office.
5	M. S. Duraswamy Iyengar, B. A., B. E. ...	120	Do. ...	On probation.
6	P. M. Varadaraja Mudaliar ...	120	Munnar ...	
7	G. Krishna Pillay ...	120	Trivandrum ...	
	M. K. Kesava Pillai ... A. A.	95 24	Nagercoil ...	Acting.
	G. V. Subramonia Aiyah ... A. A.	90 24	Trivandrum ...	Do.

Overseers No. 44.

Chief Engineer's Office.

MANAGER.

K. Kerala Varma Thampan B. A. Rs. 200+50 P. A.

Maramut Depratment.

A. Kunjunni Panikkar ... Sub-Engineer Rs 225.

Forest Department

M. Rama Rao Garu, Rao Sahib ... Conservator of Forests (Br. Rs. 900.)

DEPUTY CONSERVATORS

T. S. Venugopala Iyer ...	Quilon	(Rs. 400)
V. K. Govinda Menon ...	Koni	(Rs 320)

ASSISTANT CONSERVATORS.

A. C. Watts ...	Peermade	(Rs. 250)
M. Velu Pillai special duty ...	Malayattur	(Rs. 180)
L. P. D'Cruz special duty ...	Quilon Division	(Rs. 170)
R. Swaminatha Iyer ...	Trivandrum	(Rs. 160)
M. P. Jacob ...	Southern Division Working Plans Duty	(Rs. 150)
R. Dhanukoti Pillai, B. A. ...	(on deputation to Europe for training in Forestry)	(Rs. 150)
T. V. Subbaiyer ...	Kottayam (Acting	(Rs. 90) + 60 acting allowance)
K. S. Narayana Iyengar ...	Malayattur (Acting)	(Rs. 65) + 95 acting allowance)

RANGERS.

26 Rangers on Rs. (50-5-100).

DEPUTY RANGERS.

5 on Rs. 45 and 8 on Rs. 40.

CONSERVATOR'S OFFICE.

V. C. Alvez ...Acting Manager (Rs. 90+30 allowance).

Excise Department.

N. Raman Pillai, B. A., Excise Commissioner, (Rs. 600).

No.	Name.	Circle.	Station.	Remarks.
	ASSISTANT EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.			
1	C. Rajaretna Naicker, B. A., (Rs. 275) ...	Alleppey ...	Alleppey. ...	L. A. Rs. 100.
2	A. Hoogewerf (Rs. 225) ...	Quilon ...	Quilon.	
3	A. R. Anantharama Iyer, B. A. & B. L., (Rs. 200)...	Arukutty ...	Arukutty ...	
	CIRCLE OFFICERS.—*I Grade*, (Rs. 150).			
1	V. Chandamiah ...	Nagercoil ...	Nagercoil ...	(On other duty.)
2	R. V. Gunther ...	Trivandrum..	Trivandrum	
3	K. Govinda Pillai, B. A. ...	Alwaye ...	Parur	(On leave.)
4	C. E. Kesava Pillai, B. A. (Rs. 125+25)	Piravom ...	Piravom ...	(Acting.)
	CIRCLE OFFICERS.—*II Grade*, (Rs. 125).			
1	C. E. Kesava Pillai, B. A. ...	Piravom ...	Piravom ...	(Acting in the 1st grade.)
2	T. V. Ramakrishna Iyer, B. A. ...	Excise Commissioner's Office.	Trivandrum ...	
3	T. R. Kesava Iyer, B. A., ...	Nagercoil ...	Nagercoil ...	
4	K. John, ...	Devicolem...	Devicolem ...	L. A. Rs. 62-14-"
5	K. H. Venkiteswara Iyer B. A. (Rs. 75+27½)	Kayamkulam	Kayamkulam ...	Acting.
6	K. Udayavarma Raja, B. A. ...	Kottayam ...	Kottayam ...	Do.
7	S. Swarnom Pillay ...	Alwaye ...	Parur ...	Do.

Excise Department—(continued.)

No.	Name.	Circle.	Station.	Remarks.
	INSPECTORS.			
	I Grade, (Rs. 75).			
1	S. Ramakrishna Iyer, B. A. ...	Nagercoil ...	Rajagakamangalam Allom.	Has a personal allowance of Rs 25.
2	H. R. Gunther ...	Dô.	Colachel Salt Factory and Sea Customs House.	
3	K. H. Venketeswara Iyer, B. A. ...	Nagercoil ...	Eraniel Range.	On other duty.
4	S. Swarnom Pillai ...	do. ...	Thamaracolam Extension Factory.	Do.
	K. Gopala Menon ...	Arukutty ...	Arukutty Chowkey.	Acting
	II Grade, (Rs. 60).			
5	K. Gopala Menon ...	Arukutty ...	Arukutty Chowkey.	Acting in the 1st grade.
6	W. White ...	Nagercoil ...	Thamaracolam old Salt Factory.	
7	S. Subrahmanya Pillai ...	Do.	Aramboly Chowkey.	
8	V. A. Subrahmanya Iyer ...	Arukutty ...	Perumbalom range.	
9	M. N. Charles, B. A. ...	Devicolem ...	Devicolem Southern range.	L. A. Rs. 30.
10	P. Musthan Khan ...	Alleppey ...	Alleppey range.	
11	K. C. Mani ...	Trivandrum...	Trivandrum Port Salt Depot.	
12	K. Mahomed Hussian ...	Piravom ...	Muvattupuzha Range.	
13	C. T. Oommen, B. A. ...	Kayamkolam.	Chenganoor Range.	
14	J. W. Kelly ...	Alleppey ...	Alleppey Port Salt Depôt.	
15	Y. Sindhuraja Pillai ..	Do. ...	Alleppey Sea Customs House	

Excise Department—(*continued.*)

No.	Name.	Circle.	Station.	Remarks.
	J. S. Johnson	Alleppey	Alleppey Pier.	Acting.
	III Grade, (Rs. 45).			
16	N. Aiyappan Pillai	Nagercoil	Kottar Tobacco Bankshall.	Has a personal allowance of Rs. 5. (On furlough)
17	C. S. Padmanabha Pillai	Trivandrum	Nemom Range.	
18	W. T. Cleur	Arukutty	Vadayar Range.	
19	J. S. Johnson	Alleppey	Alleppey Pier.	Acting in the 2nd grade.
20	K. Kesava Pillai	Kayamcolem	Mavelikara Range.	
21	R. Janardanan Pillai, B. A.	Nagercoil	Thattarippu Odai Salt Fact.	On sick leave.
22	G. Nilacandan, B. A.	Quilon	Shencottah Range.	
23	B. Velu Pillai	Arukutty	Chenganda Range.	
24	J. T. Morais	Excise Commissioner's Office Reserve.	Trivandrum.	
25	K. P. Nilakanta Pillai, B. A.	Trivandrum	Trivandrum Town Range.	
26	I. Arunachalam Pillai	Nagercoil	Kalkulam Range.	
27	S. Sankara Varier, B. A.	Kottayam	Kottayam Range.	
28	A. Raman Pillai, B. A.	do.	Meenachil Range.	
29	R. Ramalingam Iyer	Arukutty	Vaikom Distillery.	
30	K. P. Parameswaran Pillai	Quilon	Kottarakara Range.	
31	T. L. Antony, B. A.	Alwaye	Munambum Port Salt Depôt	
32	K. C. Sankara Pillai	Arukutty.	Veluthulli Range.	
33	A. Rama Iyer	Kayamkolam	Thiruvellah Range.	
34	K. Pitchu Iyer, B. A.	Trivandrum	Nedumangaud Range.	

Excise Department—(*continued.*)

No.	Name.	Circle.	Station.	Remarks.
	III Grade, (Rs. 45).			
35	S. Sreenivasa Iyengar ...	Alleppey ...	Alleppey Tobacco Bankshall.	
36	V. Krishna Pillai ...	Nagercoil ...	Kottar Tobacco Bankshall.	
37	H. White ...	do. ...	South Frontier Patrol Range.	
38	P. Padmanabha Pillai ...	Kayamkolam	Karunagapally Range.	
39	S. A. Samuel ...	Quilon ...	Quilon Port Salt Depôt.	
40	V. P. Madavan Pillai ...	Kottayam	Ettumanur Range.	
41	B. Rahiman Khan ...	Quilon.	Pathanapuram Range.	
42	R. Sankaranatha Pillai ...	Kottayam ...	Peermade Range.	L. A. Rs. 22-14-'
43	K. Marthanden Thampi ...	Alwaye ...	Parur Range.	
44	K. Sivasankara Pillai ...	Kayankolam.	Karthigapally Range.	
45	G. Raman Menon ...	Quilon ...	Quilon Tobacco Bankshall.	
46	V. Ghulam Hussain ...	do. ...	Kunnathur Range	
47	S. Subramonia Iyer ...	Nagercoil ...	Variyur Allom.	
48	Syed Maroof ...	Devicolem ...	Devicolem Northern Range.	L. A. Rs. 22-14.
49	S. Rama Iyer ...	Arukutty ...	Poothotta Range.	
50	S. S. Narayana Pillai ...	Quilon ..	Thekkan Paravoor Range.	Under suspension.
51	M. Parasu Pillai, B. A. ...	Nagercoil ...	Nagercoil Distillery.	
52	C. Govinda Pillai ...	Kottayam ...	Changanacherry Range.	
53	T. K. Veloo Pillai, B. A. ...	Nagercoil ...	Thamarakulam Puthallom.	
54	M. Mathavan Pillai ...	do.	Vilavancode Range.	

No.	Name.	Circle.	Station.	Remarks.
	III Grade Rs. 45—(contd.)			
55	Ipe Thariyan B. A. ...	Trivandrum..	Neyattinkara Range.	
56	A. Arumugam Pillai ...	Alwaye ...	Alengad Range.	
57	C. Nilakanta Pannickan ...	Trivandrum...	Trivandrum Taluk Range.	
58	M. S. Chellappa Pillai ...	Nagercoil ...	Agasteeswarem Range.	
59	N. Raghava Kurukkal ...	Do.	Thovala Range.	
60	K. Parameswaran Pillai ...	Kayenkolam	Ambalapuzha Range.	
61	T. R. Hari Row ..	Arukutty ...	Veluthulli Chowkey.	
62	George Vurghese ..	Do.	Neraikadavoo Range.	
63	T. K. Krishnan Tampi ...	Quilon ...	Quilon Range.	
64	K. Krishna Pillai ...	Trivandrum...	Chirayinkil Range.	
65	D. Mahomed Khan ...	Quilon ...	Shencottah Distillery	
66	B. Moreira ...	Alwaye ...	Mamala Range.	
67	S. Vaiyapuri Pillay ...	Trivandrum...	Karinkulam Range.	
68	V. Narayana Pillay B. A. ...	Alwaye ...	Vallam Range.	
69	C. N. Madhavan Pillai ...	Piravom ...	Thottoor-Vettikal Range.	On probation.
70	———— ...	Kayankolam.	Kayankolam	Vacant.
	P. T. Thomas, B. A. ...	Piravom ...	Piravom Range.	Acting.

R. Kunjunni Puduval, B. A.—Manager, Excise Commissioner's Office. On probation.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

I. Direction and Inspection.

(1) *Direction.*

A. W. Bishop, Ph. D. ... Director of Public Instruction (Bh. Rs. 1,200)

R. Perumal Aiyar, B. A. ...Manager Rs. 100

(2) *Inspection.*

James Pryde, M. A., B. Sc. ... Inspector of Secondary Schools (Bh. Rs. 450)

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P. Ramaswami Aiyar, B. A. ... Inspector of Elementary Schools Southern Range. (Rs 300 + P. A. Rs. 50, (On other duty.)

S. Subramony Aiyar, B. A. Acting do. do. Rs. 200.

S. Subrahmanya Sastri, M. A. ...Inspector do. Northern do. (Rs. 350+P. A. 50).

Miss E. C. Carrapiett, M. A., L. T. ... Inspectress of Girls' Schools (Rs. 360).

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P. K. Mathavan Pillai, B. A.	...	do.	III	(Rs. 90)
P. Krishna Aiyer, B. A., L. T.	...	do.	IV	Rs. 105 (on other duty.)
K. Kesava Pillai, B. A.,	...		do.	(Rs. 75) Sub-protem.
S. Krishna Aiyer, B. A.	...	do.	V	(Rs. 60) Acting.
G. Rama Menon, M. A.	...	do.	VI	(Rs. 90)
S. Subramania Iyer, B. A.	...	do.	VII	(Rs. 115) (on other duty.)
P. Kesava Pillai, B. A.	...	do.	do.	(Rs. 60) Acting
C. Rama Kurukal, B. A., L. T.	....	do.	VIII	(Rs. 60)
V. I. Thomas, B. A., L. T.	...	do.	IX	(Rs. 60)
K. Janardhana Pillai	...	do.	X	(Rs. 60)
A. G. Mathew	...	do.	XI	(Rs. 105)
P. Sankara Pillay	...	do.	XII	(Rs. 110)

Assistant Inspectresses.

Miss Peninah Moses	District	I	(Rs. 85)
Miss Eliza Rodriguez	do.	II	(Rs. 85)
K. Lekshmi Amma	do.	III	(Rs. 85)
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(1) *H. H. the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.*

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J. Stephenson, B. SC., ...	...Physics	(Bh. Rs. 500)
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R. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B. A. ...	Mathematics	(Rs. 370)
K. V. Rangaswamy Aiyangar, M. A. ...	History	(Rs. 370 + P. A. Rs. 10)
C. S Gibson, M. A., B. SC., (Oxon) M. A. (Cantab) M. SC. (Manchester	Chemistry	(Bh. Rs. 400)

Assistant Professors.

N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B. A. ...	Chemistry	(Rs. 300)
S. Ramakrishna Iyer, M. A. ...	Physics	(Rs. 220)
R. Srinivasa Iyer, M. A. ...	Mathematics	(Rs. 220)
A. Gopala Menon, M. A. ... (on probation)	History	(Rs. 200)

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P. G. Sahasranama Iyer, M. A.	...English	(Rs. 110)
C. N. A. Ramaiyya Sastri, M. A.	...Malayalam	(Rs. 110)
K. Parameswaran Pillai, M. A. (on probation)	Sanskrit	(Rs. 100)
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K. Narasimha Iyengar, M. A.	... Do.	(Rs. 100)
V. Sivaramakrishna Iyer, B. A. (on probation)	Physics	(Rs. 100) (on leave.)
M. S. Rama Aiyar, B. A. (Acting)	Do.	(Rs. 100)
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Miss D. H. Watts, B. A ... ... Lady Principal in charge, (Rs 50)

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K. Narayana Iyer, B. A. ... Superintendent (Rs. 200) P. A. Rs 50.

(3) *Sanskrit Patasala.*

Narayana Sastrial ... ... Head Master (Rs. 75)

(4) *Reformatory.*

K. Thanoo Iyer, B. A. ... ... Superintendent (Rs. 53)

IV. Miscellaneous.

(1) *H. H. the Maharaja's Caste Hindu Hostel.*

M. LaBouchardiere, M. A. ...Warden (Bh. Rs. 100)

(2) *Text-Book Committee.*

The Principal, H. H. The Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, Chairman, Ex-Officio.

Members.

Mr. L. C. Hodgson.

„ M. LaBouchardiere.

„ J. Stephenson.

Archdeacon Palmer.

The Inspectress of Girls' Schools.

Miss. D. H. Watts.

The Inspector of Schools, Southern Range.

Mr. A. R. Raja Raja Varma

„ K. Paramu Pillay.

„ K. Regunatha Iyer.

„ A. Narayana Iyer.

„ S. Ramakrishna Iyer

„ S Subramony Iyer.

„ R. Narayana Sastri.

„ P. Daniel.

„ C. P. Thomas.

„ K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar, M. A.

„ K. Venkateswara Iyer, Lecturer Training College, Ex-Officio Secretary.

Archæological Department.

T. A. Gopinatha Row, M. A. ...Member of the German Oriental Society, Member of the Royal As. Society (Bengal) Member of the Anthropological Society, (Bombay). Superintendent (Rs. 150)

Geological Department.

E. Masillamoni, B. A., B. SC. (London), A. R. C. S., F. G. S. ... State Geologist, Southern Division. (Rs. 320.)

I. C. Chacko, B. A., B. SC., A. R. C. S., A. R. S. M. ... State Geologist Northern Division (Rs. 320.)

Publication of Sanskrit Manuscripts.

T. Ganapathy Sastrial, Curator ... ... (Rs. 100. + P. A. 40.)

The Public Lecture Committee, Trivandrum.

(INSTITUTED IN SEPTEMBER 1887.)

Members.

The Principal of H. H. the Maharajah's College, *President ex-officio.*
The Professors of H. H. the Maharajah's College – *ex-officio.*
The Durbar Physician—*ex-officio.*
The Sanitary Commissioner—*ex-officio*
The Director of Agriculture – *ex-officio,*
The Executive Engineer, Trivandrum—*ex-officio.*
K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar, M. A., F. R. HIST. S., Honorary Secretary

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Vernacular Literature.

Kerala Varma, C. S. I., M. R. A. S., F. R. H. S., F. N. B. A., F. M U., M. E. I. A., M. R. S. A., M I. S. Honorary

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The Observatory, Trivandrum.

J. Stephenson B. S C., A R. C. SC ,	Honorary Director.	
E. Coomaraswamy Pillay ..	Head Assistant	(Rs. 50)

Government Museum & Public Gardens.

A. J. Vieyra, B. A. ... Director.

RULES.

1. The Museum shall be open to the public daily, from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M., except on Sundays and Wednesdays.

2. The Gardens will be open daily, between 6 A. M. and 7-30. P. M , except on moonlight nights and when the Band plays, when it will be open till 8 P. M , after which hour the gates will be closed and no person will be permitted to remain in the gardens except by special orders.

3. Visitors shall not ride or drive on the footpaths.

4. Visitors to the gardens shall not touch, pluck, or injure any fruits, flowers, trees, plants, shrubs or leaves or in any way interfere with the arrangements of any flower-bed, plantain, tree, plant, shrub, flower, grass plot, walk or pathway, and they must confine themselves to such paths and other places as are set apart for promenading.

5. Visitors shall not interfere in any way with any officer, mallee peon or other servant of the gardens acting in the discharge of his, duty.

6. Visitors shall not tease, touch or in any way interfere with the animals confined in the cages. or with the birds and animals in any aviary or enclosure, and no visitor shall approach nearer to the said cages than the plinth or enclosure surrounding the same.

7. No person shall in any way damage the property of Government, or move any bench from one place to another, or commit a nuisance, or deposit rubbish, within the gardens.

8. No visitor shall carry merchandise bundles or bulky package within the boundaries of the gardens, and no vendor of sweetmeats fruits, aerated waters or other articles intended for food or drink shall be allowed to take such articles into the gardens without previous sanction obtained for the same. Nor shall carts or coolie with loads or baskets be allowed to enter.

9. All animals found straying in the Gardens will be impounded.

10. Carriages and bullock coaches are forbidden to stand about on the main road of the Gardens; they should remain in the place set apart for the purpose.

11. Carriages etc., shall pass through the Gardens at a moderate pace; fast driving or fast cycling is forbidden.

12. No person shall be allowed within the Band-stand enclosure or on the terraces around the Museum building unless he is decently dressed.

13. Any person found infringing any of the above Rules, or who is intoxicated, riotous, noisy or disorderly in behaviour, or who may otherwise misbehave, will be ejected by the Police or any servant from the Gardens.

14. Plants, flowers, &c., will be sold in the Public Gardens, between 7 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. on all days except Sundays and holidays. Application should be made to the Gardens Curator.

15. The Tennis Courts in the Gardens are open to the general public on all days except Sundays. Bats, balls and nets are not provided.

Anchal Department

T. Padmanabha Row ...Superintendent (Rs 300).

ANCHAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

C. Madhava Kurukal, B. A. ... Manager (Rs. 70 On other duty).
M. J. Kurien Acting.

Dead Letter Office.

T. Padmanabha Row ...Anchal Superintendent, In charge

ANCHAL INSPECTORS.

I Grade.	R. Soobba Iyer	...Rs. 70	Padmanabhapuram Dn
II Grade.	A. Arunachalam Pillai	... " 60	Kottayam Division.
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(Travancore District Committee):—Mission commenced 1805.

Mission Stations.	Date of commencement.	European Missionaries.	Arrived.	Ordained Indian Ministers.	No. of Congregations.	No. of Christian adherents.	Schools.	Scholars. Boys.	Scholars. Girls.
Nagercoil ...	1829	Rev. G. Parker, M. A. B. D.	1901	4	82	12,493	79	3,845	1,765
,, ...	...	,, S. Cave, B. A., B. D.	1908	...	...	...	..	...	...
,, ...	...	,, R. Sinclair	1910	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, ...	...	Miss. Duthie		...	...	...	...	...	...
,, ...	...	,, Harries, B. A.	1910	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tittuvilai ...	1866	Rev. R. Sinclair		1	16	1,854	12	424	181
Neyoor ...	1828	,, I. H Hacker ...	1877	4	77	16,900	56	2,343	1,925
,, ...	...	James Davidson Esq., M. D. Etc. ...	1905	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, ...	...	Oswald Bullock Esq., M B., CH. B. ...	1910	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, ...	...	S. H. Pugh Esq . M. B CH. B.' ...	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, ...	..	Miss, Davidson (Acting)		...	...	...	...	...	...
Parassala ...	1845	Rev. A. T. Foster, SECY. T. D C. ...	1899	4	83	25,312	63	2.316	882
Trivandrum ...	1835	,, A. Parker	1900	5	60	17,745	53	2,088	678
...	...	,, H. Hewitt	1893	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. City Mission..	...	H. T. Wills Esq., M. A., B. SC. ...	1893	...	4	730	5	43	125
Attungal ...	1895	Rev. W. D. Osborne	1893	1	15	1,344	25	439	96
Quilon ..	1821	Rev. A. Parker, (in charge) ...		1	28	4,330	50	1,5 3	341
		,, W. J. Edmonds (On furlough) .							

List of Ordained Indian Ministers.

1	Revd. C. Samuel	Thittuvilai.
2	,, S. Vethamany...	Puttalam.
3	,, V. Visuvasam ...	Zionpuram.
4	,, C. Isaac	Neyoor.
5	,, T. Joel	Kudamalaikunnu.
6	,, B. Manasseh ...	Attoor.
7	,, S. Matthias ...	Parachalay.
8	,, D. Sylem	Do.
9	,, A. Samuel	Martandam.
10	,, N. Joseph	Ammarayillai.
11	,, S. Devasahayam	Kristukovil.
12	,, S. Sunanam ...	Neyyattinkarai.
13	,, W. G. Basalam	Nellikakuly.
14	,, Y. Sananam ...	Trivandrum.
15	,, J. M. Kesari, B. A. ..	,,
16	,, K. P. Thomas..	,,
17	,, Samuel David	Attingal.
18	,, I. David	Quilon.

Nagercoil Scott Christian College: Rev. G. Parker M. A., B. D.:—33 Teachers.

Nagercoil Mission Press:— Rev. G. Parker, M. A., B. D. Total publications 1,69,82,200.

Medical Mission Dr. Davidson, M.D. (on furlough).

Dr. Bullock, M. B., CH. B.
Dr. Pugh, M. B., CH. B.

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Medical Class 10 Students.

Duthie Divinity School
Rev. S. Cave, B. A., B. D.

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Abel, N.	Paruttipalli.
Aseervatham, N.	Tittuvilie.
Aseervatham, R.	Neyoor.
Cornelius, P. J.	Leper Homes, Neyoor.
Charles, A.	Kilimanur.
Devanayagom. V.	Neyoor.
Edward Daniel.	Ravenencherrie.
Fletcher Simeon.	Martandam.
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Henry, Y.	Nagercoil.
Jacob Jesudhasen	Martandam.
Jesudian, S.	Kazhakutam.
Jesudhas, A.	Neyoor.
John Williams, S.	Nelliekaculie.
Kamalam, J. J.	Attungal.
Manuel, S. G.	Colasagaram and Attoor.
Samuel, A.	Nedungolam.
Samuel, S.	Santhapuram.
Solomon, M. D.	Agusteeswaram.
Solomon, M. D.	Neyoor.
Thomas, D. W.	Kundara.

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BRIGADIER E. W. KEIL (Yesupatham), Chief Secretary. Arrived in Travancore, 1891.

CAPTAIN Cobb, Cashier. MAJOR GNANA SEELAN, Field Officers' Training Secretary.

MAJOR YUDHA VEERAN, Educational Secretary.

Names of the Chief Stations.	Names of European and leading Native Officers.	Arrived in Travancore.	No. of sub-stations.	No. of Boarding-Schools.	No. of Day-Schools.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.
Nagercoil	Brigadier McIllwraith ...	1891		4	71	1917	689
,, ...	,, Perera ...	1908					
,, ...	Staff Captain Lantz ...	1909		Catherine Booth Hospital, Dr. P. E. Turner, M. D. B. S., D. Ph.			
,, ...	,, Larson ...	1900					
,, ...	Adjutant Heden	1903		Dr. Charles Stiebel, M. B., F. R. C. S. E.			
,, ...	Ensign Wendscher ...	1907		Assistants 27.			
Trivandrum	,, Alliston ...	1908		In-patients 612. Out-patients 9,864.			
,, ...	,, Pennick ..	1909		Students 27.			
,, ...	,, Antonson ...	1911		Nurses' Training, Mrs. Turner.			
Nagercoil	Captain Cobb ...	1909		Girls' Boarding School, Nagercoil Staff Capt. Lantz.			
,, ...	,, Reddaway ...	1910		Women's Training Home ,, ,,			
S. A. Vadasseri ...	Dr. P. E. Turner, M. D. B. S., D. Ph....	1900		Boys' Boarding School, Nagercoil Staff Capt. Larson. Teachers' Training Nagercoil, Brigadier Perera.			
, ...	Dr. Charles Stiebel, M. B., F. R. C. S. E....	1912		Cadets ,, ,, ,, Girls' Boarding School, Trivandrum, Mrs. Ensign Pennick.			
,, ...	Captain Draper, Ph., C. M. P. S. ..	1907		Boys' ,, ,, ,, Ensign Antonson.			
,, ...	Adjutant Smith ...	1911		Malayalam Teachers' Training. ,, Industrial Department Brigadier Anbai.			

Names of Chief Stations.	Names of European and leading Native Officers.	Arrived in Travancore.	No. of sub-stations.
Aramboly Branch Hospital ...	Ensign Noah ...		
Muttacadoo Dispensary ...	Ensign Pakkianathan ...		
Koluthumal branch Hospital ...	Adjutant Sundram ...	1897	
Kadagramam ...	Staff Captain Jeya Nathan	1897	28
Eraniel ...	„ Dharmakhan ...	1897	12
Nanjenadoo ...	Adjutant Heden ...	1903	16
Tittuvilai ...	„ Yuthaprasinghi..	1893	20
Colasagaram ...	„ Sena Putran ...	1893	32
Martandam ...	Staff Capt. Jeya Valatham..	1905	39
Parasalai ...	Adjutant Jeiramoney ...	1903	6
Neyyatinkara ...	Major Devasigamoney ...	1891	6
Trivandrum ...	Ensign Pennick ...	1909	6
Mavelikara ...	Staff Captain Manikavasagar ...	1891	22
Tiruvella ...	Major Yesudasen ...	1897	33
Kottarakarai ...	Adjutant Abraham ...	1899	8

Missouri Lutheran Mission Travancore.

Serial No.	Names of European Missionaries and their Indian helpers.	Date of arrival in Travancore.	Mission District	No. of Sub-Stations.	No. of baptized Christians in each District.	No. of adherents in each District.	No. of Catechists in each District.	No. of village Schools.	No. of teachers.	No. of pupils.	Remarks.
1	Revd. A. Huebener ...	27th November 1907.	Agastiswaram	1	131	27	1	1	2	40	
2	,, Theo: Gutknecht ...										
	Mr. G. Jesudasan, (Asst.) ..	27th November 1907.	Thovala Dist.	6	135	95	2	6	6	114	
3	Revd. H. Nau ...	23rd June 1909.	Trivandrum.	5		435	2	4	4	123	
4	,, G. Huebener. ...	25th October 1909.	Thovala Dist.	5	113	139	2	4	4	181	
5	,, F. R. Zucker ...	13th September 1910.	Agastiswarm.	3	18	53	1	2	4	99	

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Ven. J. Chandy	...	...Ettumanur,	1875
Rev. E. V. John	...	...Kottayam,	1879
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„ T. K. Joseph	...	...Mavelikara,	1886
„ A. O. Mathai	...	...Tiruvella,	1887
„ M. C. Chakko	...	...Alleppey,	1887
„ A. E. David	...	.. Trichur,	1887
„ M. C. Thoma	...	...Puthupalli,	1887
„ K. M. Mathai	...	...Kaviyur,	1890
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,,	P. K. Chandy	...	...Adur,	1906
,,	K. O. Chakko,	...	...Erikad,	1912
,,	K. V. Thomas	—	...Kuvapalli,	1912

CHAPLAINS.

	(Vacant)	...	...Cochin and Munaar,	1900
,,	W. Light	...	...Trivandrum & Quilon,	1911

LADY MISSIONARIES.

Miss	L. M. Cox	C. E. Z. M. S.	Trivandrum	1896
,,	C. Elwin	do.	Trichur.	1904
,,	Beaumont	do.	Trivandrum	1893
,,	Adamson	do.	Trivandrum	1911
,,	M. J. Waitt	do.	Furlough	1893
,,	C. Baker	do.	Olesha	1896
,,	I. A. Baker	C. M. S.	Furlough	1899
,,	A. Baker	do.	Kottayam	1901
,,	E. J. Neve	do.	Pallam	1907
,,	G. E. Meager, B. A.	do.	Kottayam	1908
,,	K. M. Richards	do.	Furlough	1904
,,	Miss Dudley	do.	Kottayam	1912
,,	Kellaway M. A.	do.	Pallam	1912

Institutions of the Church Missionary Society.

Kottayam C. M. S. College, Rev. F. N. Askwith, M. A., *Principal.*
Do. C. N. Institution, Ven'ble J. J. B. Palmer, M. A., *Principal.*
Do. Baker Memorial High School — Miss Meager, B. A. *Lady Principal.* Miss Richards. Miss A. Baker. Miss Dudley
Do. Industrial School. Mr. M. T. Thomas, B. A., *Secretary.*
Do. C. M. S. Press. Mr. John Chandy, Superintendent.

Pallam Buchanan Institution. Rev. W. S. Hunt, A. K. C. and Miss Neve.
Alleppey Leper Asylum. Rev. W. S. Hunt.
Trichur C. M. S. High School. { Rev. J. H. Bishop, *Treasurer*
{ Mr. P. A. Stephen, *Secretary,*
Do. Girls' School. Mrs. Bishop.
Mavelikara Bishop Hodges High School, Mr. P. J. Abraham, B. A., L. T., *Head Master.*
Tiruvalla Boys and Girls' Boarding Schools, Rev. C. A. Neve.
Kunnankulam Boys and Girls' Boarding Schools, Rev. F. Bower.
Also nine Anglo-Vernacular and 286 Vernacular Schools.

The Church of England Zenana Missionary Society.

Chief Stations.	Missionaries.	First work in.
Trivandrum, Missionary in charge ...	Miss L. M. Cox ...	1896
Lady Superintendent, Girls' School, Fort ...	„ Beaumont ...	1893
„	„ Adamson ..	1911

Trivandrum ...	No. of Girls' Schools ...	1
„ ...	No of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	1+1
„ ...	No. of pupils (Fort School) ...	303

Stations.	Missionaries.	First work in.
Mavelikara ...	Vacant.	
Olesha	Miss C. Baker ...	1895
Trichur	„ C. Elwin ...	1904

The Church of England Zenana Missionary Society.

No. of Girls' Schools ...	16
No. of orphanages ...	2
Hospital for women ...	1
Dispensaries ...	2
No. of Hospital patients ...	10,627
No. of pupils in Schools ...	952

Other Societies.

Christian Literature Society, Rev. J. H. Bishop, Convener.
Malayalam Religious Tract Society Do.
Mission to the Jews on Malabar Coast, Rev. J. H. Bishop.

ARCHDIOCESE OF VERAPOLY, ERECTED ON THE 1st SEPTEMBER 1886.

Archbishop: His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Bernard of Jesus, C. D.; arrived in Travancore 1883.

(Residence: Ernakulam, Cochin.)

No		Missionaries of the Diocese, Carmelite Order.	Arrival in Travancore.
1	Very Revd. Father	Mgr. Angel Mary, Vicar General, Ernakulam	1906
2	" " "	Dominic of the Holy Trinity, Vicar Prov., St. Albert's High School, Ernakulam ...	1883
3	" "	Boniface of the S. H. of Mary, Rector of the Clerical Seminary in Puttenpally, Verapoly.	1883
4	" "	Alphonsus of St. Mary, Vicar of Cottapuram	1883
5	" "	Kaspar a Regina Virginum, Professor in Puthenpally, Verapoly	1892
6	" "	Cercon of St. Joseph, Professor in Puthenpally, Verapoly	1897
7	" "	John Vincent of Jesus Mary, Eranakulam	1900
8	" "	Liguori of the Virgin of Carmel, Vicar, Verapoly	1901
9	" "	Augelus of the Virgin, Kottayam	1902
10	" "	Serapion of Resurrection, Kottayam	1903
11	" "	John Emmanuel of St. Joseph, Kottayam	1904
12	" "	Berard, Professor in Puthenpally Seminary, Verapoly	1903
13	" "	Mathias, Good Shepherds, Kottayam	1900
14	" "	Fabian, " "	1906
15	" "	Marian, Kottayam	1905
16	" "	Bonaventure of St. Joseph, Vicar, Chathiath	1905
17	" "	Zepherinus of the Cross, Chathiath	1909
18	" "	Victorinus of Carmel, Professor in Puthenpally Seminary, Verapoly	1906
19	" "	Bruno, Professor in Puthenpally Seminary, Verapoly	1908
20	" "	Rev. Fr. Blassius of Jesus Mary, Kottayam, ...	1903
21	" "	Turibius of the Virgin of Carmel, Verapoly	1908
22	" "	Salustianus of S. Teresa, Kottayam	1908
23	" "	Carmelus of I. M., Ernakulam	1909
24	" "	Fuljentius of Infant Jesus	1909
25	" "	Lucianus of Carmel, Trichur	1909
26	" "	Cyriac of M. H. Sacrament, Ernakulam	1909
27	" "	Vidal of Infant Jesus, Verapoly	1911
28	" "	Br. Leo of V. Carmel Ernakulam	1902
29	" "	John M. of S. H. Jesus "	1908

1. Monastery of European Carmelite Friars in *Ernakulam*—Conventual Fathers 5, Lay Brother, 1; Very Rev. Crescentianus, Superior.

2. Monasteries of Native Carmelite Friars: (a) In *Mangumel*—Convent Fathers 7, Lay Brothers 6. Very Rev. Xavier of St. Joseph, Prior: (b) In *Cunemao*—Convent Fathers 2. Lay Brothers 2. Rev. Joseph, Vicar.

3. Convents of Nuns: (a) *Kottayam*—Sisters 8; Rev. Mother Seraphine, Superioress. (b) in Ernakulam—Sisters, 12: Rev. Mother Veronica, Superioress. (c) In *Verapoly*—Sisters, 19: Rev. Mother M. Anna, Superioress.

Native Priests, Latins	41
„ „ Syrians	3
Brothers of St. Teresa	5
Catechists „ „ „	17
Churches and Chapels	60

Catholic population.	84,038
Parochial Schools, 106: pupils,	8,402
One High School for boys: Students above	700
One High School for Girls: pupils	250
Anglo-Vernacular Schools „	8
Three Convent-boarding schools for girls: Students about	400
Two Orphanages for boys, orphans / Three „ for girls, „	250

One Hospital with dispensary at Mangumel directed by the Revd. Brothers Nicolas Verhoeven and Isidore Da Costa. In-patients, treated during the year 124; out-patients 11,264; Total 11,388.

One Printing Press for English and Malayalam, attached to the Boys' Orphanage in Ernakulam.

One Vernacular periodical and one Latin.

DIOCESE OF QUILON.

Erected as Vicariate Apostolic in 1853, as Bishopric in 1886.

BISHOP :—HIS LORDSHIP THE RIGHT Rev. ALOYSIUS MARIA BENZIGER, O. C. D.

Nominated as Coadjutor Bishop on the 17th July 1900; succeeded as Bishop of Quilon on the 16th August 1905.

Residence—Olikaray—Quilon.

EPISCOPAL CURIA.

Vicar-General : Right Rev.
Councillors : Very Rev. Fr. John of the Cross, D. C., M. Ap.
,, ,, Fr. Eliseus, D. C., M. Ap.
,, ,, Fr. Ubald, D. C., M. Ap.
,, ,, Fr. Alexander, D. C., M. Ap.
,, ,, Fr. John Gonsalves.
,, ,, Fr. John Netto.

Secretary : Rev. Fr. Francis X. Pereira.

The Diocese is divided into 8 Divisions, comprising 48 Districts, with 163 Churches and 31 Chapels, and 1,23,870 Catholics.

Priests 59, of whom 17 Europeans Carmelite Missionaries are in charge of the churches, Institutions and Schools. There are, besides 5 Fathers in the Carmelite Convent on Carmel Hill, Trivandrum and 3 Fathers at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum.

Nuns 120, of whom 40 Europeans, belonging to 4 Religious Congregations, are working at the education of the children and the nursing of the sick.

Institutions for Boys.

St. Raphael's Preparatory Seminary, Quilon; Rev. John Netto, Director.

The Children's Friend Institution, Quilon, preparing teachers for Malayalam Schools; Rev. E. Dias, Director.

St. Francis' Institution, Nagercoil, preparing teachers for Tamil schools Rev. Raphael M. Silva, Director.

Boys' Orphanage, Mulagamudu, Very Rev. Fr. Paulin, O. C. D.

St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum. Very Rev. Fr. Dominic, O. C. D. Manager.

St. Aloysius' High School, Quilon, Rev. Fr. John Netto, Director,

Institutions for Girls.

Holy Angels' High School, with boarding, orphanage and Industrial school, Trivandrum; Rev. Mother M. Michael, Mother General; Rev. Mother M. Angela Lady Superior.

St. Joseph's English Middle School, with boarding orphanage, and Industrial school, Tuyeth—Quilon; Rev. Mother Raphael Lady Superior.

English Middle School of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, with boarding orphanage, and Industrial School, Tangasseri—Quilon, Rev. Mother Anne, Lady Superior.

Infant Jesus' School, with orphanage, Industrial school Dispensary and a home for old destitute widows, Mulagamudu Rev. Mother M. Augustin, Lady Superior.

Immaculate Conception School and orphanage, Cape Comorin under the Sisters of Mullagumudu. Rev. Mother Victor Lady Superior. St. Joseph's convent, Nagercoil, Rev. Angela, Lady Superior.

Blessed Marguerite Home, with a noviciate and school for the Sisters of the Holy Heart of Mary, Cagneracode; Rev. Mother Asirvada Maria, Superioress.

Sisters of the Holy Cross, nursing the sick in the General Hospital, Trivandrum and the District Hospital, Quilon; Rev. Mother Paulina Muller, Provincia Superioress.

Mixed Schools for Boys and Girls.

1 English Middle School at Anjengo; 131 Vernacular Primary Schools.

DIOCESE OF COCHIN.

Erected by Bull of Pope Paul IV, of 4th February 1558.
Re-organised according to the Concordat of 23rd June 1886, concluded between His Holiness the Pope Leo XIII, and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal.

Catholic Population 106,315.

Clergy. 68.

Churches and Chapels. 77.

Seminary at Alleppey.—Rev. Fr. J. Gil Vaz S. J., Rector; R. Rev. A. Henriques, J. Gonsalves, A. Mendes, D. D'Silva, J. Pereira, professors; Rev. J. Pereira, Prefect Seminarists 24.

LeoXIII English High School, Alleppey.—Attached to the seminary. Rev. Gil Vaz S. J., Manager staff, the Headmaster and 21 Assistant Masters. Pupils 368.

St, Joseph's Convent Middle School Alleppey - For girls, under the direction of the Cammossian Sisters. Rev. Mother Rosa Bianchi, Superioress; Assistant, 6 Sisters and 7 lay Teachers. Pupils 279. Attached to the school there is a Boarding Establishment with 40 boarders, a Technical School with 32 pupils.

Santa Cruz High School Cochin—Rev. J. Pires Antunes S. J. Manager; Rev. W. Arkwright, S. J., Head-Master; R. Rev. J. Rebeiro Delgado, A. Rohz, J D. Santos Beirao, Assistants and more 23 teachers. Attendance in roll 630.

St. Mary European Convent High School, Cochin—for Girls under the direction of the Conossian Sisters Rev. Mother Magdalena Lucian, superioress. Assistant Sisters 8. Pupils 168. Attached to it there is also a Malayalam School for Native girls, Pupils 160.

Vernacular Schools-Anglo Vernacular 6 with an attendance of 848 boys and girls. *Lower Grade Secondary* 3, pupils 637 *Vernacular* 96 with an attendance of 6547 boys and girls.

Orphanages.—St, Antony's at Alleppey for boys, with 30 orphans and another for girls attached to the Convent of St. Joseph at Alleppey with 40 girls and 20 babies; and another for girls attached to St. Mary's Convent at Cochin; orphans 35.

Pious Institutions.—64 Confraternities, 3 Congregations of the 3rd order of St Francis Assisi, 1 Association of the Holy Family, 2 Societies of St. Vincent de Paul, 2 Societies of Jesus, Mary and Joseph for the relief of the souls in Purgatory, 6 Sodalities of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 4 for ladies, 2 for men.

The Right Revd Dr. Joseph Bento Martins Ribeiro ... ...Bishop
,, Vicente Miendes da Silva ... ...Secretary to the Bishop
,, J. W. F. Ribeiro ... Secretary Interpreter to the Curia.

Councillors,

Very Revd. V. B. das Neves, Fr. D. L. Nazareth and Fr. L. Windthorst, J. W. F. Bibeiro.

THE VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF CHANGANACHERRY.

This Vicariate comprises five districts, viz., Changanacherry Kallurcad, Anakallunkal, Pala and Muttuchira.

VICAR APOSTOLIC.

The Right Beverend Mar Thomas Kurialacherry D. D. Bishop of Pella and Vicar Apostolic of Changanacherry. Born 14th January 1873.

Ordained Priest at Rome 27th May 1899.
Elected Bishop 28th August 1911.
Proclaimed at Rome 30th August 1911.
Consecrated at Kandy 3rd December 1911.
Took charge of the Vicariate 15th December 1911.

Residence—Changanacherry.

Episcopal Curia.

Vicar General	...	The Rt, Revd Mgr. C. Kandancary.
Consultors	...	The Very Rev. I. Kandancalam.
		„ M. Paremakal.
		„ A. Kaipanplacal.
		„ J. M. Kallarackal.
Secretaries	...	Rev. J. M. Kallarakal.
		„ J. K. Pandyamakal.

Educational Institutions for Boys.

St. Thomas' Preparatory Seminary at Changanacherry with 36 Seminarists; St. John Berchman's Higher Grade Secondary School at Changanacherry with 310 pupils; St. Ephrem's Higher Grade Secondary School at Mannanam with 216 pupils; St. Aloysius Higher Grade Secondary School at Edathuva with 208 pupils St. Thomas' Lower Grade Secondary School at Pala with 145 pupils; St. Mary's Lower Grade Secondary School at Kuravilangad with 111 pupils; St. Joseph's Lower Grade Secondary School at Pulinkunoo with 107 pupils; St. Mary's Higher Grade Elementry School at Champakulam with 350 pupils;

Number of Parish Schools 420 with 14,600 pupils.

Educational Institutions for Girls.

St. Joseph's Lower Grade Secondary School at Changanachery, with 175 pupils; St. Teresa's Middle School (Malayalam) at Mutholy. with 96 pupils; St. Mary's Lower Grade Elementary School at Edathuva with 75 pupils; Malayalam Middle School of the Immaculate Conception at Pulinkunoo with 104 pupils; St. Thomas' Convent Higher Grade Elementary School at Champakulam with 150 pupils.

Summary of Statistics.

Catholic Population, 2,39,854.
Parish Churches, 92.
Chapels and Oratories, 37.
Secular Priests, 216.
Seminarists, 84.
Religous houses for monks, 4.
„ „ for nuns, 8.

Carmelite monks, 39.
Carmelite nuns, 42.
Clarist nuns, 30.
Adoration nuns, 15.
Orphanage, 1.
Orphans, 7.
Printing Establishments, 2.

VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF ERNAKULAM.

VICAR APOSTOLIC.

The Right Reverend Mar Aloysius Pareparambil, D. D. Bishop of Tio and Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam Elected 11th August: consecrated by His Excellency the Delegate-Apostolic, at Kandy 25th October 1896. Residence, Ernakulam.

COADJUTOR.

The Right Rev. Augustine Kandathil, D. D, Bishop of Arad and Coadjutor, with the rights of succession, to the Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam. Elected, 29th August 1911; consecrated at Kandy by H. Excellency the Deligate Apostolic; December 3, 1911. Residence—Ernakulam.

EPISCOPAL CURIA.

Vicar-General. Rt. Rev. Mgr. G. Bernard Madampacam.

Consultors.
1. Rev. Fr. Thomas Vashathara.
2. „ „ George Valliaveettil.
3. „ „ Joseph Painadath.
4. „ „ Cyriacus Vetticapallil.

Secretaries.
Rev. Fr. Joseph Kalachery

Schools.—St. Mary's High School, Alwaye, Manager Rev. A. Puthuchery, staff 16, strength 296.—There are 199 schools (elementary and parochial) and an English Middle School at Narakal. The total number of students attending these schools is 12,386.

Religious Institutions.—Four Monasteries of Syrian Carmelite Tertiary Monks at Carmel, Coonamavoo, Panavally and Thevara. Six Convents of Carmelite-Tertiary Nuns of the Syrian rite at Koonamavoo, Vaikam, Arakuzhey, Karukutty, Chengal and Parur with 116 Nuns and 28 Postulants.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Area	about 1728 sq. miles.
Cotal population (Census of 1901)	8,81,977
Tatholics (Census of 1911)	99,434
Parish-Churches	80
Chapels with resident priests	29
Oratories	20
Secular priests	113
Seminarists in Puthenpally	31
„ in Kandy	11
„ in Preparatory seminary at Ernakulam ...	15
Schools (Census of 1911)...	201

Pupils	Do.	...	...	12,386
Boarding establishments		...	...	7
Boarders	...	...	...	... 267
Orphanage	...	...	...	1
Orphans	...	...	...	... 17
Monasteries	...	...	...	... 4
Monks	...	...	...	... 36
Convents	...	...	...	... 6
Nuns	...	...	...	... 116

Vicariate Apostolic of Trichur.

Vicar Apostolic—The Right Revd. John Menacherry, D. D.
Bishop of Paralus and Vicar Apostolic of Trichur.

EPISCOPAL CURIA.

Vicar-General—Right Revd. Mgr. Francis Alapatt.
Councillors—Very Revd. George Irimpen.
„ „ Henry Nellicherry.
„ „ Mathew Chiramal
„ „ John Alapatt.
Secretary „ Mathew Chiramel.

Educational Institutions.—St. Thomas High School, Trichur.—Manager, Revd. Francis Vazhapilly. Staff 22. Strength 560.

St. Joseph's High School, Paratti—Manager, Revd. Fr Sebastian. Staff 15. Strength 400.

Lower Secondary, 254 Anglo-Vernacular and Elementary Malayalam Schools, with a total attendance of 18,545 children inclusive of both sexes.

Religious Institutions—There are three convents of Tertiary-Carmelite monks at Ampalacad, Elthuruth and Paratti, with 24 professed Fathers. There are also four nunneries of Native Carmelite sisters, at Ampalacad, Ollur, Manaloor and Trichur with 52 nuns and 54 novices and one of Clarists at Karuvannur with 2 nuns and 6 novices.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Catholics (Census 1911)	1,27,697	Monks ...	24
Churches and Chapels ...	93	Convents ...	5
Secular Priests ...	73	Nuns ...	54
Seminary ...	1	Orphanage ...	1
Seminarists ...	24	Orphans ...	12
High Schools ...	2	Catechumenate ...	1

Middle Schools	... 3	Catechumens	... 17
Elementary Schools	... 254	Boarding establishments.	4
Pupils	... 18,545	Boarders	... 186
Monasteries	... 3	Conversions	... 172

THE VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF KOTTAYAM.

Vicar Apostolic.

The Rt. Revd. Dr. Mathew Makil, Bishop of Tralles, Vicar Apostolic of Kottayam—Born 27th March 1851; elected Bishop 11th August 1896, and appointed first Vicar Apostolic of Changanacherry; consecrated at Kandy by the Apostolic Delegate 25th October 1896; transferred to Kottayam in 1911.

Residence: Kottayam.

Episcopal Curia.

Vicar-General: Rt. Revd. Monseigneur Mathew Kooplicat Domestic Prelate to His Holiness the Pope.
Consultors: Very Revd. M. Vattakalam, D. D.
,, ,, Th. Mapilet.
,, ,, John Pallicunnel.
,, ,, Luke Kalladanthil.
Secretary: Revd. C. J. Chandy, M. ap.

Summary of Statistics.

Catholic population 29530.
Churches and chapels 39
Secular priests 30.
Visitation nuns 23.
L. G. E. schools for boys 3.
L. G. E. schools for girls. 2
H. G. E. school for girls 1.
L. G. S. school for boys 1.
Parochial schools 35.
Petit seminary 1.
Boarding establishments 2.
Seminarists 14.

St. Thomas Syrian Metropolitan See of Malabar.

His Grace The Most Rev. Titus II Mar Thoma.
Metropolitan.
Consecrated as Suffragan to the Metropolitan 1898.
Installed as Metropolitan 1909.
Residence.—Syrian Christian Seminary, Tiruvella.
Private Secretary.—
The Rev. C. P. Philipose Kattanar, Ayroor.
Vicars-General.—
(1) The Very Rev. K. Eipe Thomas Kattanar, Tiruvella, President of the Association.
(2) „ „ P. K. Thomas Kattanar, Elanthore.
Samudaya Trustees.—
(1) The Rev. P. Jacob Kattanar, Niranam.
(2) „ A. Yavanan Kattanar, Kottarakara.
(3) Mr. P. J. John, Aiymanam.
(4) „ K. G. Thomas Pallikkal.
Samudaya Treasurer.—
Mr. C. I. Abraham, Kottayam.
„ Secretary, Mr. J. Varghese. Chenganore.
„ Syriac Professor. The Rev. J. Joseph Malpan.

No. of Churches	... ...	141
No. of Ministers in each Church	...	1—5

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

(*a*) The Mar Thoma Syrian Seminary, Zion Hill, Kottayam. Established 1896
Head Master, C. P. Thomas Esq., B. A., L. T., with 13 Assistants

(*b*) The Syrian Christian Seminary, Tiruvella. Established 1902
Head Master. P. V. Varghese Esq., B. A., L T. with 14 Assistants

() Abraham Malpan's Memorial School, Maraman, Aranmula Established 1902
Head Master, M. C. Koshy Esq., with 4 Assistants.

(*d*) St. Thomas English School. Kozhencherry.
Head Master, K. M. George Esq., B. A. with 4 Assistants.

(*e*) Lower Grade Secondary School. Eraviperoor.
Head Master K. E. Oomman with 4 Assistants.

Vernacular Schools, aided and unaided	...	80
No. of Teachers	... ...	153
„ of Boys ...	... ...	3,137
„ of Girls ...	... ...	403

Malayalam Monthly Magazine.
The "Malankara Sabha Tharaka.

The Syrian Archdiocese of Malankara.

His Grace the Metropolitan .. ..The Most Rev. Mar Dionysius. Residence, Syrian Seminary, Kottayam.
Private Secretary .. ...E. M. Philip.
Secretary, Syrian Association .. ...E. M. Philip.

Statement of the Archdiocese

Metrans.	5	Right Rev. Ivanios. Do. Eustatius. Do. Kurilos. Do. Athanisus. Do. Servius.
Monks.	6	The Very Rev. K. P. George. Do. T. Eugene. Do. K. J. George. Do. K. T. George. Do. Kuriakos. Do C. Jacob.
Malpans or Syriac Professors.	3	Rev. Konat Mathan Catanar. Mattukal Alexander Catanar. E. Zachariah Catanar.
Churches.	264	
Chapels.	18	
Syrian Seminaries.	3	Kottayam. Perumala. Pampacoda.
Monasteries.	2	Vettikel. Tripunitra.
Vernacular Schools.	161	
English Middle and Primary Schools.	10	Mar Gregorius School, Kottayam. Mar Dionysius School, Puthupally. St. Mary School, Niranam. Mar Gregorius School, Thumpaman. Kuthattukolam School. Mannathoor School. M. D. Jubilee Memorial School, Piravam. Mar Gregorius School, Kaniattoonirapu. St. George's School, Karingachira. Mar Athanasius School, Kumarakam.
English High Schools.	4	Mar Dionysius Seminary, Kottayam. Mar Ignatius High School, Kunnankulam. Mar Gregorius Memorial High School, Tiruvella. St. Thomas High School, Mulanthurthy.
Printing Establishments.	2	Mar Thoma Press, Kottayam. Mar Julius Press, Pampacoda.
Magazines.	2	Malankara Edavaga Patrika. The Syrian Evangelist.

NEWSPAPERS IN TRAVANCORE.

No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	Language of Publication.	Daily, weekly or otherwise.	Name of Proprietor.	Name of Editor.
			Trivandrum Division.			
1	The Western Star.	Trivandrum.	English.	Tri-weekly.	C. J. Curien.	P. D. Conceicao.
2	Vivekodayam.	Do.	Malayalam.	Monthly.	The S. N. D. P. Yogam.	N. Kumaran Asan.
3	Subhashini.	Do.	Anglo-Malayalam.	Weekly.	P. K. Govinda Pillai.	P. K. Govinda Pillai.
4	Malabar Quarterly Review.	Do.	English.	Quarterly.	K. N Sivaraja Pillai, B. A.	K. N. Sivaraja Pillai, B. A.
5	Bhagyodayam	Do	Malayalam.	Fortnightly	Curian Mathew.	Curien Mathew.
6	People's Weekly	Do.	English.	Weekly.	P. S. Nataraja Pillai.	K. N. Sivaraja Pillai B. A.
7	Amrita Vachani	Do.	Tamil.	Monthly	Aiyya Pillai.	S. Moothswamy Pillai.
8	Dakshana Deepom.	Do.	Tamil.	Monthly.	Rev. J. M. Kisari	Rev. J. M. Lesari.
9	Samudaya Parishcarini	Do.	Malayalam.	Fortnightly.	K. Parameswaran Pillai.	C. Krishna Pillai, B. A.
10	Eucharist and Priest.	Do.	English & Latin.	Monthly.	Fr. C. V. Casper	Fr. C. V. Casper
			Padmanabhapuram Division.			
1	Travancore Times.	Nagercoil.	English.	Weekly.	P. C. Joseph.	D. C. Joseph.
2	Travancore Abhimani.	Do.	Tamil.	Do.	Do.	Do.

NEWSPAPERS IN TRAVANCORE—Quilon Division.

No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	Language of Publication.	Daily, weekly or otherwise.	Name of Proprietor.	Name of Editor.
1	Swadesa Mitram.	Mayyanad, Quilon.	Malayalam.	Weekly.	K. V. Kunju Pillay.	K. V. Kunju Pillay.
2	O. Vinte et tres de Novembro.	Alleppey.	Portuguese.	Monthly.	Rev. Fr. Gil Vaz.	Rev. Fr. Gil Vaz.
3	Sthuthi Kusumangali.	Karunagapally	Malayalam.	Do.	R. Madhava Oonnithan	R. Madhava Oonithan.
4	Kerala Pouranikan.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
5	Kavithavilasini.	Krishnapuram.	Do.	Do.	Kunju Sankaran	K. C. Kunju Raman.
6	Bharathachandrika	Quilon.	Do.	Weekly.	Yovel Chameekaram	Yovel Chameekaram.
7	Bhashabhooshanam	Krishnapuram, Kayencolam.	Do.	Monthly.	C. N. Padmanabha Pillay.	C. N. Padmanabha Pillai.

NEWS PAPERS IN TRAVANCORE.

Kottayam Division.

No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	Language of Publication.	Daily, weekly or otherwise.	Name of Proprietor.	Name of Editor.
1	Nazrani Deepika.	Ettumanur.	Malayalam.	Weekly.	Revd. Father Aloysius O. C. D	Govinda Pillai.
2	Flower of Carmel.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fr. Emmanuel.
3	Malayala Manorama.	Kottayam.	English and Malayalam.	Bi-weekly.	Manorama Co., Limited.	K. M. Mathula Mapila.
4	Bhasha Poshini.	Do.	Malayalam.	Monthly.	Bhasha Poshini Sabha.	K. C. Maman Mapila, B.A.
5	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of knowledge (combined).	Do.	Do.	Do.	C. M. Society.	Rev. T. K. Benjamin, B. A.
6	Family Friend.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ch. Lit. Society.	Rev. T. K. Benjamin B. A.
7	Diocesan Record.	Do.	English.	Once in two months.	Church missionary Society.	Rev. W. S. Hunt.
8	Malabar News (Malankara Edavaga Patrika)	Do.	Malayalam.	Monthly.	The Jacobite Syrian Society.	E. M. Philip.
9	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Kottayam	Do.	Do	Mar Thoma, Syrian Church.	K. N. Daniel.
10	Divine Treasury.	Kottayam.	Do	Do.	Cherian Mathew.	Cherian Mathow.
11	Malankara Suriyan Suviseshakan.	Do.	Do.	Do,	Rev. Fr. Zacharia Kathanar.	Rev. Fr. Zacharia Kathanar..
12	Silasilpi Yogakshemam.	Do.	Do.	Once in three months.	Silasilpi Samajam.	Sankaranarayanan of Thirkadithanam

Kottayam Division—continued.

No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	Language of Publication.	Daily, weekly or otherwise	Name of Proprietor.	Name of Editor.
13	Keralom.	Kottayam.	Malayalam.	Monthly.	Mahadeva Surma.	P. K. Narayana Pillai Esq. B. A. B. L.
14	Malankara Mar Thoma Sunday School Sandarsini.	Do.	Do.	Do.		V. P. Mammen B. A.
15	Kerala.	Muvattupuzha.	Anglo Vernacular.	Weekly.	1 Rev. Joseph J. 2 K. J. Jacob.	K. A. Sankara Pillai.
16	Missionary Intellegence.	Kottayam.	Do.	Once in two months.	Church Missionary Society.	Rev. E. J. John.
17	Vedadhiapacan.	Do.	Do.	Monthly.	Syrian Student's Conference.	N. I. Pothen.
18	Bala Vidhyarti.	Pala.	Do	Do.	C. V. Parameswaran Pillai.	C. V. Parameswaren Pillai.
19	Mahamadeya Darpanam.	Parur.	Do.	Do.	P. K. Moosa Kutty.	P. K. Moosa Kutty.
20	Arya Sidhantha Deepika.	Do.	Do.	Do.	K. A. Raman.	K. A. Raman.
21	Videekan.	Puthenpalli Parur.	Do.	Do.	Kalapurakal Fr. Andrew.	Kalapurakal Fr. Andrew.
22	Dakshana Deepam.	Shertalay.	Do.	Do.	Kaviel Krishna Pillai.	V. M. Narayana Pillai.
23	Victoria.	Mararicolam.	Do	Quarterly	A. T. Victor.	A. T. Victor.
24	Margadarsi.	Changanacherri.	Do.	Once in two months.	P. K. Thomas	Rev. P. J. John.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE.

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
			Padmanabhapuram Division.			
Nagercoil	Agastiswaram	Kottar	Travancore Times	P. C. Joseph		
			Trivandrum Division.			
Cantonment	Trivandrum	Vanchiyoor	Western Star Press	C. J. Curien	Newspaper printing and Job-work.	
Puthenchantai	Do.	Do.	Malabar Mail Press	K. S. Narayana Iyer.	Job-work and book-work.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Shunmukavilasom Press	V. Subramonya Pillai	Job-work and book-work.	

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE—Trivandrum Division—(contd).

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Puthenchanthai	Trivandrum.	Vanchiyoor	Subodhini Press	L. C. Koshi	Book-work and Job-work and Judgment printing.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Printer's Jobbing Press	Iyya Pillai	Do.	
Pettah	Do.	Palkulangara	Bhasha Bhushanam Press	Raman Pillay Asan	Copy books printing.	
Seevali Mudukku near Kythamukku	Do.	Do.	Aksharalankaram Press	Kochukunju Mappila	Job and book-work.	
Pettah	Do.	Vanchiyoor	Keralodayam Press	Rymond D'Cruz	Do.	
Puthenchanthai	Do.	Do.	Bhaskara Press	K. Narayana Iyengar	Do. and Judgment printing.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Anantha Press	P. Madhavan Vydian	Printing general and Judgment printing.	
Perunthanni	Do.	Do.	S. M. R. V. Press	A. Palpu Pillai	Book-work and Job-work.	

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE—*Quilon Division.*

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Alleppey	Ambalapuzha	Alleppey	Santa Cruz	Rev. Fr. Gil Vaz, S. J.	Newspaper, book and Job-work in English, Malayalam and Portuguese	
Quilon	Quilon	Quilon Town	Vidyabhivardhini Press	Subbiah Thennad Reddiar	Printing books in Malayalam and Tamil	
Alleppey Town	Ambalapuzha	Alleppey	Kerala Santhanom	Thomas M.	Job-works, Books in Malayalam & English	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Malayala Mayugham	Aiyappen Krishnan	Job-works	
Kayencolam	Karunagapalli	Krishnapuram	Swarna Ratna Prabha Press	J. J. Manuel	Printing books, periodicals, &c.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Varnasanthanam Press	Varki Cherian & D. Verghese	Do.	
Mayyanad	Quilon	Eravipuram	Varnaprakasam Press	Kunjen Kumaren	Printing books in Malayalam	
Kandiyur	Mavelikara	Mavelikara	Kerala Parijathom	Mahadeva Iyer	Printing Job-works in Malayalam.	
Mayyanad	Quilon	Eravipuram	Varnaprakasikem Press.	C. Kumaran	Printing educational books.	
Sreemadanandapurom.	Kottarakara.	Vettikavala.	Sadananda Press.	*Proprietor.* Brahma Sree Avadhuthar Sadananda Swami *Manager.* Swami Mahaprasad.	Printing religious works.	

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE—Quilon Division—(Contd.)

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Quilon.	Quilon.	Quilon.	Madhavavilason Press.	K. N. Krishna Pillai.	Printing educational books and Job-works.	
Quilon.	Do.	Do.	E. V. R. Onnithan & Co's Printing works	E. V. R. Onnithan & Co.	Printing books.	
Thiruvellah.	Thiruvella.	Thiruvella.	Dharmavilasom Press.	Kuruvila Ooman and others.	Printing Judgments and Job-works.	
Thiruvellah.	Do.	Do.	Keralavilasam Press.	Irupooty Chakko.	Do.	
Alleppey.	Ambalapuzha	Alleppey.	Jubilee Press.	Aiyadura Iyen.	Job-works.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Rama Varma Royal printing Press.	T. Mathew.	Do.	
Alleppey.	Do.	Do.	Desopakari	Sulaima Moulabi Sahib.	English, Malayalam, Guzerati and Tamil Job-works.	
Mavelikara.	Mavelikara.	Mavelikara.	George Coronation Press.	P Jacob J. Tharakan K. N. Ooman.	Job-works in English and Malayalam.	
Chenganoor.	Chenganoor.	Vadakkekara.	Sahithia Santhanom Press.	P. A. Gopala Pillai.	Printing books.	

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE.—Kottayam Division.

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Mannanam	Ettumanur	Ettumanur	St. Joseph's Press	Congregation of the Syro-Carmelites.	Printing Malayalam, Tamil, English and Syriac books "Nazrani Deepika" and "Flower of Carmel," Job Ruling, Book binding works, &c., Forms of all kinds.	The Press is the property of the Monastery. Applications for printing, &c., to be addressed to the Superintendent, Saint Joseph's Press, Mannanam. This is the only establishment in India, which won a 'Silver Medal' for Book-binding in the Central Provinces and Berar Exhibition.
Kottayam	Kottayam	Kottayam	Church Missionary Society's Press	The C. M. S. Press Committee. Venerable J. J. B. Palmer, M. A., Secretary and Treasurer.	Printing, Book Binding, Typecasting, Stereotyping.	A Book Depot is attached. Applications to be addressed to John Chandy, Superintendent.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Mar Thoma Press	The Syrian Community under the Most Revd. Mar Dionysius Syrian Metropolitan.	Printing, Binding and Type-casting.	A Book Depot is attached. Applications to be addressed to K. V. Eapen, Manager.
Do.	Do.	Vijayapuram	Malayala Manorama Press	The Malayala Manorama Co. Ltd.	Printing, Book-binding and Type casting.	A book Depot is attached. Medicines for small-pox and cholera are also sold. Those who wish to become subscribers to the 'Malayala Manorama' and Basha Boshini' should apply to K. M. Mathulla Mappillay, Managing Editor.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE—Kottayam Division—contd.

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Kottayam	Kottayam	Vijayapuram	T. G. Press	K. N. Daniel, Manager.	Religious books, a Magazine and other job-works.	
Do.	Do.	Kottayam	Syrian Printing Press	Philipose Thommen, Manager	Do.	
Do.	Do.	Vijayapuram	Kerala Varma Vilasom Press.	P. G. Thomas Manager.	Job-works.	
Pala	Minachel	Minachil	Mar-Thoma Sliha Press.	Anthrayos Kathanar Kalapurackal Kizhthadiyur Lalam.	Newspaper printing and Job-work.	
Muvattapuzha	Muvattu-puzha	Arakuzha	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press.		Job-works. Book works & Newspaper works.	A book depot is attached newspaper Kerala Deepika is published from this Press all applications of whatever nature should be addressed to Rev. P. Joseph John, Manager.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore.

N. Raman Pillai B. A. Registrar.

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
1	The Malayala Manorama Company (Limited)	Kottayam ...	4th March 1889.	Rs. 10,000
2	The Travancore Malayala Vyapara Sangham (Limited) ...	Trivandrum ...	13th July 1889.	Rs. 15,000
3	The Kerala Varthaka Company (Limited)	Parur ...	6th January 1890.	Rs. 15,000
4	The Changanachery Commercial Company (Limited) ...	Changanachery ...	23rd February 1890.	Rs. 20,000
5	The Kerala Booshana Company (Limited)	Paravur (Quilon) ...	1st April 1891.	Rs. 20,000
6	The Sri Mula Rajah Vaijayanthi Company (Limited) ...	Trivandrum ...	2nd April 1892.	Rs. 19,500
7	The Kandathil Kudumbayoga Company (Limited)	Tiruvalla ...	30th April 1892.	Rs. 100,000
8	The Trivandrum Friend-in-Need Society	Trivandrum ...	14th December 1894.	Voluntary monthly subscriptions.
9	The Sri Ratnam Company (Limited)	Kunnatnad ...	3rd October 1896.	Rs. 15,000
10	The Sri Padmanabha Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited)	Shencottah ...	2nd February 1898.	Rs. 60,000
11	The Arumugavilasa Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited).	Elattur, Shencottah.	11th October 1898.	Rs. 50,000
12	The Ariavinayaka Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited)	Pudur, Shencottah.	25th October 1898.	Rs. 30,250
13	The Letchoominicadana Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited)...	Shencottah ...	26th October 1898.	Rs. 37,000
14	The Mar Dionysius Seminary	Kottayam ...	7th December 1898.	Voluntary contributions.
15	The Dharmasamvarthana Anchal Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited)...	Shencottah ...	8th December 1898.	Rs. 18,275
16	The Thiruvaryan Swami Janopakara Ela Nidi Company (Limited)	Shencottah ...	10th January 1899.	Rs. 48,600
17	The Trivandrum Permanent Fund (Limited)	Trivandrum ...	7th April 1899.	Rs. 199,920
18	The Travancore Bank (Limited)	Tiruvella ...	3rd February 1900.	Rs. 100,000
19	The Sri Bala Subramonyaswamy Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited)...	Shencottah ...	17th April 1900.	Rs. 57,008
20	Nythia Kaliani Ambal Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited)...	Shencottah ...	20th September 1900.	Rs. 21,600

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore.—(*Continued*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
21	Munnar Supply Association (Limited)	Munnar (Kannan Devan Hills).	25th October 1900.	Rs. 12,000 increased to Rs. 25,000
22	The Cape Comorin Transport Trading Company (Limited) ...	Kottar, Nagercoil ...	15th June 1901.	Rs. 19,600
23	The Tiruvella Bank (Limited)	Tiruvella ...	27th September 1901.	Rs. 1,00,000
24	The Sri Bala Subramonyaswamy Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited) ..	Shencottah ..	27th September 1901.	Rs. 9,680
25	The Travancore Cardamom Estates Company (Limited) ...	Trivandrum ...	21st December 1901.	Rs. 22,000
26	The Keraliya Kudumba Paripalana Company (The Kerala Provident Company) (Limited) ...	Trivandrum ...	24th January 1902	Rs. 7,000
27	The Kandathil Kudumba Yogam Bank	Tiruvella ...	15th October 1902	Rs. 200,000
28	The Aruvippuram Srinarayana Dharmaparipalana Yogam ...	Aruvipuram ...	15th May 1903.	Voluntary contributions.
29	The Chengannur Krishi Vanibha Company (Limited)	Kallicherry ...	27th August 1903.	Rs. 1,00,000
30	The Kuzhithurai Sugar Refining and Trading Company (Limited)	Kuzhitturа ...	14th November 1903.	Rs. 75,000
31	The Malabar Mar Thoma Syrian Christian Evangelistic Association ...	Tiruvella ...	11th February 1904.	Voluntary contributions.
32	The Nanjinad Permanent Fund (Limited)	Nagercoil ...	12th February 1904.	Rs. 98,196
33	The Travancore Agricultural and Trading Company (Limited) ...	Punalur ...	29th March 1904.	Rs. 50,000
34	The Travancore Vivahadhana Sahaya Company (Limited) ..	Trivandrum ...	14th April 1904.	Rs. 246,000
35	Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—Trivandrum...	Trivandrum ...	10th September 1904.	Voluntary contributions.
36	The Travancore Karappuram Vyavasaya (Industrial Trading Company) Limited ...	Shertallay ...	10th September 1904	Rs. 200,000
37	The Travancore Janopakara Vivaha Drevia Sahaya Company (Limited) ...	Oluganasery ...	30th September 1904.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each member

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore.—(*continued.*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When Registered.	Capital, &c.
38	The Malabar Mail Company (Limited)	Trivandrum ...	12th October 1904.	Rs. 30,000
39	Nagercoil Marriage Provident Fund (Limited) ...	Nagercoil ...	30th November 1904.	1500 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each member. Membership since increased to 2500 members.
40	The Central Travancore Industrial Trading Company (Limited).	Nedumudi ...	9th December 1904.	Rs. 100,000
41	Travancore Plantation Company (Limited)	Kottayam ...	9th January 1905.	Rs. 20,000
42	The Jesuvin Thiru Hiruthaya Sneha Sahaya Ethircala Atharavoo Nithy Company (Limited)...	Karangaud ...	8th March 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each member. Membership since increased to 4000 members.
43	The Travancore Thirukudumba Drevia Sahaya Kaliyana Benefit Fund (Limited)...	Kottar ...	14th March 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore—(*continued.*)

No	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
44	The Travancore Provisions, General trading and Banking Company Limited ..	Chalay ...	20th April 1905.	Rs. 10,000.
45	The Neyyoor Marriage Provident Fund Limited	Chellengonam ...	24th April 1905.	2000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each.
46	Arch Anthoniyar Dravia Sahaya Provident Fund Limited ...	Alagappapuram ...	19th May 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each.
47	Nanjinad Maria Nayagi Dravia Sahaya Marana Provident Fund Limited ..	Ramanputhur ...	27th May 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.
48	The Malabar Trading Company Kerala Vyapara Company, Limited ...	Parur ...	3rd June 1905.	Rs. 30,000
49	Theivaseervatha Dravia Sahaya Provident Fund Limited ..	Alagappapuram ...	9th June 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each.
50	Puthukavalakia Arch Antoniar Dravia Sahaya Kaliyana Benefit Fund Limited ..	Do.	27th June 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.
51	The Sri Somasundrasvariar Ela Nidhi Limited	Villamadam, Ramanathapuram ...	18th July 1905.	Rs. 50,000
52	The Nagercoil Provident Fund Limited	Nagercoil ...	3rd August 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore—(*continued.*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When Registered.	Capital, &c.
53	Sri Anantha Padmanabha Swami Sarvajananukoola Kaliyana Nidhi Limited...	Trivandrum ...	9th August 1905.	Rs. 246,000
54	Vadasheri Kila Kalangadi Krishi Abhivardhi Ela Chittu Company Limited...	Kalangadi ...	11th August 1905.	Rs. 10,000
55	Nanjinad Thiroomoola Renkam Ela Nidhi Limited	Nagercoil ...	11th August 1905.	Rs. 25,000
56	Karumpattur Marriage Benefit Fund Vivaha Dhana Sahaya Company Limited...	Karumpattur ...	11th August 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.
57	Karumpattur Ethirkala Dhana Sahaya Nidhi Company Provident Fund Limited...	Karumpattur ...	11th August 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.
58	Srimunnarayana Sakalajana Sahaya Nidhi Company Limited ...	Poovioor ...	6th September 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.
59	The Puttbalam Marana Provident Fund (Limited) Travancore Samasthanom...	Parakaipidakai, Agastisvaram Taluk...	6th September 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore—(*continued.*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
60	Archia Sishta Paraloha Matha Sahaya Kaliyana Fund Limited...	Mathiravilay, Eraniel Taluk ...	8th November 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.
61	The Malabar Printing and Publishing Company Limited ...	Kottayam ...	8th November 1905.	Rs. 100,000
62	The Nagercoil Theivamukula Thiraviopakara Kalyana Company Limited...	Nagercoil ...	8th November 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.
63	The Travancore Mohammad Samathani Vaulai Ranjitha Noorani Moosleem Soonnathoom Pothujana Kalyana Thiravia Sahaya Company Limited ...	Alloor ...	30th November 1905	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each.
64	The Sri Moola Vilasom Company *Limited*	Mavelikara ...	30th November 1905.	Rs. 10,000
65	The Marthandam Marriage Benefit Fund Limited	Kuzhittura, Martandam ...	2nd December 1905.	2000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each.
66	The Thirivaha Nama Dravia Sahaya Provident Fund Limited.	Managudy ...	7th December 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.
67	Indian Marriage Benefit Fund Limited	Vadassery ...	13th December 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each.
68	Travancore Sakalajana Dravia Sahaya Kaliana Company Limited..	Koanankadu ...	14th December 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore—(*continued.*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital &c.
69	The Idanad Marriage Provident Fund Limited	Martandam ...	18th December 1905.	3000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15.
70	Authi Jothi Dravia Sahaya Kaliana Benefit Fund Limited ...	Perumalpuram ...	17th January 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.
71	Nainar Swamy Sarva Jananukula Kaliana Nidhi Company Limited...	Ariamanurthurai ...	20th January 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.
72	The Palliyadi Weaving Industry Improvement Company Limited...	Palliyadi ...	27th January 1906.	Rs. 20,000
73	The Trivandrum Mercantile Trading Company Limited ...	Trivandrum ...	3rd February 1906.	Rs. 100,000
74	The Puthalam Kaliana Provident Fund Limited	Puthalam ...	5th February 1906.	1500 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.
75	The South Indian Provident Fund Company Limited ...	Trivandrum ...	5th February 1906.	2000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15.
76	Maria Selva Nayagi Dravia Sahaya Provident Fund Limited ...	Kottar ...	5th February 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore—(*continued.*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
77	Travancore Provident Fund Company Limited	Trivandrum ...	12th March 1906.	Rs. 72,500
78	Oolaka Ratchakar Dravia Sneha Sahaya Kaliana Benefit Fund Limited...	Nullivila ...	17th March 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15.
79	Thiruvikrama Jothi Anantha Nidhi Company Limited ...	Aloor ...	17th March 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.
80	The Karangad Marriage Provident Fund Limited	Karangad ...	19th March 1906.	5000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15.
81	The Eraniel Marriage Provident Fund Limited	Midalam ...	19th March 1906.	2000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.
82	Kerala Kaliana Draviopakara Company Limited	Agastisvaram ...	29th March 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15.
83	The Kottayam Agricultural and Commercial Banking Company Limited ...	Nattakam ...	11th April 1906.	Rs 100,00
84	Deva Mathavin Sneha Viraha Dhana Sahaya Company Limited...	Thackalay ...	14th April 1906.	10000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore.—*(continued.)*

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When Registered.	Capital, &c.
85	The Cape Comorin General Traffic Company Limited ...	Kottar ...	17th April 1906.	Rs. 500,000
86	Nattalam Ulnattu Chitu Viapara Abhivrithi Company Limited...	Kuttalam ...	30th April 1906.	Rs. 10,000
87	The Nanchi Kerala Provident Fund Limited	Nagercoil ...	19th June 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15.
88	The Malabar Marriage Benefit Fund Company Limited ...	Trivandrum ...	25th July 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15.
89	The Sarva Mathanukooila Sathiadharma Paripalana Samastha Kaliana Dravia Sahaya Company Limited ...	Quilon ...	28th July 1906.	Rs. 123,000
90	Travancore South Indian Kaliana Dravia Sahaya Company Limited...	Mavelikara ...	3rd August 1906.	Rs. 246,000
91	Travancore Thirunabhi Jothi Nidhi Company Limited... ...	Kottar ...	6th August 1906.	500 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.
92	Travancore Karunakara Kaliana Dhana Sahaya Company Limited...	Vadasery ...	20th August 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.
93	Lekshmi Prasada Viavasayabhivardhani Company Limited ...	Attungal ...	21st September 1906.	Rs. 5,000

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore—(*continued.*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
94	Travancore Co-operative Weaving & Trading Company Limited ...	Balaramapuram ...	22nd September 1906.	Rs. 100,000
95	The Thamaraculam Marriage Provident Fund Limited ...	Thamaraculam ...	30th October 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.
96	The Malayala Kudumba Sahaya Company Limited	Trivandrum ..	8th April 1907.	Rs. 10,000
97	The Hindu Sandana Bakya Dhana Lakshmi Nidhy Need Company Limited...	Trivandrum ...	20th September 1907.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each.
98	The Trivandrum Rice, Oil Mill, Company Limited	Trivandrum ...	11th October 1907.	Rs. 29,000
99	The Sree Padmanabha Vanar Ela Nidhy Limited	Bagavathi Puthen Thoppu, Agastisvaram Taluk ...	17th October 1907.	Rs. 50,000
100	The Travancore Morning Star Pala Janopakara Kalyana Company Limited..	Parur ...	16th December 1907.	Rs. 11,400.
101	The Kandathil Katchavada Company Limited	Thiruvellah ...	20th December 1907.	Br. Rs. 50,000.
102	The Travancore National Transit Boat Company Limited ...	Trivandrum ...	9th July 1908.	Rs. 20,000
103	The Malabar Bank Limited	Trivandrum. ...	16th October 1908.	Br. Rs. 200,000
104	The Travancore General Trading Company Limited ...	Quilon ...	7th April 1909.	Rs. 5,000
105	The Sri Balasubramoniaswami Dravia Sahaya Prize Nidhi Limited ...	Shencottah ..	17th April 1909.	Rs. 62,500
106	The Kunnathoor Dhana Sahaya Company Limited ...	Vilavankod ...	23rd July 1909.	Rs. 10,020

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore—(*continued*).

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
107	The Ambalapuzha Christian Bank Limited ...	Thalavadai ..	29th October 1909.	Rs. 19,000
108	The Malabar Company Limited, Alleppey ..	Alleppey ...	15th December 1909	Rs. 3,00,000
109	The South Travancore Weaving and Spinning Company Limited ...	Neyyoor ...	17th February 1910.	Rs. 50,000
110	The Travancore Industrial Company Limited, Chengannur ...	Chengannur ..	21st June 1910.	Rs. 1,00,000 Increased to Rs. 2,00,000
111	The Malankara Rubber and Produce Company Limited ...	Alleppey ...	22nd June 1910.	Rs. 4,50,000
112	The Niranam Weaving Establishment Limited ...	Chengannur ..	23rd June 1910.	Rs. 25,000
113	The Mar Thoma Rubber Company Limited ...	Alleppey ...	8th October 1910.	Rs. 3,00,000
114	The Kuttanad Rubber Company Limited ...	Kinakari ...	2nd November 1910.	Rs. 2,00,000
115	The Meenachil Rubber Company Limited ...	Pala ...	3rd November 1910.	Rs. 1,50,000
116	The Panavalli Sri Mulam Silver Jubilee Memorial Weaving Company Limited ...	Panavalli ...	4th November 1910.	Rs. 10,000

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore (*contd.*)

No	Names of Companies.	Registered office	When registered.	Capital, &c.
117	Sirdar and Company, Limited	Changanasseri ...	7th December 1910	Bh. Rs. 50,000.
118	The Sanathana Dharma Vidyasala, Alleppey	Alleppey ...	21st December 1910.	Voluntary contributions
119	The Kumarakom Krishi Vyavasaya Company, Limited ...	Kumarakom ...	15th February 1911.	Bh. Rs. 100,000.
120	The Pullippadavil Kudumba Yoga Company Limited ...	Kadapra ...	16th February 1911.	Bh. Rs. 100,000.
121	The Malabar Commercial Corporation, Limited	Alleppey ...	6th March 1911.	Bh. Rs. 250,000.
122	The Malabar Agricultural and Industrial Company Limited ...	Velianadu ...	24th March 1911.	Bh. Rs. 450,000.
123	M. Joseph, and Company, Limited	Kottayam ...	6th July 1911.	Bh. Rs. 20,000.
124	The Punnathura Agricultural and Industrial Company Limited.	Ettumanur ...	24th August 1911.	Bh. Rs. 30,000.
125	The Malabar Trading and Industrial Company Limited ...	Thalavadi ...	14th November 1911.	Bh. Rs. 300,000.
126	The Great Indian Cronomagophone Company Limited ...	Trivandrum ...	11th January 1912.	Bh. Rs. 12,500.
127	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company Limited ...	Do. ...	Do.	Bh. Rs. 50,000.
128	The Rajakiya Kshetira sabha ...	Mavelikara ...	28th February 1912.	Voluntary contribution.
129	The Keraliya Nair Samajam ...	Trivandrum ...	13th June 1912.	Do.
130	The Kerala Deepika Company Limited ...	Alleppey ...	22nd June 1912.	Bh. Rs. 25,000

PLANTERS' ESTATES AND PLANTING COMPANIES.

Kannan Devan Hills, North Travancore.

Kannan Devan Hills Produce Company, Ld.

*Anglo-American Direct Tea Trading Co. Ld.

GENERAL MANAGER, P. R. BUCHANAN ESQUIRE,
MATTUPATTY P. O.

ASST. GENERAL MANAGER, H. L. PINCHES ESQUIRE,
MUNNAR P. O.

Estates.	Manager or Superintendent.	Post Town.
1. Aneimudi ...	C. A. Mackenzie ...	Munnar.
2. Chittuvurrai ...	H. A. Ragg ...	Ellapatti.
	E. L. Koochlin ...	do.
3. Chokanad ...	W. J. Dixon ...	Munnar.
	E. L. Hammick ...	do.
	E. E. L. Ward ...	do.
4. Chandavarrai ...	John Carless ...	Yellapatti.
5. Devikulum ...	J. A. Gwynne ..	Devikulam.
6. Gundumallay ...	A. Yates ...	Mattupatti.
	R. T. Landale ..	do.
	R. de. Meade ..	do.
7. Kalaar ...	W. L. Barking ...	Munnar.
8. Kannimallay ...	A. J. Wright ...	do.
	G. R. Strachan ...	do.
	D. V. Crowe ...	do.
9. Letchmi ...	E. A. Hughes ..	do.
	W. Mackenzie ...	do.
	G. G. Roberts ..	do.
10. Lackam ...	A. G. Murray ...	Talliar.
11. Madupatti ...	W. A. Lee ...	Mattupatti.
	R. L. Peel ..	do.
12 Mankulam ...	F. Westbrook ...	Munnar.
	R. D. Armstrong ...	do.
13. Munnar (New)	S. H. Paulet ...	do.
14. do. (Upper)...	J. H. Jeffrey ...	do.
15. do. (Old) ...	H. W. Smith ...	do.
16. Nadiaar ...	W. M. Mackenzie ...	Munnar.
17. Nettigudi ...	Mackenzie Penderel ...	Mattupatti.
18. Nullatanni ...	W. O. Milne ..	Munnar.
19. Nyamakad ...	A. W. John ...	do.
20. Pallivasal ..	G. E. Bewley ...	do.
21. Periavurrai ...	M. C. Kochlin ..	do.
	L. H. Ley ...	do.
22. Periakanal ...	R. Hedger ...	Devicolam.
	A. A. Broddie ...	do.

Kannan Devan Hills, North Travancore - (contd).

Estates.	Manager or Superintendent.	Post Town.
23. Sholamalay ...	J. B. Ingram ...	Munnar.
24. Sevenmallay ...	J. M. Bridgmao ...	„
	J. S. B. Wallance ...	„
	E. H. Francis ...	„
25. Thenmallay ...	D. Mackintosh ...	Mattupatti.
26. Vagavurrai ...	A. H. Dixson ...	Do.
27. Yellapatty ...	J. C. Swayney ...	Ellapatti.
	J. D. Willis ...	„

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer.

G. W. Cole ...	Munnar ...	Munnar ...

Assistant Engineers.

Bennett ...	Pallivasal ...	Munnar.
V. L. W. Wright ...	Munnar ...	Do.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

A Blair Hill ...	Traffic Manager ..	Munnar.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. J. S. Nicholson. ...	Medical Officer ...	Munnar.

Other Estates.

Estates.	Proprietor.	Manager.	Post Town.
Chattamanar	E. E. Williams	A. H. Gerrard	Talliar.
Craig Lamount	E. E. Williams	E. E Williams	Talliar.
Gudarlle	K. D. H. P. Co.	C. Rowson	Devikulam.
Kadugumudi	E. E. Williams and A. W. Turner	E. E. Williams	Talliar.
Kolamankai	E. E. Williams	Conductor	Munnar.
Lockehart	The Malayalam Rubber and Produce Coy	C. Frazer	Devikulam.
Manale	Do.	W. Fraser.	
Surianalle	Do.	G. P. Walker, C. Fraser & W. D. R. Thullusson	Panniyar Bridge.
Talliar	A. W. Turner and E. E. Williams	E. E. Williams	Talliar.

Cardamom Hills.

CARDAMOM PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Panniyar Thondimalli	Messrs. Hunter, Thomson TO and K. E. Nicol	N. J. Strachan	Panniyar Bridge.
Gudampara	The Malayalam Rubber and Produce Company	C. Fraser & N. Caldwell	Do.
Sadirangapara	Messrs. Hunter, Thomson and K. E. Nicol	C. De L. Jacob	Thevaram.
Pambadampara	Syndicate	F. Holdon	Kombay.

Peermade Hills.

CENTRAL TRAVANCORE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

ESTATES.	PROPRIETOR.	MANAGER.	POST TOWN.
Arnakal ...	G. L. Acworth ...	F. E. Thomas ...	Vandy Periyar.
Ashley } Bison Valley } ...	{ Misses Munro & Mrs. Richardson } ...	W. A. J. Milner ...	Peermade.
Bonami ...	Travancore Tea Estate Co. Ld.	R. E. Haslam ...	Do.
Brecon ...	F. E. Thomas ...	F. E. Thomas ...	Vandy Periyar.
Brighton and Pambanar..	Do.	J. H. Cantlay ...	Do.
Caradygoody ...	R. H. Goldie ...	W. H. G. Leahy ...	Vandy Periyar.
Chemthalar ...	Syndicate ...	W. E. Forbes ...	Peermade
Chenkara ...	Messrs Harrison & Cross field ..	J. Deane ...	Vandy Periyar.
Fairfield ...	Hon. V. B. Wilbraham * ...	R. P. Roissier ...	Peermade.
Glenmary ...	S. Indian Tea Estate Co. Ld. ...	R. D. S. Hodgins ...	Do.
Glen Rock ...	Heirs of Mrs. Munro ...	W. A. J. Milner ...	Do.
Gramby ...	Travancore Tea Estate Co. Ld.	G. Cameron ...	Vandy Periyar.
Haileyburia ...	A. H. Mead, F. W. Le Feuvre & H. C. Westaway ...	A. R. St. George ...	Peermade.
Koliekanam ...	Do.	J. F. Fraser ...	Peermade.
Kuduakarnam ...	S. Indian Do. ...	J. H. Ellis ‡ ...	Do.
Ladrum ...	W. Graham ...	F. W. Winterbotham ...	Do.
Wallardi ...	Messrs. Harrison & Crossfield ...	S. G. Vernede ...	Vandy Periyar.

* R. P. Roisser

‡ H. V. Taylor (acting). O. J. S. Wilkie (Assistant Manager).

Peermade Hills.

CENTRAL TRAVANCORE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.—(contd.)

Estate.	Proprietor.	Manager.	Post Town.
Maimalai ...	The Stagbrook Rubber and Tea Estate. Ld....	H. C. Westaway ...	Peermade.
Mount ...	Travancore Tea Estate Co. Ld. ...	T. A. Kimmond ...	Vandy Periyar.
Manjamalai Group ...	Do. ...	D. Mc Arthur, C. W. Lacey.	Do.
Pambanar ...	Do. ...	J. H. Cantlay ...	Peermade.
Paykanam ...	R. H. Goldie ...	W.H. G. Leahy ...	Do.
Penshust ...	Mrs. Parker ...	F. Bissett ...	Do.
Periyar ...	Abraham Pillay ...	Abraham Pillay ...	Vandy Periyar.
Pullikanam ...	R. E. Haslam ...	F. Summers ...	Peermade.
Raneecoil ...	J. E. G. Pigott ...	J. E. G. Pigott ...	Do.
Stagbrook ...	The Stagbrook Rubber and Tea Estate Ld....	H. C. Westaway ...	Do.
Twyford ...	Messrs. Baker ...	T. C. Forbes ...	Do.
Thangamalai ...	D. McArthur ...	W. Murray ...	Vandy Periyar.
The Valley ...	F. Bissett ...	F. Bissett ...	Peermade.
Vembanad ...	Misses Munro & Mrs. Richardson	Do. ...	Do.

Peermade Hills.

CENTRAL TRAVANCORE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION—(contd.)

Estates.	Proprietor.	Manager.	Post Town.
Wallardi ...	St. Joseph's College, Trichy ..	Rev. Fr. L. M. Fabre ...	Peermade.
Wasspudinghey ...	R. H. Goldie ...	W. H. G. Leahy ...	Vandy Periyar.
Wood-lands ...	S. I. Tea Estate Co. ...	J. S. Vikie ...	Do.
Pashumallai ...	J. D. Deane ...	J. D. Deane ...	Vandy Periyar.
Dymcko ...	J. D. Deane ...	J. D. Deane ...	Do.

RUBBER ESTATES.

Mundakayam Districts.

Name of Estate.	Proprietor.	Manager.	Acreages and ages.									
			Five years.	Four years.	Three years.	Two years.	One year.	1909 Planting.	Total under Rubber.	Reserve.	Total.	Area opened up to end of 1911.
Kupackayam & Chennapara.	Central Travancore Rubber Company Ltd....	K. E. Nicoll, A. Hammond, Tait & West. ...	...	...	224	1,090	104	...	1418·	614·	2,032	1500
Kadamankolam...	Travancore Rubber Co., Ltd....	R. Harley, J. Weathersspoon & Smith	...	87	857	125	...	50·	1119·	1061·	2,180	1000
Paloor ...	J. A. Richardson and G. C. Gordon ..	Malcolm Smith ...	...	...	...	151	240	..	391·	83·	474	450
Mundakayam ...	Rani Rubber Co., Ltd. ..	G. Atkins ...	70	72	349	..	...	...	491·	123·	614	580
Teekoye ...	Dimbala Travancore Rubber Co., Ltd. ...	W. A. Asher, Reed Holland, A. Lesher.	...	...	...	540	960	...	1500·	500·	2,000	1500
Mundakayam ...	Mundakayam Syndicate..	A. Vincent ...	...	214	..	...	...	...	214·	500·	714	500
Eldorado ...	The Stagbrook and Eldorado. Tea & Rubber Co., Ltd.	L. Hall ...	45	160	345	108	22	...	680·	134·	814	600
Boyce ...	Crossfield. Harison	Hall ...	...	..	...	106	212	25·60	343·60	75·40	419	800
Kokayar ...	Stagbrook. R. Co.	Danvers Davey ...	...	...	...	...	266	..	266·	83·	349	300
Yendaar ...	J. J. Murphy	J. J. Murphy ...	111	200	47	40	..	98·	496-	338·	834	600
Peruvanthanam.	H. B. Kirk & Syndicate...	B. Kerb & Roder	..	..	10	150	...	135·	295·	327	622	700
Kutikal ...	Mundakayam Valley Rubber Co. ...	J. Vincent Honeyhurn & Symmonds ...	...	...	470	167	151	122·75	910·75	224·25	1,135	1500
Aneikulam ...	Orkaiden Rubber Co. Ltd.	G. Gudgeon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
Chenapadi ...		F. Menmann ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	600
			226	733	2,302	2,477	1955	431·35	81243·5	4062·65	12,187	11430

Shencottah District.

Name of Company.	Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietors.	Manager and Superintendent.	Acreage. Tea.	Coffee.	Rubber.	Forest.	Total.
The Malayalam Rubber and Produce Co. Ltd	Isfield ...		Malayalam Rubber and Produce Co. Ltd.	J. Stewart ...	...	...	400	192	592
	Nagamally ...			Do.	...	...	873	490	1363
	Midlothian ...			Do.	...	...	224	208	432
	Ambnad ...			Do.	...	...	646	570	1216
	Koravantavalam...			Do.	...	...	978	8	986
	Venture ...			Do.	...	...	283	18	301
	Tenmalai ...			Do.	...	...	195	230	425
	Lahai Grants.	Lahai, Ranni ...		Edward Lord			1392	931	2323
	Venture Anachardi Nedumpara ...	Kalduritty Thottams		J. Stewart General Manager S. W. Sinclair Superientendent.	400		400	200	1000
	Florence Swarnagiri	Kalduritty Thottams ...		L. M. Young supt M. Young Asst. Supt			320	175	495
	Upper Florence.			R. Branson do.			640	350	990

SHENCOTTA DISTRICT.—(concld.)

Name of Company.	Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietor.	Manager and Superintendent.	Acreage. Tea.	Coffee.	Rubber.	Forests.	Total.
The Travancore Plantation Co., ...	Upper Rosemale...		Travancore Plantation Company Ltd.	P. W. Keir.				235	235
	Little Rosemale.			Do.				364	364
	Ittopadappu (portion)			Do.				45	45
	Little Rosemale (2nd bit.)...			Do.				91	91
	Goat-fell ..			Do.				408	408
	Elderslie or Cusbali ...			Do.				518	518
	Hereford ...			Do.	374				374
	Lower Hereford			Do.	90				90

Shencotta Disrrict.—(contd.)

Name of Company.	Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietor.	Manager and Superintendent.	Acreage. Tea.	Coffee.	Rubber.	Forest.	Total.
	Rockwood ...		L. R. Miller ...	P. W. Keir ...	305				305
	Churotemala ...		Do.	Do. ...	.:.			108	108
	Karangalode ...		J. R. Clark ...	Do. ...		...		149	149
	South Vandalodi ...		D. McArthur ...	Do. ...			107		107
	Manimuthur ...		Couper Couper ...	J. Stewart ...				25	25
	Ittopadappu (portion)		do.	Do. ...				12	12
Ceylon, Travancore Rubber and Tea Estates Co., Ltd. ...	Atchencoil ... Aryankavu ...	Atchencoil ... Aryankavu ...	Ceylon, Travancore Rubber and Produce Co., Ltd. ...	B. Nelson ...	120		50	906	1076
The Ranni Travancore Rubber Co. Ltd.,	Sittar ... Perinad ...	Sittar ...	The Ranni Travancore Rubber Co.	H. S. K. Morrel Manager. A. V. Cree Asst. H. C. Seymour do			849	153	1002
			Perinad ...	S A. Martin ...			865	275	1140
		Chaliakara ...	Chaliakara Rubber Co.	W. Mathewson ...			708-10		708.10
The Rubber Plantation investment Trust Co., Ltd.	Konni Estate ...	Konni Estate ...	The Rubber Plantations Investment Trust, Ltd. Harrisons and crosfield Ltd. Agents.	V. Marden ... H. Lord Asst. ... Superintendent ...	260		346	198	2587

Ponmudi District.

Name of Company.	Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Propriet or.	Manager and Superintendent.	Average. Tea. Acre.	Tea. Cent.	Coffee. Acre.	Coffee. Cent.	Rubber. Acre.	Rubber. Cent.	Forests. Acre.	Forests. Cent.	Total. Acre.	Total. Cent.
The Ponmudi Tea and Rubber Co., Limited, Kallar, Trivandrum.	Ponmudi I Bit. Do. II „ Do III „	Ponmudi.	The Ponmudi Tea and Rubber Co., Limited, Kallar, Trivandrum.	J. S. Valentine Esqr., Managing Director. R. Ross Esqr., Superintendent. Val. Mardon Esqr., Assistant Superintendent.	456	47	...	...	57	...	400	37	913	84
	Braemore. Do. I & II „ Do. III „	Pattani Thottam			311	67	...	...	94	...	359	39	765	·06
	Bonaccord I „ Do. II „ Do. III, IV, V „	Vanakand.			297	45	...	...	...	...	263	·08	560	53
	Donaugus I „ Do. II „	...			78	63	...	...	...	...	109	73	188	36
	Glen Brittle II „ Do. IV „ Do. V „	Sinna Vanakand..			301	01	...	...	...	...	232	30	533	38
	Invercauld ...	Pania Ponmudi.	Messrs. Parry & Co.	J. S. Valentine, Esqr.	143	...	...	...	...	...	399	76	542	76
	Merchiston I Bit	Kolachakary.	Messrs. H. A. Marshall.	E. C. Sherman.	281	...	...	...	...	...	47	92	328	92
	Do. II „		Mr. E. J. Young.	Messrs. Cameron & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	...	457	90	457	90

NOTE. The difference in total acreage from last year's is owing to some land having been allowed to revert to Government

ASHAMBOO DISTRICT.

Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietor.	Manager and Assistant Superintendent.	Acreage. Tea.	Coffee	Forests &c.	Total.
Balamore ...	Mela Sambakal ...	James Fraser ...	J. B. Cook ...	120	...	240	360
Belford ...	Puthukaud ...	S. A. Philipps ...	S. A. Philipps ...	246	...	110	356
Black Rock ...	Karumpara ...	Heirs of John Cox ...	W. A. Cox ...	...	17	175	192
Corrymoney ...	Maramalai ...	Heirs of Dr. Scott ...	J. B. Cook ...	180	...	115	295
Glen More ...	Ellangourie ...	Sir John Amory ...	Do. ...	222	...	235	457
Great Valley ...	Naduvu Sambakal	Scottish Indian Coffee Company ...	... ...	...	...	...	524
Hillside ...	Kulpudavoo ...	Do. Do. ..	... ...	...	...	...	472
Kinmyles ...	Engekadavoo ...	Caledonian Bank ...	Conductor ...	130	10	310	450
Milonie ...	... ...	J. Fraser ...	J. B. Cook ...	90	...	418	508
Mahendragherry...	... ...	Scottish Indian Coffee Company ...	Conductor ...	184	...	524	708
Olivers ...	.. ...	Heirs of John Cox ...	W. A. Cox ...	...	20	95	115
Seafield ...	... ...	James Fraser and Heirs of A. Grant	M. M. Knight ...	200	...	450	650
The Home ..	Kila Sambakal ...	S. I. C. Co. and Heirs of H. Inglis...	... ...	...	...	...	397
Craigdhu ...	... ...	J. Fraser ...	M. M. Knight ...	...	...	200	200
Woodlands ...	Kila Samikuchu...	M. Dave Dason ...	M. Dave Dason ...	30	10	235	275

Government of Fort St. George.

H. E. THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

JOHN, BARON PENTLAND OF LYTH P. C., G. C. I. E., GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Took his seat on the 30th October 1912.

Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor.

Mr. Cecil Bernard Cotterell. I. C. S., Private Secreatary.

Captain Cecil John Lyons Allanson, 6th Gurkha Rifles. Mily: Secretary.

Major Leonard Erskine Gilbert M. D., I. M. S., Surgeon to H. E. the Governor.

Captain James Alexander Butchact, Royal Field Artillery. A. D. C.

Lieut. Ralph Henry Voltelin Cavendish M. V. O. Grendier Guards: Extra A. D. C.

Risaldar Hari Singh, Native A. D. C.

Members of Council.

The Honorable Mr. Murray Hammick, C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., 2nd in Council. (on deputation.)

" Mr. John Nathaniel Atkinson, C. S. I., I. C. S., 2nd in Council.

" Mr. Pazhamaneri Sundram Aiyer Sivaswami Aiyer, C. S. I., C. I. E., 3rd in Council.

" Sir Harold Arthur Stuart K. C. V. O., C. S. I., I. C. S., 4th in Council.

Additional Members of Council, For making Laws and Regulations.

Officials.

Nominated Members.

1.	The Honorable	Rao Bahadur Tanjore Balakrishna Aiyar Avl.
2.	,,	Mr. Alexander Gordon Cardew, C. S. I.
3.	,,	Mr. Cecil Archibald Smith.
4.	,,	Pazhamaneri Sundaram Aiyar Sivaswami Aiyar, C. I. E.
5.	,,	Mr. Clarence Rose Macaulay Schmidt.
6.	,,	Mr. Joseph Henry Stone.
7.	,,	Mr. John Twigg.
8.	,,	Mr. Alan Butterworth.
9.	,,	Mr. Lionel Davidson.
10.	,,	Mr. Hugh Edward Clerk.
11.	,,	Mr. Alfred Chatterton.
12.	,,	Sir Harold Arthur Stuart, K. C. V. O., C. S. I.
13.	,,	Mr. Edwin Scott.
14.	,,	Mr. Reginald Childers Culling Carr.
15.	,,	Mr. Norman Somerville Brodie.
16.	,,	Mr. Herbert Doughlas Robertson.

Non-Officials.

Elected Members.

1.	The Honorable	Mr. Varda Kameswara Rao Nayudu.
2.	,,	Mr Edward William Orr.
3.	,,	Rao Bahadur Pitti Thyagaraya Chetty Garu.
4.	,,	Mr. Gade Raghava Rao Pantulu.
5.	,,	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur.
6.	,,	Mr. Pattu Kesava Pillai.
7.	,,	Mr. Mylapore Muttukrishna Sambandha Mudaliyar,
8,	,,	Rao Bahadur Narasimhachariyar Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avergal.
9.	,,	Mr. Sundaralingam Tinnevelly Shunmugam Pillay.

10. The Honorable Mr. Tiruchendurai Vaidyanatha Seshagiri Aiyar.
11. ,, Mirza Raja Sri Pushavati Viziarama Gajapathi Raj Manya Sultan Bahadur, Raja of Vizianagram
12. ,, Rao Bahadur Venkataswami Ramabhadra ,, Nayudu Garu, Zamindar, Doddappanayakkanur
13. ,, Mr. John G. Hamilton.
14. ,, Rajah Venganad Vasudeva Rajah Avergal, Valia Nambidi of Kollengode.
15. ,, Mr. Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib Bahadur.
16. ,, Moulvi Saiyid Murtuza Sahib Bahadur.
17. ,, Rao Bahadur Naimpalli Subba Rao Avergal.
18. ,, Mr. Mocharia Ramachandra Pantulu.

Nominated Members.

19. ,, Dewan Bahadur Mr. Sattappa Ramanath Muttaiya Ramaswami Chettiyar
20. ,, Mr. Thomas Richmond.
21. ,, Raja Sri Madana Mohana Sinha Deva Garu, Zemindar of Dharakota
22. ,, Mr. Peter Francis Xavier Saldhana.
23. ,, The Honourable Mr. Sir Francis Joseph Edward Spring K. C. I. E,.
24. ,, Mr. Austin Downes Jackson.
25. , Diwan Bahadur Mutlur Adinarayana Aiya Garu,
26. ,, Raja Kellakka Kovilakam Manavedan Raja Avergal.

SECRETARIAT.

Public, &c., Departments.

The Honorable Sir William Meyer, K. C. I. E., Chief Secretary. (on deputation).

The Honorable Mr. Alexander Gordon Cardew C. S. I., M. A., I. C. S. Acting Chief Secretary.

Samual Henry Slater, I. C. S., Under Secretary to Government, (also French Translator to Government.)

M. S. Mascarenhas B. A., Under Secretary to Government.

Callcott Reily, Registrar, Chief Secretariat.

Revenue Department.

The Honorable Mr. A. G. Cardew, C. S. I., M. A., I. C. S. Secretary to Government, Revenue Department. (On other duty.)

„ Lionel Maling Wynch C. I. E., I. C. S. Acting Do.

John Tudor Gwynn, I. C. S., Under Secretary to Government.

V. A. Anantarama Aiyar, Registrar, Revenue Secretariat.

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A. Kannan.	Inspector, Ernakulam Sub-Division.

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G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., F.M.U.

RAJAH OF COCHIN.

Born $\frac{\text{27th December 1852.}}{\text{14th Dhanu 1028.}}$

Ascended the Musnud 23rd October 1895.

COUSIN OF THE RAJAH.

His Highness Rama Vurmah,

Elaya Rajah of Cochin.

Born $\frac{\text{6th October 1858.}}{\text{22nd Kanni 1034.}}$

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PART II.

PROCLAMATION.

BY

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maha Raja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the most exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, F. M. U., M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S, Officer De L' Instruction Publique, Maha Raja of Travancore, *issued under date the 24th August* 1912, *corresponding to the 9th Chingom* 1088.

Whereas, by a proclamation dated the 22nd day of Thulam 1051, corresponding to the 6th day of November 1875, the Christian Judge for the time being of the Sadar Court, being a European British Subject, has been constituted and appointed the Special Appellate Judge in Travancore, to hear and dispose of appeals from the decisions and to revise the proceedings of Special Magistrates, and whereas subsequently, by Regulation II of 1057, the Sadar Court having been designated the High Court, the Christian Judge of the High Court, being a European British Subject, has continued to exercise the functions of the said Special Appellate Judge, and whereas, by a subsequent Proclamation dated the 25th day of Kanni 1084, corresponding to the 10th day of October 1908, it has been enacted that, during the time that the Christian Judge of the High Court, invested with the powers of the Special Appellate Judge, is absent from the said High Court, any one or more of the Special Magistrates and Justices of the Peace that may be appointed by Us shall exercise the powers of the Special Appellate Judge, and whereas inconvenience is caused by the said Special Appellate Judge having at present no power to transfer cases from the file of one Special Magistrate subordinate to him to that of another such Magistrate and whereas it is deemed expedient to invest the said Special Appellate Judge with the power to transfer such cases, We are pleased to enact that the said Special Appellate Judge shall have power to transfer, for reasons to be recorded, any case, enquiry, trial or other proceeding, from the file of one Special Magistrate subordinate to him to that of another of such Special Magistrates.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION I OF 1087.

A Regulation to regulate the cultivation, manufacture, possession, transport, import, export and sale of tobacco, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore, on the 28th September 1911, corresponding to the 12th Kanny 1087, under Section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating the cultivation, manufacture, possession, transport, import, export and sale of tobacco ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title & commencement.

1. This Regulation may be called "the Tobacco Regulation of 1087": and it shall come into force on the 1st Thulam 1087.

Repeal of enactments.

2. (I) Regulations VIII of 1063, II of 1066 and II of 1076, are hereby repealed.

Saving of notifications, rules, &c.

(2) But all notifications, rules and orders made under the Regulations hereby repealed, shall be deemed to have been respectively made under this Regulation, except in so far as such notifications, rules and orders may be inconsistent herewith.

Interpretation.

3. In this Regulation, unless there be something repugnant in the the subject or context,—

"Tobacco."

"Tobacco" shall include snuff, cigars, cigarettes, beedies, tobacco powder and other preparations or admixtures of tobacco.

"Import."

"Import" means to bring into any part of Travancore from sea or from any foreign territory.

"Export."

"Export" means to take out of Travancore to sea or to any foreign territory.

"Transport."

"Transport" means to remove from one place to another within Travancore.

CHAPTER II.

CULTIVATION, MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION, TRANSPORT, IMPORT, EXPORT AND SALE OF TOBACCO.

Prohibitions.

4. Except as permitted by this Regulation, or by any other enactment relating to tobacco for the time being in force, or by rules published under this Regulation or under any such enactment, no one shall—

(a) cultivate,
(b) manufacture,
(c) possess,
(d) transport.
(e) import,
(f) export, or
(g) sell

tobacco,

CHAPTER III.

POWER TO SEARCH, SEIZE AND ARREST.

5. Whenever an officer of the Excise Department not below the rank of an Inspector, or an officer in charge of a Police Station, or any other class of officer of Government, superior in rank to a peon or constable, who may be authorised by the Dewan in this behalf by Notification in the Gazette, has reason to believe that tobacco liable to confiscation under this Regulation, is manufactured, kept or concealed in any building, conveyance, vessel or enclosed place, and that the delay occasioned by obtaining a search warrant under Section 9 will prevent the execution thereof, he may, after recording his reasons and the grounds of his belief, Power to certain officers to search houses, &c., without warrant.

(a) enter into any such building, conveyance, vessel or place ;

(b) in case of resistance, break open any door and remove any other obstacle to such entry ;

(c) seize such tobacco and all materials used in the manufacture thereof and any other thing which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under this Regulation ;

(d) detain and search, and, if he thinks proper, arrest any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence relating to such tobacco under this Regulation.

Provided that every person arrested under this Section shall be admitted to bail by such officer as aforesaid, if sufficient bail be tendered for his appearance before a Magistrate or an officer of the Excise Department not below the rank of an Inspector.

6. Any officer of the Excise, Police or Land Revenue Department may— Power to seize tobacco in open place

(a) seize, in any open place or in transit, any tobacco or other thing which he has reason to believe to be liable to confisacation under this Regulation, and

(b) detain and search any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence under this Regulation, and, if such person has tobacco in his possession, arrest him.

Our Government may, by Notification, and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in such Notification, empower all or any of the officers or classes of officers mentioned in para I of this Section, either by name or in virtue of their offices, throughout the State or in any local area, to admit a person arrested under this Section to bail to appear, when summoned or otherwise directed, before an Excise officer having jurisdiction to enquire into the offence for which such person has been arrested, may cancel or vary such Notification.

Provided that, if the officer making the arrest under this section be not empowered as aforesaid to admit to bail, the person arrested shall be forthwith forwarded to the nearest officer so empowered.

And it shall be the duty of such officer empowered as aforesaid to admit such person to bail if sufficient bail be tendered for his appearance before an Excise officer having jurisdiction to enquire into the case.

Officers of certain Departments to assist.

7. All officers of the Police and Land Revenue Departments shall be legally bound to assist any Excise officer in carrying out the provisions of this Regulation.

Offence to be reported, &c.

8. Every officer employed by Government, other than an Excise officer, shall be bound to give immediate information of the commission of an offence under this Regulation to an Excise officer, and every Excise officer shall be bound to give immediate information to his immediate official superior, of all breaches of any of the provisions of this Regulation which may come to his knowledge; and all such officers shall be bound to take all reasonable measures in their power to prevent the commission of any such breaches, which they may know or have reason to believe, are about or likely to be committed.

Issue of warrants.

9. The Excise Commissioner, or the Assistant Excise Commissioner, the Circle Officer, or other officer authorised by Our Dewan in this behalf either personally or in right of his office, or a Magistrate, may issue a warrant for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed an offence relating to tobacco, or for the search, whether by day or night, of any building, conveyance, vessel or place, in which he has reason to believe tobacco liable to confiscation is kept or concealed.

Report of arrests and seizures.

10. Whenever any officer makes any arrest or seizure under this Regulation, he shall, within twenty-four hours next after such arrest or seizure, make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest or seizure to his immediate official superior, as well as to the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Person arrested how to be dealt with.

11. (a) When any person is arrested under the provisions of Section 5, 6 or 9 of this Regulation, he shall, unless bail shall have been accepted under the provisions of Section 5 or 6, be forthwith forwarded to an Excise Inspector, or if there be no such officer within a distance of ten miles from the place at which the arrest took place, to the nearest Police Station, with a report of the circumstances under which such arrest was made.

(b) On any such person being brought to a Police Station as aforesaid, the officer in charge thereof shall either admit him to bail to appear when summoned before the Excise Inspector as aforesaid within the limits of whose jurisdiction the offence with which he is charged is suspected to have been committed, or, in default of bail, shall forward him in custody to such officer.

(c) On any person being brought in custody before such Excise Inspector as aforesaid or appearing before him on bail, such officer shall, after such enquiry as he may deem fit, either (1) admit him to bail to appear before the Magistrate having jurisdiction, or, in default of bail, forward him in custody to such Magistrate, or (2) release him on his executing a bond with or without sureties as such officer may think proper, to appear, if and when so required, before such superior officer as the Government may, by general or special order, appoint in this behalf, and make a full report to such superior officer of the circumstances under which such release was made.

12. Every such superior officer, on receipt of such report, shall, after such further enquiry as he considers necessary, either release the accused or cause his appearance before the Magistrate having jurisdiction, in the manner provided in Section 11. Procedure by the superior officer.

13. Before any person is released on bail, a bond, in such sufficient but not excessive sum of money as the officer admitting him to bail thinks proper, shall be executed by such person and by one or more sureties, conditioned that such person shall attend in accordance with the terms of the bond and shall continue to attend until otherwise directed by the officer before whom he was bailed to attend. Bond of accused and sureties.

Provided that the officer admitting any such person to bail may, at his discretion, dispense with the requirement of a surety or sureties to the bond executed by such person.

14. When, by reason of default of appearance of a person bailed to appear before an Excise Inspector or such superior officer as is mentioned in Section 11, such Inspector or superior officer is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty or penalties mentioned in the bond of the person bailed or of the surety or sureties, he shall forward the bond to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence of which the person bailed was accused, and the Magistrate shall proceed to compel payment of the penalty or penalties in the manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure for the recovery of penalties in like case of default of appearance by a person bailed to appear before his own Court. Procedure in case of default of person admitted to bail to appear before Excise Inspector.

15. Any Excise officer holding an enquiry in the manner provided in Section 11, may summon any person to appear before himself to give evidence on such enquiry or to produce any document relevant thereto which may be in his possession or under his control. Excise officer may summon witnesses.

Provided that no such Excise officer shall summon any person to appear at a greater distance from the usual place of residence of such person than Our Government may, from time to time, by rule direct.

16. Every summons issued under the last preceding Section shall state whether the person summoned is required to give evidence or to produce a document, or both, and shall require him to appear before the said officer at a stated time and place. Terms of summons.

17. Persons so summoned shall attend as required and shall answer truly all questions relating to such enquiry put to them by such officer, other than questions the answer to which would have a tendency to expose them to a criminal prosecution or to a penalty or forfeiture. Such answers shall be reduced into writing and signed by such officer. Such answers shall also be signed by such persons but shall not be used as evidence in any criminal proceeding, other than a proceeding on a charge of perjury, against such persons. Examination of witnesses by Excise Inspectors.

Provided that no prosecution for giving false evidence in respect of any statement made under this Section shall be instituted without the previous sanction of Our Government.

When attendance of witnesses to be dispensed with and procedure in such cases.

18. It shall be lawful for an Excise Inspector, instead of summoning to appear before him any person who, from sickness or other infirmity, may be unable so to do, or whom, by reason of rank or sex, it may not be proper to summon, to proceed to the residence of such person and there to require him to answer such questions as he may consider necessary with respect to such enquiry; and such person shall be bound so to answer accordingly and the provisions of Section 17 shall apply to such answers.

Law relating to Criminal Courts as to summoning of witnesses to apply.

19. The law for the time being in force as to summonses and compelling the attendance of persons summoned in Criminal Courts shall, so far as the same may be applicable, apply to any summons issued by an Excise Inspector and to any person summoned by him to appear under the provisions of this Regulation.

Report of Excise Inspector gives jurisdiction to a competent Magistrate.

20. When an Excise Inspector forwards in custody any person accused of an offence under this Regulation to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the case, or admits any such person to bail to appear before such Magistrate, such officer shall also forward to such Magistrate a report setting forth the name of the accused person and the nature of the offence with which he is charged and the names of the persons who appear to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case and shall send to such Magistrate any article which it may be necessary to produce before him. Upon receipt of such report, the Magistrate shall inquire into such offence and try the person accused thereof in like manner as if report had been made to him under Clause (b) of Section 170 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Power of Excise Inspector to cause attendance of witnesses before Magistrate.

21. When an Excise Inspector forwards in custody any person accused of an offence under this Regulation to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the case, or admits him to bail to appear before such Magistrate, such officer shall exercise all the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure on an officer in charge of a Police Station, in respect to causing the appearance before such Magistrate of such persons acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case as he considers, it necessary that such Magistrate shall examine as witnesses for the prosecution of such case.

Accused not to be detained in custody for a longer period than 24 hours without special authority.

22. No person accused or suspected of having committed an offence under this Regulation shall be detained for a longer period than under all the circumstances of the case is reasonable; and such period shall not, in the absence of a special order of a Magistrate, whether having jurisdiction to try the case or not, exceed twenty-four hours, exclusive of the time necessary for the journey of such person to the place where an Excise Inspector may be, and from thence to the Court having jurisdiction to try the case.

Police to take charge of the article seized.

23. All officers in charge of Police Stations shall take charge of and keep in safe custody, pending the orders of a Magistrate or of an Excise Inspector, all articles seized under this Regulation, which may be delivered to them; and shall allow any Excise officer who may accompany such articles to the Police Station or who may be deputed for the purpose by his superior officer, to affix his seal to such articles and to take samples of and from them. All samples so taken shall also be sealed with the seal of the officer in charge of the Police Station.

24. In the case of any alleged illegal cultivation of tobacco, the crop shall not be removed, but shall, pending disposal of the case, be attached by an officer, superior in rank to a peon or constable, who may, in right of his office, be authorised by Our Dewan in this behalf by Notification in the Gazette, and such officer shall require the cultivator to give bail in a reasonable amount to be fixed by such officer, for his appearance before the Magistrate by whom the case is to be disposed of, and such cultivator shall not be arrested unless within a reasonable time he fails to give such bail. **Procedure in case of illegal tobacco cultivation.**

CHAPTER IV.

Offences and Punishments.

25. Any person who, in contravention of this Regulation or of rules made or orders issued hereunder, **Penalty for illegal cultivation, &c., of tobacco.**

(a) cultivates,

(b) manufactures,

(c) possesses,

(d) transports,

(e) imports,

(f) exports, or

(g) sells

tobacco, or

(h) transports, imports or exports tobacco by any route not legally sanctioned for that purpose, when such route has been prescribed, or

(i) omits to warehouse tobacco or removes or does any act in respect of warehoused tobacco, or

(j) otherwise contravenes any provision of the Regulation or rules made or orders passed thereunder, or attempts or abets the contravention of any provision of the Regulation or rules made or orders passed thereunder,

shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished for each such offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may amount to five hundred rupees, or with both. On a second or subsequent conviction, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding a year, or, fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or both. Where fine is imposed, the convicting Magistrate shall direct the offender to be imprisoned in default of payment of the fine for a term which may extend to three months, and such imprisonment shall be in excess of any other imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced for the offence.

26. Whoever, in order to the committing of any of the offences under Section 25, is armed with fire-arms, or other offensive weapons, or, whether so armed or not, is disguised in any way, or, being so armed or disguised, is found within Our territories engaged in the cultivation or manufacture of tobacco without proper authority, or with tobacco on which the duty or fee leviable has not been paid, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years and shall also be liable to fine. **Penalty if offender is armed or disguised.**

Presumptions in prosecutions under Sections 25 and 26.

27. In prosecutions under Sections 25 and 26, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that all tobacco which the accused is unable to account for satisfactorily is tobacco in respect of which he has committed an offence under this Regulation.

What things are liable to confiscation.

28. (1) In any case in which an offence under Section 25 or 26 has been committed,

(a) the tobacco so cultivated,

(b) the tobacco in respect of which any offence under either of the said Sections has been committed,

(c) where, in the case of an offence under Clause (d), (e) or (f) of Section 25, the offender is transporting, importing or exporting any tobacco exceeding the quantity, if any, which he is permitted to transport, import or export, as the case may be, the whole of the tobacco which he is transporting, importing or exporting, and

(d) where, in the case of an offence under Clause (g) of Section 25, the offender has in his possession any tobacco other than the tobacco in respect of which the offence has been committed, the whole of such other tobacco,

shall be liable to confiscation.

(2) The vessels, packages and coverings in which any tobacco liable to confiscation under this Section is found, the other contents, if any, of the vessels or packages in which such tobacco may be concealed, the animals and conveyances used in carrying it, and the implements or articles, if any, employed in the cultivation or manufacture of tobacco, shall likewise be liable to confiscation.

Order of confiscation by whom to be made.

29. (1) When the offender is convicted, or when the person charged with an offence under this Regulation is acquitted, but the Magistrate decides that the tobacco or other things seized (if any) are liable to confiscation, such confiscation may be ordered by the Magistrate.

(2) When an offence against the Regulation has been committed but the offender is not known or cannot be found, or when tobacco not in the possession of any person cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, the case shall be enquired into and determined by the Excise Commissioner, the Assistant Excise Commissioner, the Circle Officer, or by any other officer authorised by Our Government in this behalf, either personally or in right of his office, who may thereupon order such confiscation.

Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing the tobacco or other things intended to be confiscated, or without hearing the persons (if any) claiming any right thereto.

(3) Whenever confiscation is authorised by this Regulation, the officer ordering it may, in lieu of confiscation, give the owner of the thing liable to be confiscated an option to pay such fine as the officer thinks fit.

Vexatious entries, searches, seizures and arrests.

30. Any Excise, Police or other officer mentioned in Sections 5 and 6, who without reasonable ground of suspicion enters or searches, or causes to be entered or searched, any building, conveyance, vessel or place, or vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the property of any person, on the pretence of seizing or searching for any tobacco or other

thing liable to confiscation under this Regulation, or vexatiously and unnecessarily detains, searches or arrests any person, shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and in default of payment of the fine, to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months.

CHAPTER V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

31. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, from time to time by Notification in the Gazette, make rules consistent with this Regulation, — **Power to make rules.**

(a) permitting absolutely or subject to the payment of any duty or fee or to any other conditions, and regulating, within the whole or any specified part of Travancore, the cultivation, manufacture, possession, transport, import, export and sale of *tobacco* ;

(b) prescribing the routes by which tobacco shall be transported, imported or exported ;

(c) authorising the establishment of warehouses or bankshalls for owing tobacco legally cultivated in, or imported into, Our territories ;

(d) fixing the mode, time and place of levying the duty ;

(e) regulating the safe custody of tobacco warehoused under Clause (c) above, the levy of fees for such warehousing, the removal of such tobacco for sale or exportation or transport and the manner in which it shall be disposed of, if any duty or fee leviable on it be not paid within such period from the date of warehousing the same as Our Dewan may, from time to time, prescribe ;

(f) regulating the disposal of all things confiscated under this Regulation ;

(g) fixing the rewards to be paid to officers or informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Regulation ; and

(h) generally to carry out the provisions of this Regulation.

When routes have been prescribed under Clause (b), no tobacco shall be transported, imported or exported except through such routes ; and when warehouses or bankshalls have been established under Clause (c), the owner of all tobacco legally cultivated in or imported into Our territories, shall deposit it in such warehouses or bankshalls.

The Dewan, may also, with Our sanction, by Notification in the Gazette, cancel or modify such rules.

32. Any duty or fee payable or imposed under this Regulation or any rule made hereunder, and any dues payable by a cultivator may be recovered from the person primarily liable to pay the same to Government or from his surety, if any, as if it were arrears of land revenue. — **Recovery of arrears of fees, duties, &c.**

33. Excise officers superior in rank to an Excise Inspector may exercise the same powers throughout the local area to which they are appointed as may be exercised by such Inspector within the limits of his jurisdiction. — **Powers of superior officers.**

Criminal Procedure Code to apply to searches, arrests, &c.

34. The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force shall be applicable to all searches and arrests made under this Regulation and to all other matters of procedure in cases arising under this Regulation.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION II OF 1087.

A Regulation to amend the law relating to the registration of documents, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, on the 7th October 1911, corresponding to the 21st Kanny 1087, under Section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the registration of documents; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, Commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Registration Regulation, 1087".

(2) It shall come into force on the 1st day of Vrischigam 1087.

Repeal of Regulation.

2. (1) On and from that day, Regulation I of 1070 shall be repealed.

(2) But all appointments, notifications, rules, and orders made, and all Districts and sub-districts formed, and all offices established, and all tables of fees prepared under the Regulation hereby repealed, shall be deemed to have been respectively made, formed, established and prepared under this Regulation, except in so far as such rules and orders may be inconsistent herewith.

(3) References made in Regulations passed before the first day of Vrischigam 1087 to the Regulation hereby repealed, shall be read as if made to the corresponding sections of this Regulation.

Definitions.

3. In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Addition".

(1) "Addition" means the place of residence and the profession, trade, rank and title, if any, and the religion, race or tribe, of a person described, and, in the case of a native of India, his caste, if any, and his father's or karanavan's name, or, where he is described as the son of his mother, then his mother's name :

(2) "Book" includes a portion of a book and any number of sheets connected together with a view of forming a book or portion of a book : "Book."

(3) "District" and "Sub-District" respectively mean a district and a sub-district formed under this Regulation : "Districts" and Sub-District.

(4) "Endorsement" and "Endorsed" include and apply to an entry in writing by a Registering Officer, on a rider or covering slip to any document tendered for registration under this Regulation : "Endorsement" and "Endorsed."

(5) "Immovable property" includes land, buildings, hereditary allowances, rights to ways, lights, ferries, fisheries, or any other benefit to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to any thing which is attached to the earth, but not standing timber, growing crops, nor grass : "Immovable property."

Exception.—Things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything which is attached to the earth, when transferred for the purpose of being detached and enjoyed by the transferee, do not come within the meaning of this Section :

(6) "Lease" includes a counter-part, an accepted undertaking to cultivate or occupy, and an agreement to lease : "Lease."

(7) "Minor" means a person who has not completed the age of eighteen years, except in the case of authorities to adopt, in which a minor shall be taken to mean a person who, according to the personal law to which he is subject, has not attained majority : "Minor."

(8) "Movable property" includes standing timber, growing crops and grass, fruit upon, and juice in, trees, and property of every other description except immovable property : "Movable property."

(9) "Representative" includes the guardian of a minor, a lunatic or an idiot. "Representative."

PART II.

Of the Registration Establishment.

4. The general supervision and control over all Registration Offices in Our territories, shall be exercised by an officer to be appointed by Our Government and styled "Director of Registration." Director of Registration.

5. (1) For the purpose of this Regulation, Our territories shall, with Our sanction, be divided into Districts and Sub-Districts, and their limits may, from time to time, be altered with such sanction. Districts, and Sub-Districts.

(2) The Districts and Sub-Districts formed under this Section together with the limits thereof, and every alteration of such limits, shall be notified in the Government Gazette.

(3) Every such alteration shall take effect on such day, after the date of the Notification, as is therein mentioned.

6. (1) Every District shall be in charge of an officer styled "Registrar", and every Sub-District in charge of an officer styled "Sub-Registrar." Registrars and Sub-Registrars.

(2) Appointments of Registrars and Sub-Registrars shall be made by Our Government, and shall be notified in the Government Gazette, except in the case provided for in Section 7 of this Regulation.

Absence of Sub-Registrar or Registrar from his Sub-District or District or vacancy of his office.

7. (1) When any Sub-Registrar is absent, whether on duty or otherwise, or when his office is temporarily vacant, the senior clerk in the office shall be *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar of that office till relieved; and for the purposes of Section 175 of the Criminal Procedure Code, such senior clerk doing duty as *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar shall be considered to be a person not removable from his office without the sanction of Our Government.

(2) When any Registrar is absent or when his office is temporarily vacant, the local Sub-Registrar, till relieved, shall perform, during such absence, all the duties of a Registrar, except those mentioned in Sections 66 and 67.

(3) Any change of charge mentioned in paras (1) and (2) of this Section shall be immediately reported to the Director of Registration.

Seals.

8. The Director of Registration, the Registrars and Sub-Registrars, shall use a seal bearing the device of "Our Coat of Arms" and the following inscription in English and Malayalam or Tamil:—

"The seal of the Director of Registration, Travancore, or of the Registrar or Sub-Registrar of.."

Register books.

9. (1) Our Government shall provide, for the office of every Registering Officer, the books necessary for the purposes of this Regulation.

Forms.

(2) The books so provided shall be in the forms prescribed by Our Government, and the pages of such books shall be consecutively numbered in print and stamped with the seal of the Director of Registration, and the number of pages in each book shall be certified on the title-page by the officer by whom such books are issued.

Fire-proof boxes. Custody of records.

(3) Every office of a Registrar shall be provided by Our Government with a fire-proof box. Suitable provision shall be made by Our Government for the safe custody of records connected with the registration of documents in Registration Offices.

PART III.

Of Registerable Documents.

Documents of which registration is compulsory.

10. (1) The following documents shall be registered, if they have been executed on or after the date on which Regulation I of 1042 or Regulation III of 1052 or Regulation I of 1070 or this Regulation came or comes into force, namely,—

(a) Non-testamentary instruments which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit, extinguish or surrender, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, to or in immovable property;

(b) Non-testamentary instruments which acknowledge the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of creation, declaration, assignment, limitation, extinction or surrender of any such right, title or interest; and

(c) Leases of immovable property from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent.

(2) Nothing in sub-clauses (a) and (b) of this Section applies to—

(i) any composition deed ; or

(ii) any instrument relating to shares in a Joint Stock Company, notwithstanding that the assets of such Company consist in whole or in part of immovable property ; or

(iii) any endorsement upon or transfer of any debenture issued by any such Company ; or

(iv) any document not itself creating, declaring, assigning, limiting extinguishing or surrendering any right, title or interest to or in immovable property, but merely creating a right to obtain another document which will, when executed, create, declare, assign, limit, extinguish or surrender any such right, title or interest ; or

(v) decrees or orders of Courts and awards.

Documents of which registration is optional.

11 Any of the following documents may be registered under this Regulation, namely,—

(a) Instruments (other than wills) which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit, extinguish or surrender any right, title or interest to or in movable property ;

(b) Leases of immovable property for any term no exceeding one year ;

(c) Wills or authorities to adopt ; and

(d) All other documents not required by Section 10 to be registered.

Documents in language other than Malayalam or Tamil.

12. If any document duly presented for Registration be not in Malayalam or Tamil, the Registering Officer shall refuse to register the document unless it be accompanied by a true translation into Malayalam or Tamil and also by a true copy of the original document.

Documents containing interlineations, blanks, erasures or alterations.

13. (1) The Registering Officer may, in his discretion, refuse to accept for registration any document in which any interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration appears, unless the persons executing the documents attest, with their signatures or initials, such interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration.

(2) If the Registering officer registers any such document, he shall, at the time of registering the same, make a note in the register of such interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration.

Description of property.

14. (1) No non-testamentary document relating to immovable property shall be accepted for registration, unless it contains a description of such property sufficient to indentify the same.

(2) Houses, gardens and paddy fields shall be described by their names (if any), survey numbers, area, situation, boundaries, District, Sub-District and Pakuthi in which they are situate, and by such other particulars as shall suffice for the purpose of identification.

Documents containing map or plans.

(3) No non-testamentary document containing a map or plan of any property comprised therein, shall be accepted for registration, unless it be accompanied by a true copy of the map or plan, or, in case such property is situate in several Sub-Districts, by such number of true copies of the map or plan as are equal to the number of such Sub-Districts.

(4) If the document does not contain a sufficient description of the immovable property to which it relates, the Registering Officer may allow the party who executed the document to file a schedule setting forth the additional information; and, if the said party fails to do so within a fixed time, the Registering Officer may allow the party who presented the document for registration, to file a schedule setting forth the additional information. Such schedule shall be treated as a part of the document presented for registration.

PART IV.

Of sending to a Registration Office memoranda of orders affecting immovable property.

Memorandum of decree or order affecting immovable property.

15. When any Civil Court shall, by a decree or order, create, declare, transfer, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest of any person to or in any immovable property situate in any part of Travancore, such Court shall cause a memorandum of the said decree or order to be sent to the Sub-Registrar or to every Sub-Registrar within whose Sub-District the whole or any portion of the property is situate and such memorandum shall, so far as may be practicable, describe the property in the manner required by Section 14; and the memorandum so received shall be filed in Book I.

PART V.

Of the time of presentation.

Time of presenting documents.

16. Subject to the provisions contained in Sections 17 and 18, no instrument (other than a will) shall be accepted for registration (whether the registration be compulsory or optional), unless presented for that purpose to the proper officer within ninety days from the date of its execution, if such instrument is executed in Travancore or in any other part of India or in Ceylon; and one hundred and eighty days, if the instrument is one purporting to have been executed by all or any of the parties out of India or Ceylon:

Provided,

(a) that a copy of a decree or order may be presented within ninety days from the day on which the decree or order was made or where it is appealable within ninety days from the day on which it becomes final; and

(b) that, where there are several persons executing a document at different times, such document may, subject to the provisions of Sections 17 and 18, be presented for registration and re-registration within ninety days or one hundred and eighty days from the date of each execution, according as the execution was in or out of India or Ceylon.

Provision where delay in presentation is unavoidable.

17. If any instrument shall not have been presented for registration till after the expiration of the time prescribed in that behalf in the last preceding Section, it shall be lawful for the Registering Officer, where the delay in presentation shall not exceed ninety days, to accept the instrument for registration on payment, as penalty, of a sum not exceeding ten times the amount of the proper registration fee.

Provision where office

18. Whenever a Registration Office is closed on the last day of any period provided in this Regulation for the presentation of any document

such last day shall, for the purposes of this Regulation, be deemed to be the day on which the office re-opens. *is closed on last day of period for presentation.*

19. A will may, at any time, be presented for registration or deposited in manner hereinafter provided. *Will may be presented or deposited at any time.*

PART VI.

Of the place of registration.

20. Save as in this Part otherwise provided, every non-testamentary document relating to immovable property mentioned in Sections 10 and 11, shall be presented for registration in the office of a Sub-Registrar within whose Sub-District the whole or any portion of the property to which such instrument relates, is situate. *Place for registering instruments relating to land.*

21. Every non-testamentary instrument other than an instrument referred to in the last preceding Section, may be presented for registration in the office of the Sub-Registrar in whose Sub-District the instrument was executed, or in the office of any other Sub-Registrar at which all the persons executing the instrument desire the same to be registered. *Place of registering other instruments.*

22. A copy of a decree or order not affecting immovable property may be presented for registration in the office of the Sub-Registrar in whose Sub-District the original decree or order was made or passed, or in the office of any other Sub-Registrar at which all the persons claiming under the decree or order desire the copy to be registered. *Place of registering decrees or orders not affecting immovable property.*

23. The Sub-Registrar at the head-quarters of a District may receive and register any document referred to in Section 20, without regard to the situation, in any part of Travancore, of the property to which the document relates. *Registration by the Sub-Registrars at the head-quarters of Districts.*

24. In ordinary cases, the registration or deposit of documents under this Regulation shall be made only at the office of the officer authorised to accept the same for registration or deposit : *Registration or acceptance for deposit at private residence.*

Provided that such officer may, on special cause being shown, attend at the residence of any person desiring to present a document for registration or to deposit a will, accept for registration or deposit such document or will, and record any admission made by the executant or testator as the case may be. Every Registering Officer so attending shall report the same immediately to the Director of Registration.

PART VII.

Of presenting documents for registration.

25. Every non-testamentary document to be registered under this Regulation, whether such registration be compulsory or optional, shall, subject to the provisions of Section 24, be presented at the proper Registration Office, by *Persons to present documents for registration.*

(*a*) some person executing or claiming under the same, or, in the case of a copy of a decree or order, claiming under such decree or order ; or

(*b*) the representative or assign of such person ; or

(*c*) the agent of such person, representative or assign.

Powers-of-attorney recognizable for purposes of Section 25.

26. (1) For the purposes of this Regulation, an agent shall mean a person duly authorised by a power-of-attorney executed and authenticated in the manner following, namely,—

(*a*) if the principal at the time of executing the power-of-attorney resides in any part of Travancore, a power-of-attorney executed before, and authenticated by, the Registrar or Sub-Registrar within whose District or Sub-District the principal resides ; or a power-of attorney duly registered by a Sub-Registrar on the admission of the principal but not on that of his agent ;

(*b*) if the principal at the time aforesaid resides anywhere out of Travancore, a power-of-attorney executed before, and authenticated by, a Magistrate, a Notary Public or any officer who is empowered to register documents, or any Court, Judge, British Consul, Vice Consul or Representative of His Majesty or of the Government of India, or, where there is a regular system of registration of assurances, a power-of-attorney duly registered by a Registrar or Sub-Registrar on the admission of the principal but not on that of his agent.

Proviso as to persons infirm or in jail or exempt from appearing in Court.

Provided that the following persons shall not be required to attend at any Registration Office, for the purpose of executing any such power-of-attorney as is mentioned in sub-clause (a) of this section, namely,—

(i) persons who, by reason of bodily infirmity, are unable without risk or serious inconvenience, so to attend ;

(ii) persons who are in jail under civil or criminal process; and

(iii) persons exempt by law from personal appearance in Court

(2) In the case of every such person, the Registrar or Sub-Registrar (as the case may be), if satisfied that the power-of-attorney has been voluntarily executed by the person purporting to be the principal, may attest the same without requiring his personal attendance at his office.

(3) To obtain evidence as to the voluntary nature of the execution the Registrar or Sub-Registrar shall go to the house of the person purporting to be the principal, or to the jail in which he is confined, and examine him or issue a commission for his examination.

(4) Any power-of-attorney mentioned in this Section may be proved by the production of it without further proof, when it purports on the face of it to have been executed before, and authenticated by, the person or Court hereinbefore mentioned in that behalf.

(5) Any power-of-attorney referred to in this Section shall be deemed to be in force, until it is cancelled in the manner required by the rules made under Section 64 of this Regulation.

Explanation.—The word "agent" in this Section includes also a sub-agent appointed under the special authority granted for that purpose in the power-of-attorney executed by the principal to the agent.

Enquiry before registration by Registering Officer.

27. (1) Subject to the provisions contained in this Part and in Sections 34, 36, 38, 64, 69, 71 and 82 no document shall be registered under this Regulation, unless the persons executing such document or their representatives, assigns or agents authorised as aforesaid, appear before the Registering Officer,

(2) Appearance under sub-section (1) above may be simultaneous or at different times.

(3) The Registering Officer shall thereupon—

(*a*) enquire whether or not such document was executed by the persons by whom it purports to have been executed,

(*b*) satisfy himself as to the identity of the persons appearing before him and alleging that they have executed the document,

(*c*) in the case of any person appearing as a representative assign or agent, satisfy himself of the right of such person so to appear, and,

(*d*) in the case of a donee of any authority to adopt or the adoptive person, satisfy himself as to the identity of such donee or adoptive person.

28. (1) (*a*) If all the persons executing the document appear personally before the Registering Officer and are personally known to him, or, if he be otherwise satisfied that they are the persons they represent themselves to be, and if they all admit the execution of the document; or, — **Procedure on admission of execution.**

(*b*) in the case of any person appearing by a representative, assign or agent, if such representative, assign or agent, admits the execution; or,

(*c*) if the person executing the document is dead, and his heir, representative or assign appears before the Registering Officer and admits the execution;

the Registering Officer shall register the document as directed in Sections 50, 51, 53 and 54.

(2) The Registering Officer may, in order to satisfy himself that the persons appearing before him are the persons they represent themselves to be, or for any other purpose contemplated by this Regulation, examine any one, whether summoned or not.

(3) (*a*) If any of the persons by whom the document purports to be executed, denies its execution, or, — **Procedure on denial of execution.**

(*b*) if any such person appears to the Registering Officer to be a minor, an idiot or a lunatic, or,

(*c*) if any person by whom the document purports to be executed is dead, and his heir, representative or assign, or, if there are two or more heirs, representatives or assigns, any one of them, denies its execution, or,

(*d*) If any person by whom the document purports to be executed or his representative or assign, after being duly summoned, fails to appear before the Registering Officer on the date mentioned in the summons,

the Registering Officer shall refuse to register the document as to the person so denying, appearing, dead, or not appearing.

Part VIII.

Of enforcing the appearance of executants and witnesses.

29. If the Registering Officer or the person presenting any document for registration or claiming under any document, desires the appearance of any person whose presence or testimony is necessary for the registration of such document, such officer may, in his discretion, request the Munsiff within whose local jurisdiction the person to be summoned — **Procedure where appearance of executant or witness is desired.**

resides, to issue a summons requiring him to appear at the Registration Office either in person or by duly authorised agent, as in the summons may be mentioned, and at a time named therein.

Munsiff to issue and cause service of summons.

30. The Munsiff, upon receipt of the peon's fee payable in such cases, shall issue the summons accordingly and cause it to be served upon the person whose appearance is so required, in the manner provided for in the Code of Civil Procedure.

Persons exempt from appearance at Registration Office.

31. (1) (*a*) A person who, by reason of bodily infirmity, is unable, without risk or serious inconvenience, to appear at the Registration Office, or

(*b*) a person in jail under civil or criminal process, or

(*c*) persons exempt by law from personal appearance in Court,

shall not be required so to appear.

(2) In the case of every such person, the Registering Officer shall go to the house of such person or to the jail in which he is confined, and examine him, or, if such house or jail be not within his jurisdiction, issue a commission to the local Sub-Registrar for the examination of such person.

Law as to summonses, and witnesses.

32. The law in force for the time being as to summonses, commissions and compelling the attendance of witnesses, and for their remuneration in suits before Civil Courts, shall, save as aforesaid and *mutatis mutandis*, apply to any summons or commission issued and any person summoned to appear under the provisions of this Regulation.

PART IX.

Of presenting wills.

Person entitled to present wills.

33. The testator, or after his death any person claiming as executor or otherwise under a will, may present it to any Sub-Registrar for registration.

Registration of wills

34. (1) A will presented for registration by the testator may be registered in the same manner as any other document.

(2) A will presented for registration by any other person entitled to present it, shall be registered, if the Registering Officer is satisfied—

(*a*) that the will was executed by the testator,

(*b*) that the testator is dead, and

(*c*) that the person presenting the will, is, under Section 33, entitled to present the same.

PART X.

Of the deposit of wills.

Deposit of wills.

35. Any testator may, either personally or by his agent, deposit with any Registrar his will in a sealed cover superscribed with the name of the testator and that of his agent, if any, and with a statement that it is a will.

Procedure on deposit of wills.

36. (1) On receiving such cover, the Registrar, if satisfied that the person presenting the same for deposit is the testator or his agent, shall transcribe in his Register Book V the superscription aforesaid, and shall note in the same book and on the said cover, the year, month, day and

hour of such presentation and receipt, and the names of any persons who may testify to the identity of the testator or his agent, and any legible inscription which may be on the seal of the cover.

(2) The Registrar shall then place and retain the sealed cover in his fire-proof box.

37. If the testator who has deposited such cover wishes to withdraw it, he may apply in writing, either personally or by duly authorised agent, to the Registrar who holds it in deposit, and such Registrar, if satisfied that the applicant is actually the testator or his agent, shall deliver the cover accordingly and take a receipt for the same. *Withdrawal of sealed cover deposited under section 35.*

38. (1) If, on the death of a testator who has deposited a sealed cover under Section 35, application be made to the Registrar who holds it in deposit to open the same, and, if the Registrar is satisfied that the testator is dead and that the applicant has a right to know its contents and deposits a sum sufficient to cover the expense of copying the contents thereof, he shall, in the applicant's presence, open the cover and cause the contents thereof to be copied into his Book II. *Procedure on death of depositor.*

(2) When such copy has been made, the Registrar shall re-deposit the original will. *Re-deposit.*

39. (1) No Court shall order the production of any will deposited under this Part during the life-time of the testator. But it may order the production of such will after the death of the testator. *Production of a will before any Court.*

(2) When such order is made, the Registrar shall, unless the will has already been copied under Section 38, open the cover and cause the will to be copied into his Book II, and make a note on such copy that the original has been removed into Court in pursuance of the order aforesaid.

Part XI.

Of the effects of registration and non-registration.

40. A registered document shall operate from the time from which it would have commenced to operate, if no registration thereof had been required or made, and not from the time of its registration. *Time from which registered document operates.*

41. All non-testamentary documents duly registered under this Regulation and relating to any property, whether movable, or immovable, shall take effect against any oral agreement or declaration relating to such property. *Registered document relating to property when to take effect against oral agreements.*

But nothing in this Section shall apply to an oral agreement relating to movable property, where such agreement is accompanied by delivery of possession.

42. No document required by Section 10 to be registered shall— *Effect of non-registration of documents required to be registered.*

(a) affect any immovable property comprised therein, or

(b) be received as evidence of any transaction affecting such property,

unless it has been registered.

Part XII.

Of the duties and powers of Registering officers.

(A) The Register Books and indexes.

Register Books to be kept in the several offices

43. (1) The following books shall be kept in the several offices hereinafter named, that is to say:—

(a) In all Sub-Registry Offices—

Book I. "Register of non-testamentary documents relating to immovable property;"

Book II. "Register of wills;"

Book III. "Miscellaneous Register;"

Book IV. "Record of reasons for refusal to register."

(b) In the offices of Registrars—Books II and IV and also Book V. "Register of deposit of wills"

(2) In Book I shall be entered or filed all documents or memoranda registered under Sections 10 and 11 or received under Sections 15, 59, 60 and 84, which relate to immovable property and are not wills.

(3) In Book III shall be entered all documents registered under Section 11, which do not relate to immovable property.

Endorsements on document presented.

44. (1) (a) The day, hour and place of presentation and the signature of every person presenting a document for registration, shall be endorsed on every such document at the time of presenting it;

Receipt for document.

(b) A receipt for such document shall be given by the Registering Officer to the person presenting the same; and,

Documents admitted to registration to be copied.

(c) Subject to the provisions contained in Section 55, every document admitted to registration shall, without unnecessary delay, be copied in the book appropriated therefor, as far as possible, according to the order of its admission.

(2) Any interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration which appears in the original document admitted to registration, shall be accurately and carefully noted in the copy thereof entered in the book.

(3) All such books shall be authenticated at such intervals and in such manner as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the rules made under Section 64 of this Regulation.

Entries to be numbered consecutively.

45. All entries in each book shall be numbered in a consecutive series which shall commence and terminate with the year, a fresh series being commenced at the begining of each year.

Current indexes and entries therein.

46. In every office in which any of the books hereinbefore mentioned are kept, there shall be prepared current indexes of the contents of such books, and every entry in such indexes shall be made, so far as practicable, immediately after the Registering Officer has copied or filed a memorandum of the document to which it relates.

Indexes to be made by Registering Officers..

47. (1) Four such indexes shall be made in all Registration Offices and shall be named respectively, Index No. I, Index No. II, Index No. III and Index No. IV.

(2) Index No. I shall contain the names and additions of all persons executing, and of all persons claiming under every document entered or memorandum filed in Book I.

(3) In the case of memoranda of decrees and orders filed in Book I, Index No. I shall also contain the names of the plaintiff and the defendant, and, when there are more plaintiffs or defendants than one, the names of the first plaintiff and the first defendant, with the words "and others" following.

(4) Index No. II shall contain the particulars mentioned in Section 14 relating to every document entered, or memorandum or copy of sale certificate filed, as the Director, from time to time, directs in that behalf.

(5) Index No. III shall contain the names and additions of all persons executing and of all persons claiming under every document entered in Book III.

(6) Index No. IV shall contain the names and additions of all persons executing every Will entered in Book II and of the executors and persons respectively appointed thereunder and, after the death of testator (but not before), the names and additions of all persons claiming under the same.

(7) Each Index shall contain such other particulars and shall be prepared in such form as the Director, from time to time, directs. *Extra particulars in Indexes,*

48. (1) Every Sub-Registrar shall, in the beginning of every month send to the Registrar to whom he is subordinate, a copy of all entries made by such Sub-Registrar during the preceding month in Indexes Nos. I, II and IV. *Copy of entries in Indexes Nos. I, II, and IV to be sent to the Registrar.*

(2) The copy so received shall be filed in the Central Record Office after examination. *Such copy to be filed in Central Record Office.*

49. (1) Subject to the previous payment of the fees payable in that behalf, Books I and IV and the Indexes relating to Book I, shall be at all times open to inspection by any person applying to inspect the same; and, subject to the provisions of Section 55, copies of entries in such books shall be given to all persons applying for such copies. *Registering Officers to allow inspection of certain books and indexes and to give certified copies of entries.*

(2) Subject to the same provisions, copies of entries in Book II and in the Index relating thereto, shall be given to the persons executing the documents to which such entries relate, or to their agents and, after the death of the executants, but not before, to any person applying for such copies.

(3) Subject to the same provisions, copies of entries in Book III and in the Index relating thereto, shall be given to any person executing or claiming under the documents to which such entries respectively refer or to his agent or representative, or to any person applying for the same with a certificate from any Court.

(4) The requisite search under this Section for entries in Book II shall be made only by the Registering Officer.

(5) All copies given under this Section shall be signed and sealed by the Registering Officer, and shall be admissible for the purpose of proving the contents of the original documents.

(B) The procedure on admitting to registration.

50. (1) On every document admitted to registration, there shall be endorsed, from time to time, the following particulars, namely :— *Particulars to be endorsed on documents admitted to registration.*

(a) the signature and addition of every person admitting the execution of the document ; and, if such execution has been admitted

by the representative, assign or agent of any person, the signature and addition of such representative, assign or agent ;

(b) the signature and addition of every person examined in reference to such document under any of the provisions of this Regulation ; and

(c) Any payment of money or delivery of goods made in the presence of the Registering Officer in reference to the execution of the document, and any admission of receipt of consideration in whole or in part, made in his presence in reference to such execution.

(2) If any person admitting the execution of a document refuses to endorse the same, the Registering Officer shall nevertheless register it, but shall, at the same time, endorse a note of such refusal.

Such endorsement to be dated and signed by Registering Officer.

51. The Registering Officer shall affix the date and his signature to all endorsements made under Sections 44 and 50, relating to the same document and made in his presence on the same day.

Parties to sign their names in full.

52. Wherever practicable, the parties shall be required to sign their names in full in addition to affixing their symbolical signatures (Oppoos), if any, and, on a document being presented for registration, if the Registering Officer finds that the name of the executant in the body of the document itself is not written in full, he shall call on such executant to supply the omission before accepting the document for registration.

Certificate showing that document has been registered and number and page of book in which it has been copied.

53. (1) After such of the provisions of Sections 27, 28, 44, 50 and 51 as applied to any document presented for registration, have been complied with, the Registering Officer shall endorse thereon a certificate containing the word "registered" together with the number and page of the book in which the document has been copied.

(2) Such certificate shall be signed, sealed and dated by the Registering Officer and shall then be admissible for the purpose of proving that the document has been duly registered in manner provided by this Regulation, and that the facts mentioned in the endorsements referred to in Section 51 have occurred as therein mentioned.

Endorsements and certificates to be copied.

54. (1) The endorsements and certificate referred to and mentioned in Sections 51 and 53 shall thereupon be copied into the margin of the Register Book, and the copy of the map or plan, if any, mentioned in Section 14, shall be filed in Book I.

Document to be returned.

(2) The registration of the document shall thereupon be deemed complete and the document shall be returned to the person who presented the same for registration, or to such other person, if any, as he has nominated in writing in that behalf on the receipt mentioned in Section 44.

Procedure on presenting document in language other than Malayalam or Tamil.

55. (1) When a document is presented for registration under Section 12, the translation shall be transcribed in the register of documents of the nature of the original, and together with the copy referred to in Section 12, shall be filed in the Registration Office.

(2) The endorsements and certificate respectively mentioned in Sections 51 and 53 shall be made on the original and, for the purpose of making the copies required by Section 49 and the memoranda under Sections 59 and 60, the translation shall be treated as if it were the original.

56. Every Registering Officer may, at his discretion, administer an oath to any person examined by him under the provisions of this Regulation.

Power to administer oaths.

57. Every Registering Officer may, at his discretion, record the statements made by each person examined and such statements shall be read over, or, if made in a language with which such person is not acquainted, interpreted to him in a language with which he is acquainted, and, if he admits the correctness of such statement, it shall be signed by him and the Registering Officer.

Record of substance of statements.

58. Every statement recorded and signed as in the last preceding Section, shall be admissible for the purpose of proving that the statements therein recorded were made by the persons and under the circumstances therein stated.

Such statements admissible as evidence.

(C) Special duties of Sub-Registrars.

59. Every Sub-Registrar, on registering a non-testamentary document relating to immovable property not wholly situate in his Sub-District, shall make a memorandum thereof and of the endorsements and certificate thereon, and send the same, together with the copy of the map or plan, if any, mentioned in Section 14, to every other Sub-Registrar in whose Sub-District any part of such property is situate; and such Sub-Registrar shall file such memorandum and the copy of the map or plan, if any, in his Book I.

Procedure on registration of documents relating to land situate in several Sub-Districts.

60. On any document being registered under Section 23, a memorandum of such document and of the endorsements and certificate thereon shall be forwarded together with a copy of the map or plan, if any, mentioned in Section 14, to every Sub-Registrar within whose Sub-District the whole or any part of the property to which the instrument relates, is situate, and the Registering Officer receiving such memorandum shall follow the procedure prescribed for him in Section 59.

Procedure on registration under Section 23.

(D) The control of the Registration Department.

61. Every Registrar shall exercise such powers of control and supervision over the Sub-Registrars within his District as may be conferred on him by the rules passed under Section 54 of this Regulation.

Registrar to superintend and control Sub-Registrars.

62. (1) Every Registrar and Sub-Registrar shall perform the duties of his office under the Superintendence and control of the Director of Registration

(2) The Director of Registration shall have authority to issue (whether on complaint or otherwise) any order, consistent with this Regulation, which he considers necessary in respect of any act or omission of any Registrar or Sub-Registrar subordinate to him, or in respect of the rectification of any error regarding the book or the office in which any document shall have been registered.

Director to superintend and control Registering Officers.

63. The Director of Registration may, in the exercise of his discretion, remit, wholly or in part, any fee or penalty levied over and above the amount of the proper registration fee.

Power of the Director of Registration to remit fees or penalties.

Dewan's power to make rules.

64. (1) The Dewan may, with Our sanction, make, from time to time, rules consistent with this Regulation,—

(*a*) providing for the safe custody of books, papers and documents, and also for the destruction of such books, papers and documents as need no longer be kept ;

(*b*) declaring the languages in which, and the materials on and in and with which, documents presented for registration are to be written or printed, the size of such documents and the extent of blank space to be left thereon ;

(*c*) regulating the amount of penalties imposed under Section 17 ;

(*d*) regulating the exercise of the discretion reposed in the Registering Officer by Sections 56 and 57 ;

(*e*) regulating the authentication by a Registrar or Sub-Registrar of the books kept in their respective offices under Section 43 ;

(*f*) pointing out the course to be adopted by the parties for cancelling the powers-of-attorney granted by them ; and

(*g*) making such further provision as may be found necessary for the working of this Regulation.

(2) The rules made under this Section shall be published in the Government Gazette and shall then have the same force as if they were inserted in this Regulation.

PART XIII.

Of refusal to register.

Reasons for refusal to register to be recorded.

65. (1) Every Sub-Registrar refusing to register a document, except on the ground that the property to which it relates is not situate within his Sub-District, shall make an order of refusal and record his reasons for such order in his Book IV and endorse the words "registration refused" on the document ; and on application made by any person executing or claiming under the document, shall, without payment and unnecessary delay, give him a copy of the reasons so recorded.

(2) No Registering Officer shall accept for registration a document so endorsed unless and until, under the provisions hereinafter contained, the document is directed to be registered.

Power to reverse or alter orders of Sub-Registrar refusing registration on ground other than denial of execution.

66. (1) Except where the refusal is made on the ground of denial of execution or on the ground that the person by whom the document purports to be executed has not appeared before the Sub-Registrar after being summoned, an appeal shall lie against an order of a Sub-Registrar refusing registration (whether the registration of such document is compulsory or optional) to the Registrar to whom such Sub-Registrar is subordinate, if presented to such Registrar within thirty days from the date of the order, exclusive of the time occupied in obtaining copy of the order, and the Registrar may reverse or alter such order.

(2) If the order of the Registrar directs the document to be registered and the document is duly presented for registration within thirty days after the making of such order, exclusive of the time occupied in obtaining copy of the order, the Sub-Registrar shall obey the same, and thereupon, shall, so far as may be practicable, follow the procedure prescribed in Sections 50, 51 and 53 ; and such registration shall take effect as if the document had been registered when it was first duly presented for registration.

Application where Sub-Registrar refuses to register on ground of denial of execution.

67. (1) When a Sub-Registrar has refused to register a document on the ground that any person by whom it purports to be executed or his representative or assign denies its execution, or on the ground that the person by whom the document purports to be executed, has not appeared before him after being summoned, any person claiming under such document, or his representative, assign or agent, may, within thirty days after the making of the order of refusal, exclusive of the time occupied in obtaining copy of the order, apply to the Registrar to whom such Sub-Registrar is subordinate, in order to establish his right to have the document registered.

(2) Such application shall be in writing and shall be accompanied by a copy of the reasons recorded under Section 65; and the statements in the application shall be verified by the applicant in manner required by law for the verification of plaints.

Procedure of Registrar on such application.

68. In such case, the Registrar shall, as soon as conveniently, enquire,—

(*a*) whether the document has been executed, and

(*b*) whether the requirements of the law for the time being in force have been complied with on the part of the applicant or person presenting the document for registration, as the case may be, so as to entitle the document to registration.

Order to register and procedure thereon.

69. (1) If the Registrar finds that the document has been executed and that the said requirements have been complied with, he shall order the document to be registered.

(2) If the document be duly presented for registration within thirty days after the making of such order, exclusive of the time occupied in obtaining copy of the order, the Sub-Registrar shall obey the same and thereupon shall, so far as may be practicable, follow the procedure prescribed in Sections 50, 51 and 53.

(2) Such registration shall take effect as if the document had been registered when it was first duly presented for registration.

(4) The Registrar may, for the purpose of an enquiry under Section 68, summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence as if he were a Civil Court, and he may also direct by whom the whole or any part of the costs of any such enquiry shall be paid, and such costs shall be recoverable as if they had been awarded in a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure.

(5) A copy of the order relating to the costs, duly authenticated by the signature and seal of the Registrar, shall, on the application of the party in whose favour such order is passed, be forwarded to the Munsiff within whose jurisdiction the other party resides. The Munsiff shall execute the order in the manner prescribed for execution of decrees, on the application of such party or his representative or assign.

Refusal by Registrar.

70. (1) Every Registrar refusing to direct the registration of a document under Section 66 or Section 69, shall make an order of refusal and record the reasons for such order in his Book IV, and, on application made by any person executing or claiming under the document, shall, without payment and unnecessary delay, give him a copy of the reasons so recorded.

(2) No appeal lies from any order under this Section.

Suit in case of refusal.

71. (1) Where the Registrar refuses to order the document to be registered under Section 66 or Section 69, any person claiming under such document or his representative, assign or agent, may, within ninety days after the making of the order of refusal, exclusive of the time occupied in obtaining copy of such order, institute in the Civil Court of competent jurisdiction within the local limits of whose original jurisdiction is situate the office in which the document is sought to be registered, a suit for a decree directing the document to be registered in such office, if it be duly presented for registration within thirty days after the passing of such decree; and in the case of an appeal, after the passing of the final decree, exclusive of the time occupied in obtaining copy of the decree.

(2) The provisions contained in sub-sections (2) and (3) of Section 69 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to all documents presented for registration in accordance with any such decree, and, notwithstanding anything contained in this Regulation, the document shall be receivable in evidence in such suit.

PART XIV.

Of the fees for registration, searches and copies.

Fees to be fixed.

72. (1) With Our sanction, the Dewan shall prepare a table of fees payable—

(*a*) for the registration of documents;
(*b*) for searching the registers;
(*c*) for making or granting copies of reasons, entries or documents before, on or after registration:

And of extra or additional fees payable—

(*d*) for every registration under Section 23;
(*e*) for filing translations;
(*f*) for attending at private residences;
(*g*) for the safe custody and return of documents; and
(*h*) for such other matters as appear necessary to effect the purposes of this Regulation.

Alteration of fees.

(2) The Dewan may, from time to time, with Our sanction, alter such table.

Publication of fees.

73. A table of the fees so payable shall be published in the Government Gazette, and a copy thereof in English and Malayalam or Tamil shall be exposed to the public view in every Registration Office.

Fees and penalties payable on presentation and to be credited to Government.

74. (1) All fees for the registration of documents under this Regulation, and all penalties under Section 17, shall be payable on the presentation of such documents.

(2) All such fees and penalties shall be remitted to the treasury of the taluk or to such other treasury as the Dewan may, from time to time, direct, and shall be credited to Government.

PART XV.

Of penalties.

Penalty for incorrectly endorsing, copying.

75. Every Registering Officer appointed under this Regulation and every person employed in his office for the purposes of this Regulation who, being charged with the endorsing, copying, translating or registering of any document presented or deposited under its provisions

endorses, copies, translates or registers such document in a manner which he knows or believes to be incorrect, intending therby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause, injury as defined in the Penal Code to any person, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both. translating or registering documents with intent to injure.

76. Whoever— Penalty for certain other offences.

(*a*) intentionally makes any false statement, whether on oath or not, and whether it has been recorded or not, before any officer acting in execution of this Regulation, in any proceeding or enquiry under this Regulation, or Making false statement before a Registering Officer.

(*b*) intentionally delivers to a Registering Officer, in any proceeding under Section 12, a false copy or translation of a document, or Delivering false copy or translation.

(*c*) falsely personates another, and in such assumed character, presents any document, or makes any admission or statement, or causes any summons to be issued, or does any other act in any proceeding or enquiry under this Regulation, or False personation.

(*d*) abets, within the meaning of the Penal Code, anything made punishable by this Regulation, Abetment of offences under this Regulation.

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

77. A prosecution for any offence under this Regulation, coming to the knowledge of a Registering Officer in his official capacity, may, with the permission of the Director of Registration, be commenced by the Registrar or Sub-Registrar in whose District or Sub-District, as the case may be, the offence has been committed. Registering Officer may commence prosecutions.

78. (1) Every Registering Officer appointed under this Regulation shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Penal Code. Registering Officers to be deemed public servants.

(2) Every person shall be legally bound to furnish information to such Registering Officer when required by him to do so.

(3) In Section 226 of the Penal Code, the words "judicial proceeding" shall be deemed to include any proceeding under this Regulation.

(4) A Registrar shall, but a Sub-Registrar shall not, as such, be deemed a Court within the meaning of Sections 359, 360, 361 and 362 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(5) Orders passed by a Registrar under Sections 359, 360, 361 and 362 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, shall be appealable to the Sessions Court within whose local jurisdiction the office of such Registrar is permanently held.

PART XVI

Miscellaneous.

79. Documents, other than wills and authorities to adopt, remaining unclaimed in any Registration Office for a period exceeding one year, may be destroyed. Destruction of unclaimed documents.

Registering Officer not liable for anything bona-fide done or refused in his official capacity.

80. No Registering Officer shall be liable to any suit, claim or demand by reason of anything in good faith done or refused in his official capacity.

Nothing so done invalidated by defect in appointment or procedure.

81. Nothing done in good faith, pursuant to this Regulation or any Regulation hereby repealed, by any Registering Officer, shall be deemed invalid merely by reason of any defect in his appointment or procedure.

Registration of instruments executed by Government officers or public functionaries.

82. (1) Notwithstanding anything herein contained, it shall not be necessary for any officer of Government or any public functionary, to appear in person or by agent at any Registration Office in any proceeding connected with the registration of any instrument executed by him in his official capacity or to sign as provided in Section 50.

(2) When any instrument is so executed, the Registering Officer to whom such instrument is presented for registration may, if he think fit, refer to any officer of Government or any public functionary, as the case may be, for information respecting the same, and, on being satisfied of the execution thereof, shall register the instrument.

Exemption of certain documents executed by or in favour of Our Government.

83. (1) Nothing contained in this Regulation or in any Regulation hereby repealed, shall be deemed to require or to have at any time required the registration of any of the following documents, namely :—

(*a*) Documents issued by any officer engaged in making a settlement or revision of settlement of land revenue and which form part of the records of such settlement.

(*b*) Documents and maps issued by any officer engaged on behalf of Our Government in making or revising the survey of any land and which form part of the record of such survey.

(2) All such documents and maps shall, for the purposes of Section 42, be deemed to have been and to be registered in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

Certificates under Civil Procedure Code.

84. Every Court granting a certificate of sale of immovable property under Section 313 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall send a copy of such certificate to the Registering Officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole or any part of the immovable property comprised in such certificate is situate and such officer shall file the copy in his Book I.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION III OF 1087.

A Regulation to amend the Revenue Recovery Regulation, I of 1068, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, on the 31st January 1912, corresponding to the 18th Makaram 1087 under Section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Revenue Recovery Regulation, I of 1068; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I. Substitute the following for Section 51 of the Regulation :—

"Nothing in this Regulation shall be held to prevent parties, deeming themselves aggrieved by any decision or order passed or proceedings taken, under this Regulation, for arrears due or alleged to be due from such parties, from suing the Government in the Civil Courts.

Provided that such suits shall be preferred within one year from the time at which the cause of action arose.

Provided further that the whole time occupied by the Dewan in revising the proceedings under Section 50, shall be excluded from the computation of the period of limitation of the said one year."

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION IV OF 1087.

A Regulation to amend the Stamp Regulation, IV of 1080, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, on the 31st January 1912, corresponding to the 18th Makarom 1087, under Section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Stamp Regulation, IV of 1080; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

In the Schedule of the said Regulation, the following amendments shall be made.

I. For Article No. 5, the following shall be substituted :—

5. Agreement or memorandum of an agreement—	
(a) if relating to the sale of a bill of exchange;	Two annas.
(b) if relating to the sale of a Government security or share in an incorporated company or other body corporate;	Subject to a maximum of ten rupees, one anna for every Rs. 10,000 or part thereof of the value of the security or share.
(c) if not otherwise provided for.	Eight annas.

Exemptions.

Agreement or memorandum of agreement—

(a) for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandise exclusively, not being a note or memorandum chargeable under No. 43;

(b) made by the ryots for the cultivation of cardamoms for Our Government.

II. In Article No. 12, for clause (b), the following shall be substituted :—

				If drawn singly.	If drawn in set of two, for each part of the set.	If drawn in set of three, for each part of the set.
(b) Where payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight—				Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P	Rs. A. P.
if the amount of the bill or note						
			Rs.			
	does not exceed		200	0-2-0	0-1-0	0-1-0
if it exceeds	Rs. 200 &	Do.	400	0-4-0	0-2-0	0-2-0
Do.	400	Do.	600	0-6-0	0-3-0	0-2-0
Do.	600	Do.	1,000	0-12-0	0-6-0	0-4-0
Do.	1,000	Do.	1,200	1-2-0	0-9-0	0-6-0
Do.	1,200	Do.	1,600	1-8-0	0-12-0	0-8-0
Do.	1,600	Do.	2,500	2-4-0	1-2-0	0-12-0
Do.	2,500	Do.	5,000	4-8-0	2-4-0	1-8-0
Do.	5,000	Do.	7,500	6-12-0	3-6-0	2-4-0
Do.	7,500	Do.	10,000	9-0-0	4-8-0	3-0-0
Do.	10,000	Do.	15,000	13-8-0	6-12-0	4-8-0
Do.	15,000	Do.	20,000	18-0-0	9-0-0	6-0-0
Do.	20,000	Do.	25,000	22-8-0	11-4-0	7-8-0
Do.	25,000	Do.	30,000	27-0-0	13-8-0	9-0-0
and for every additional Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 30,000—				9-0-0	4-8-0	3-0-0

III. In Article No. 14, in the first column, for 'Rs. 25.', 'Rs. 10' shall be substituted.

IV. In Article No. 27, the following shall be substituted :—

27. Debenture (whether a mortgage debenture or not), being a marketable security transferable—	
(a) by endorsement or by a separate instrument of transfer ;	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the same amount.
(b) by delivery.	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the face amount of the debenture.

Explanation.—The term 'Debenture' includes any interest coupons attached thereto but the amount of such coupons shall not be included in estimating the duty.

Exemption.

A debenture issued by an incorporated company or other body corporate, in terms of a registered mortgage-deed, duly stamped in respect of the full amount of debentures to be issued thereunder, whereby the company or body borrowing makes over, in whole or in part, their property to trustees for the benefit of the debenture-holders; provided that the debentures so issued are expressed to be issued in terms of the said mortgage-deed.

V. In Article No. 30, for clause (a), the following shall be substituted :—

(a) High Court.	Three hundred and fifty rupees

VI. In Article No. 38, in the second column, for 'five rupees,' 'ten rupees' shall be substituted.

VII. In Article No. 43, the following shall be substituted :—

43. Note or memorandum sent by a broker or agent to his principal, intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal—	
(a) of any goods exceeding in value twenty rupees.	Two annas.
(b) of any stock or marketable security exceeding in value twenty rupees.	Subject to a maximum of ten rupees, one anna for every Rs. 10,000 or part thereof of the value of the stock or security.

VIII. In Article No. 54, the following shall be substituted :—

54. Reconveyance of mortgaged property—	
(a) if the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ;	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Reconveyance.
(b) in any other case.	Ten rupees.

IX. In Article No. 59, in the second column, for the words "Three-quarters of" the words "One and a half times" and in the *Exemptions* for the word "three-quarters" each time it occurs, the words "one and a half" shall be substituted.

X. In Article No. 62, in the second column, for the word "One-quarter" where it occurs opposite clauses (a) and (b), the word "One-half" shall be substituted.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION V OF 1087.

A Regulation to amend the Travancore Breach of Contract Regulation, II of 1080, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, on the 31st January 1912, corresponding to the 18th Makaram 1087, under Section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Breach of Contract Regulation, II of 1080; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

I. (i). In Section 3, insert the words "or provisions or clothing or any one or more of them" between the words "received money" and "from any company".

(ii). Add the following as Explanation to the Section.

Explanation.—The expression 'in advance on account of work' shall mean and include all payments of moneys or provisions or clothing or any one or more of them, made at the time of the making of the contract, as well as during the continuance of such contract.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION VI OF 1087.

A Regulation to modify and re-enact the law relating to Court Fees, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, on the 24th February 1912, corresponding to the 12th Kumbham 1087, under Section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to modify and re-enact the law relating to the fees payable on suits appeals or other civil and revenue proceedings and petitions, and to levy fees on certain class of criminal petitions; It is enacted as follows :— Preamble.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Court Fees Regulation." Short title.

It extends to the whole of Travancore. And it shall come into force on the first day of Edavam 1087. Local extent. Commencement.

2. Regulation I of 1062 and para 2 of Section 26 of the Land Acquisition Regulation, III of 1067, are hereby repealed. Repeal.

CHAPTER I.—*Fees in Courts and Public Offices.*

3. No document of any of the kinds specified in the first or second Schedule to this Regulation annexed, shall be filed, exhibited, or recorded in any Court of Justice (or shall be received in or furnished from any Public Office), unless, in respect of such document, there be paid a fee Fees on documents filed etc. in Courts or in public Offices.

of an amount not less than that indicated by either of the said Schedules, as the proper fee for such document.

Computation of fees payable in certain suits.

4. The amount of fee payable under this Regulation in suits, original or appeal, shall be computed as follows:—

For money.

i. In suits for money (including suits for rent, pattom, michavaram, adukkuvathu, olapanam, or other dues of like nature, damages or compensation, or arrears of maintenance, of annuities, or of other sums payable periodically)—according to the amount claimed:

Provided that, if, in a suit for arrears of maintenance, a *bona-fide* question of right to receive maintenance is raised, the Court shall require the plaintiff to pay an additional fee according to the provisions of Clause ii of this Section.

For maintenance, annuities or other sums payable periodically.

ii. In suits to establish the right to maintenance, annuity or other sum payable periodically—according to the value of the subject-matter and such value shall be deemed to be ten times the amount claimed to be payable for one year.

For other movable property having a market-value

iii. In suits for movable property other than money, where the subject-matter has a market-value—according to such value at the date of presenting the plaint.

iv. In suits—

For movable property of no market-value.

(a) for movable property, where the subject-matter has no market-value, as for instance in the case of documents relating to title,

For an injunction.

(b) to obtain an injunction,

For settlement of accounts.

(c) for accounts, and

For easements.

(d) for a right to some benefit (not herein otherwise provided for) to arise out of land—

according to the amount at which the relief sought is valued.

In all such suits, the plaintiff shall state the amount at which he values the relief sought.

v. In suits—

For lands and gardens.

(a) for the recovery of land, house or garden, which are not based on a contract,

To eject tenants.

(b) to eject kanom holders or tenants who have a right to permanent occupancy, or are enjoying under a perpetual lease or under a lease for a term exceeding twenty five years,

To enforce a right of pre-emption.

(c) to enforce a right of pre-emption in respect of land, house or garden, or

To obtain a declaratory decree.

(d) to obtain a declaratory decree or order, whether or not consequential relief is prayed for—

according to the market-value of the subject-matter and such value, in cases of dispute, shall be taken to be ten times the annual gross

profits of such land or garden where it is capable of yielding annual profits, minus the assessment paid, if any, to the Sirkar.

vi. In suits for recovery of trees, apart from the soil on which they stand, or of houses, not based on a contract, or to enforce a right of pre-emption in respect of such property—according to the market-value. To enforce a right of pre-emption in respect of trees and houses.

vii. In suits to set aside an attachment (civil, criminal or revenue)—according to the amount for which the attachment was made: To set aside an attachment.

Provided that, where such amount exceeds the market-value of the property, calculated under the preceding provisions, the amount of fee shall be computed as if the suit was for the recovery of such property.

viii. In suits for specific performance of contract, or for recovery of immovable property including trees, when such suits are based on a contract, For specific performance.

(a) in the case of a contract of sale—according to the amount of consideration,

(b) in the case of mortgage—according to the principal money expressed to be secured by the instrument of mortgage or agreed to by the contract,

(c) in the case of leases granted or agreed to be granted to those who have no right of permanent occupancy,

(1) for a term not fixed—according to one year's rent, together with the premium or fine, if any,

(2) for a fixed term not exceeding twenty five years—according to one-fifth of the aggregate amount of rent payable thereunder together with the premium or fine, if any.

ix. In the following suits between land-lord and tenant:— Between land-lord and tenant.

(a) to enhance the rent—according to ten times the additional rent claimed,

(b) (1) for renewal of kanom deeds or leases or their counterparts, (2) for abatement of rent, where it is not coupled with any other relief, and (3) for the recovery of the occupancy of land or garden from which a tenant has been illegally ejected by the land-lord—according to the amount of the rent of the land payable for the year next before the date of presenting the plaint.

x. If in any suit, the defendant pleads a set off, he shall be required to file a written statement containing the particulars thereof, and such written statement shall be treated as a plaint in a cross suit and court fees levied from him thereon, according to the provisions of this Regulation. Where the defendant pleads set off.

5. The amount of fee payable under this Regulation on a memorandum of appeal (including those provided for in the Land Acquisition and Forest Regulations) or of objections on appeal under Section 532 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be calculated, as if it was a suit under the provisions of the preceding Section, for the reliefs claimed in the memorandum of appeal or of objections. Fee on memorandum of appeal.

Multifarious suits.

6. Where a suit or appeal embraces two or more distinct subjects, the plaint or memorandum of appeal shall be chargeable with the aggregate amount of the fees to which the plaints or memoranda of appeal, in suits embracing separately each of such subjects, would be liable under this Regulation.

Highest fee payable where several reliefs are sought for.

7. Where several reliefs are sought for in the alternative, in respect of one and the same subject-matter, the plaint or memorandum of appeal shall be chargeable with the highest amount of fee payable in respect of any one of the reliefs.

Power to ascertain market-value.

Procedure where it is wrongly estimated.

8. If the Court sees reason to think that the market-value of any immovable property including trees, as is mentioned in the plaint or memorandum of appeal, has been wrongly estimated, the Court may, for the purpose of computing the fee payable, issue a commission to any proper person, directing him to make such local or other investigation as may be necessary, and to report thereon to the Court. If, as the result of any such investigation, the Court finds that the market-value has been wrongly estimated, the Court, if the estimation has been excessive, may, in its discretion, refund the excess paid as such fee: but, if the estimation has been insufficient, the Court shall require the plaintiff to pay, within such time as it may fix, so much additional fee as would have been payable, had the said market-value been rightly estimated. If the additional fee is not paid within such time, the suit shall be dismissed:

Provided that the Court may extend the time within which such additional fee should be paid either before or after the expiry of the time previously fixed.

Procedure in suits for mesne profits or account when amount decreed exceeds amount claimed.

9. In suits for mesne profits or for immovable property and mesne profits or for accounts, if the profits or amount decreed are or is in excess of the profits claimed, or of the amount at which the plaintiff valued the relief sought, the decree shall not be executed, until the difference between the fee actually paid and the fee which would have been payable, had the suit comprised the whole of the profits or amount so decreed, shall have been paid.

Where the amount of mense profits is left to be ascertained in the course of the execution of the decree, if the profits so ascertained exceed the profits claimed, the further execution of the decree shall be stayed, until the difference between the fee actually paid and that which would have been payable, had the suit comprised the whole of the profits so ascertained, is paid.

If, in a suit for accounts or partition, the Court finds that the defendant is entitled to recover property from the plaintiff, the Court may give a decree accordingly, but the defendant shall not execute it, before paying the court fee on the relief as granted, according to the provisions of this Regulation.

Explanation.—Nothing in this Section shall be construed to authorise the levy, in the Court of original jurisdiction, of court fee on the amount of mesne profits or interest accruing due in respect of the subject-matter, between the date of the institution of the suit and the final execution of the decree.

Decision of questions as to valuation.

10. Every question relating to valuation, for the purpose of determining the fee leviable under this Regulation, shall be decided by the Court before which it is raised. The order of the Court, except when it

dismisses the suit or appeal on the ground of erroneous valuation, shall be final, between the parties to the proceedings in which the question is raised.

Provided that, whenever any such proceedings comes before a Court of appeal, revision or reference, and if such Court considers that the said question had been wrongly decided to the detriment of the revenue, it shall require the party by whom the fee is payable, to pay the additional fee, within a time to be fixed by such court (the court having power to extend the time at its discretion), and, in default of payment, shall dismiss the suit, appeal or application as the case may be, in respect of which the additional fee is due.

When Courts may order refund of court fees.

11. In the following cases, and to the extent specified, the Courts may order the refund of court fees :—

(*a*) when a suit or appeal is compromised, or when a suit is decided solely on the admission of the parties, without any investigation, one-half of the court fee paid on the plaint or memorandum of appeal as the case may be ;

(*b*) when a suit is remanded to the lower Court for investigation, and decision *de novo*.

(1) the whole of the court fee paid on the memorandum of appeal, if the remand order covers the whole suit,

(2) so much only of the fee as would have been payable on the part or parts of the subject-matter in respect whereof the suit has been remanded, if the order of remand covers only part or parts of the subject-matter ;

(*c*) when the court (original or appeal) reverses or modifies on review, its former judgment, on a ground of mistake of law or fact, but not on account of the laches of the parties,

(1) in the case of reversals, the whole fee paid on the application for review, minus the fee payable on petitions to the Court, and,

(2) in the case of modifications, so much only of the fee as would have been payable, if the application for review was confined to the part of the judgment modified ;

but nothing in this Section shall entitle the applicant to any refund under Clause (c), when the reversal or modification is due wholly or in part to fresh evidence which might have been produced at the original hearing ;

(*d*) when a Court of first or second appeal orders the receipt of a plaint or appeal rejected by a lower Court on any of the grounds mentioned in the Code of Civil Procedure, the whole or so much of the fee as in the case of remands for investigation and decision *de novo* ;

(*e*) when an application for a review of judgment is presented on or after the ninetieth day from the date of the decree, on payment of full fees, so much of the fee paid on the application as exceeds the fee which would have been payable had it been presented before such day, if the Court finds that the delay was not caused by the applicant's laches.

Additional fee where unappealed portion of

12. No respondent shall be allowed to object to the portion of the decree not appealed against, unless he pays, seven days before the date fixed for hearing, or within such further time as the Court may, on special application, deem fit to grant, the additional court fee which

the decree is objected to

would have been payable on the appeal, if it had comprised the part of the decree so objected to.

Exemption of certain documents.

13. Nothing contained in this Regulation shall render the following documents chargeable with any fee :—

(a) written statements other than those on which *ad valorem* fees are leviable ;

(b) first application for summons to a witness or witnesses, either to give evidence or to produce documents or in respect of the filing of an exhibit ;

(c) petition or appeal presented or vakalath executed, by a prisoner in duress or under restraint of any Criminal Court or its officers, and petitions presented by civil debtors while under duress ;

(d) petitions presented by a judgment-creditor during the execution of a decree, requesting the Court to take certain steps in aid of execution provided the prescribed fee is paid on the first application, and the execution case is pending on the file;

(e) requisitions made by the Government for copies of judgment and decree or order or records in suits or proceedings ;

(f) objections to attachment of property in execution of decrees, when they are made by or on behalf of the Government ;

(g) applications (other than applications for execution of decrees) presented to Munsiffs in non-appealable cases ;

(h) applications for sums ordered to be refunded under Section II ;

(i) complaints by a public servant (as defined in the Travancore Penal Code) ;

(j) application for the payment of money due by the Government to the applicant ;

(k) application for compensation under any law for the time being in force in relating to the acquisition of property for public purposes ; and

(l) petition, application, charge or information, respecting any offence, when presented, made or laid to or before a Police officer.

Chapter II.—*Process fees.*

High Court to make rules as to process fees.

14. The High Court shall make rules as to the following matters :—

i. the fee chargeable for serving and executing processes issued by such Court and by the other Civil and Criminal Courts ;

ii. the number of process servers to be attached to each such Court and their remuneration ; and

iii. the refund of process fees.

The High Court may, from time to time, alter and add to the rules.

All such rules, alterations and additions, after being confirmed and sanctioned by Our Government, shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall thereupon have the force of law.

The Revenue Courts shall be regulated by rules framed by Our Government who may, from time to time, alter and add to the rules.

All such rules, alterations and additions shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall thereupon have the force of law.

The rules in force at the date of the passing of this Regulation shall continue in force, until new rules are sanctioned.

15. A table in the English, Tamil and Malayalam languages, showing the fees chargeable for such service and execution shall be exposed to view in a conspicuous part of each Court. **Table of process fees.**

CHAPTER III —*Of the mode of levying fees.*

16. All fees chargeable under this Regulation shall be collected in stamps. **Collection of fees in stamps.**

17. The stamps used to denote any fees chargeable under this Regulation, shall be impressed or adhesive, or partly impressed and partly adhesive, as Our Government may, by Notification in the Official Gazette, from time to time direct. **Stamps to be impressed or adhesive.**

18. Our Government may, in such case, make, from time to time rules for regulating— **Rules for supply, number, renewal and the keeping of accounts of stamps.**

(*a*) the supply of stamps to be used under this Regulation;

(*b*) the number and description (whether impressed or adhesive) of stamps to be used for denoting any fee chargeable under this Regulation;

(*c*) the renewal of damaged or spoiled stamps;

(*d*) the keeping of accounts of all stamps used under this Regulation;

(*e*) the mode in which the refunds of court or process fees shall be made; and

(*f*) the cancellation of stamps in modes additional to that indicated in Section 21.

All such rules shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall thereupon have the force of law.

19. No document which ought to bear a stamp under this Regulation, shall be of any validity unless and until it is properly stamped. **Proper fee levied on documents inadvertently received.**

But, if any such document is, through mistake or inadvertance, received, filed or used in any Court or Office, without being properly stamped, the presiding or senior Judge in the Civil and Criminal Courts or the head of the Office as the case may be, or, in the case of the High Court, any Judge of such Court, may, if he thinks fit, order that such document be stamped as he may direct; and, on such document being stamped accordingly, the same and every proceeding relating thereto shall be as valid as if it had been properly stamped in the first instance.

The Court may also pass an order in favour of the Sirkar, after giving notes to the party liable and hearing his objection, for the recovery from him, with the expenses of such recovery, any court fee which he ought to have paid but has not paid; and the Sirkar may recover the same as if the said order was a decree in its favour.

Amended document.

20. Where any document is amended in order merely to correct mistake and to make it conform to the original intention of the parties it shall not be necessary to impose a fresh stamp.

Cancellation of stamp.

21. No document requiring a stamp under this Regulation shall be filed or acted upon in any proceeding in any Court or Office, until the stamp has been cancelled.

Such officer as the Court or the head of the Office may, from time to time, appoint, shall, on receiving any such document, forthwith effect such cancellation, by punching out the figure head so as to leave the amount designated on the stamp untouched, and the part removed by punching shall be burnt or otherwise destroyed.

CHAPTER IV.—*Miscellaneous.*

Power to reduce or remit fees.

22. Our Government may, from time to time, by Notification in the Official Gazette, reduce or remit, in the whole or in any part of the Travancore State, all or any of the fees mentioned in the Schedules to this Regulation annexed, and may, in like manner, cancel or vary such order.

Repayment of fees paid on application to Criminal Courts.

23. Whenever an application or petition containing a complaint or charge of an offence other than an offence for which Police officers may arrest without warrant, is presented to a Criminal Court, the Court, if it convicts the accused person, shall, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to repay to the complainant, the fee paid on such application or petition.

Where the complainant has paid fees for serving processes in the cases mentioned in the preceding para of this Section, the Court, if it convicts the accused person, shall, in addition to the penalty imposed on him, order him to repay such fees to the complainant.

All fees ordered to be repaid under this Section may be recovered as if they were fines imposed by the Court.

Admission in Criminal cases of documents for which proper fee has not been paid.

24. Whenever the filing or exhibition, in a Criminal Court, of a document in respect of which the proper fee has not been paid, is, in the opinion of the presiding Judge, necessary to prevent a failure of justice, nothing contained in section 3 shall be deemed to prohibit such filing or exhibition.

Sale of stamps.

25. Our Government may, from time to time, make rules for regulating the sale of stamps to be used under this Regulation, the person by whom alone such sale is to be conducted, and the duties and remuneration of such persons.

All such rules shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Any person appointed to sell stamps, who disobeys any rule made under this Section, and any person not so appointed, who sells or offers for sale any stamp, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

SIGN MANUAL.

SCHEDULE I.

Ad-valorem fees.

	Value of suits.		Fee leviable.	Value of suits.		Fee leviable.
	When the amount exceeds.	When the amount does not exceed.		When the amount exceeds.	When the amount does not exceed.	
	Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.
I. Plaint, written statement pleading a set off or memorandum of appeal not otherwise provided for in this Regulation or of cross-objection presented to any Civil or Revenue Court.	0	100	5	2,900	3,000	150
	100	200	10	3,000	3,100	155
	200	300	15	3,100	3,200	160
	300	400	20	3,200	3,300	165
	400	500	25	3,300	3,400	170
	500	600	30	3,400	3,500	175
	600	700	35	3,500	3,600	180
	700	800	40	3,300	3,700	185
	800	900	45	3,700	3,800	190
	900	1,000	50	3,800	3,900	195
	1,000	1,100	55	3,900	4,000	200
	1,100	1,200	60	4,000	4,100	205
	1,200	1,300	65	4,100	4,200	210
	1,300	1,400	70	4,200	4,300	215
	1,400	1,500	75	4,300	4,400	220
	1,500	1,600	80	4,400	4,500	225
	1,600	1,700	85	4,500	4,600	230
	1,700	1,800	90	4,600	4,700	235
	1,800	1,900	95	4,700	4,800	240
	1,900	2,000	100	4,800	4,900	245
	2,000	2,100	105	4,900	5,000	250
	2,100	2,200	110	5,000	5,100	255
	2,200	2,300	115	5,100	5,200	260
	2,300	2,400	120	5,200	5.300	265
	2,400	2,500	125	5,300	5,400	270
	2,500	2,600	130	5,400	5,500	275
	2,600	2,700	135	5,500	5,600	280
	2,700	2,800	140	5,600	5,700	285
	2,800	2,900	145	5,700	5,800	290

SCHEDULE I—(contd.)

Ad-valorem fees.

Value of suits.		Fee leviable.	Value of suits.		Fee leviable.
When the amount exceeds.	When the amount does not exceed.		When the amount exceeds.	When the amount does not exceed.	
Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams
5,800	5,900	295	18,900	19,600	854
5,900	6,000	300	19,600	20,300	882
6,000	6,100	305	20,300	21,000	910
6,100	6,200	310	21,000	21,700	938
6,200	6,300	315	21,700	22,400	966
6,300	6,400	320	22,400	23,100	994
6,400	6,500	325	23,100	23,800	1,022
6,500	6,600	330	23,800	24,500	1,050
6,600	6,700	335	24,500	25,200	1,078
6,700	6,800	340	25,200	25,900	1,106
6,800	6,900	345	25,900	26,600	1,134
6,900	7,000	350	26,600	27,300	1,162
7,000	7,700	378	27,300	28,000	1,190
7,700	8,400	406	28,000	28,700	1,218
8,400	9,100	434	28,700	29,400	1,246
9,100	9,800	462	29,400	30,100	1,274
9,800	10,500	490	30,100	30,800	1,302
10,500	11,200	518	30,800	31,500	1.330
11,200	11,900	546	31,500	32,200	1,358
11,900	12,600	574	32,200	32,990	1,386
12,600	13,300	602	32,900	33,600	1,414
13,300	14,000	630	33,600	34,300	1,442
14,000	14,700	658	34,300	35,000	1,470
14,700	15,400	686	35,000	36,750	1,540
15,430	16,100	714	36,750	38,500	1,610
16,100	16,800	742	38,500	40,250	1,680
16,800	17,500	770	40,250	42,000	1,750
17,500	18,200	798	42,300	43,750	1,820
18,200	18,900	826	43,750	45,500	1,890

SCHEDULE I—(contd.)

Ad valorem fees.

Value of suits.		Fee leviable.	Value of suits.		Fee leviable.
When the amount exceeds.	When the amount does not exceed.		When the amount exceeds.	When the amount does not exceed.	
Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams	Fanams.	Fanams.	Fanams
45,500	47,250	1,960	1,47.000	1,54,000	5,390
47,250	49,000	2,030	1,54,000	1,61,000	5,600
49,000	50,750	2,100	1,61,000	1,68,000	5,810
50,750	52,500	2,170	1,68,000	1,75,000	6,020
52,500	54,250	2,240	1,75,000	1,82,000	6,160
54,250	56,000	2,310	1,82,000	1,89,000	6,300
56,000	57,750	2,380	1,89,000	1,96,000	6,440
57,750	59,500	2,450	1,96,000	2,03,000	6,580
59,500	61,250	2,520	2,03,000	2,10,000	6,720
61,250	63,000	2,590	2,10,000	2,24,000	7,000
63,000	64,750	2,660	2,24,000	2,38,000	7,280
64,750	66,500	2,730	2,38,000	2,52,000	7 560
66,500	68,250	2,800	2,52,000	2,66,000	7,840
68,250	70,000	2,870	2,66,000	2,80,000	8,120
70,000	73,500	2,975	2,80,000	2,94,000	8,400
73,500	77,000	3,080	2,94,000	3,08,000	8,680
77,000	80,500	3,185	3,08,000	3,22,000	8,960
80,500	84,000	3,290	3,22,000	3,36,000	9,240
84,000	87,500	3,395	3 36,000	3,50,000	9,520
87,500	91,000	3,500	3,50,000	3,85,000	10,220
91,000	94,500	3.605	3,85,000	4,20,000	10,920
94,500	98,000	3,710	4,20,000	4,55,000	11,620
98,000	1,01,500	3,815	4,55,000	4,90,000	2,320
1,01,500	1,05,000	3,920	4,90,000	5,25,000	13,020
1,05,000	1,08,500	4,025	5,25,000	5,60,000	13,720
1,08,500	1,12,000	4,130	5,60,000	5,95,000	14,420
1,12,000	1,15,500	4,235	5,95,000	6,30,000	15,120
1,15,500	1,19,000	4,340	6,30,000	6,65,000	15,820
1,19,000	1,22,500	4,445	6,65.000	7,00,000	16,520
1,22,500	.26,000	4,550	7,00,000	7,35,000	17,220
1,26,000	1,29,500	4,655	7,35,000	7,70,000	17,920
1,29,500	1,33,000	4,760	7,70,000	8,05,000	18,620
1,33,000	1,36,500	4,865	8,05,000	8,40,000	19,320
1,36,500	1,40,000	4,970	8,40,000	...	20,000
1,40,000	1,47,000	5,180	...		(the maximum fee,)

SCHEDULE I—(contd.)

Number.	*Ad valorem fees.*	Proper fee.
II. Application for review of judgment, if presented before the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.		One half of the fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal.
III. Application for review of judgment, if presented on or after the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.		The fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal.
IV. Application to file an award made without the intervention of a Court of justice, if presented before the ninetieth day from the date of the award.		Ten rupees.
V. Application to file an award made without the intervention of a Court of Justice, if presented on or after the ninetieth day from the date of the award.		The fee leviable on the value of the property awarded.
VI. Copy or translation of judgment or order not being or having the force of a decree.	When such judgment or order is passed by any Civil Court, other than the High Court, or by the presiding officer of any Revenue Court or Office, or by any other judicial or executive authority—	
	(*a*) if the amount or value of the subject-matter is fifty rupees or less ;	Quarter-rupee.
	(*b*) if such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees.	Half-rupee.
	When such judgment or order is passed by the High Court.	One rupee.

SCHEDULE I—(concluded.)

Number.	*Ad valorem fees*	Proper fee.
VII. Copy of a decree or order having the force of a decree.	When such decree or order is made by any Civil Court, other than the High Court, or by any Revenue Court—	
	(*a*) if the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit wherein such decree or order is made, is fifty rupees, or less than fifty rupees ;	Half-rupee.
	(*b*) if such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees.	One rupee.
	When such decree or order is made by the High Court.	Two rupees.
VIII. Copy of any document liable to stamp-duty under the Travancore Stamp Regulation, IV of 1080, when left by any party to a suit or proceeding in place of the original withdrawn.	(*a*) When the stamp duty chargeable on the original does not exceed eight annas ;	The amount of the duty chargeable on the original.
	(*b*) in any other case.	Half-rupee.
IX. Copy of any revenue or judicial proceeding or order not otherwise provided for by this Regulation, or copy of any account, statement, report or the like, taken out of any Civil or Criminal or Revenue Court or Office.		Half-rupee.

SCHEDULE II.

Number.	*Fixed fees.*	Proper fee
I. Application or petition.	(*a*) When presented to any officer of the Customs or Excise Department, or to any Magistrate, by any person having dealings with the Government, and when the subject-matter of such application relates exclusively to those dealings; or when presented to any officer of Land Revenue by any person holding temporarily settled land under direct engagement with the Government, and when the subject-matter of the application or petition relates exclusively to to such engagement; or when presented to any President of a Town Improvement Committee under any Regulation for the time being in force for the conservancy or improvement of any place, if the application or petition relates solely to such conservancy or improvement; or when presented to any Civil Court, or to a Division Peishkar or other officer of revenue, in relation to any suit or case in which the amount or value of the subject-matter is less than fifty rupees; or when presented to any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court or Executive Officer for the purpose of obtaining a copy or translation of any judgment, decree or order passed by such Court or Officer, or of any other document on record in such Court or Office.	Two chuckrams.

SCHEDULE II—(contd.)

Number.	*Fixed fees.*	Proper fee.
I. Application or petition.	(*b*) When containing a complaint or charge of any offence other than an offence for which Police officers may, under the Criminal Procedure Code, arrest without warrant, and presented to any Criminal Court; or when presented to a Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court or to Division Peishkar or any Revenue Officer having jurisdiction equal or subordinate to a Division Peishkar, or to any Magistrate in his executive capacity, and not otherwise provided for by this Regulation.	Half-rupee.
	(*c*) When presented to Our Government or to any chief officer charged with the executive administration of a Division, and not otherwise provided for by this Regulation.	Two rupees.
	(*d*) When presented to the High Court.	Two rupees.
II. Application for leave to sue as a pauper.		Half-rupee.
III. Application for leave to appeal as a pauper.	(*a*) When presented to a District Court.	One rupee.
	(*b*) When presented to the High Court.	Two rupees.
IV. Bail-bond or other instrument of obligation given in pursuance of an order made by a Civil Court.		Half-rupee

Number.	*Fixed fees.*	Proper fee.
V. Muktiarnama or Vakalathnama.	When presented for the conduct of any one case—	
	(*a*) to any Civil or Criminal Court, other than the High Court or to any Revenue Court, or to any Peishkar or other officer in charge of a Revenue Division, or Magistrate or other Executive Officer, except such as are mentioned in Clause (*b*) of this number ;	Half-rupee.
	(*b*) to the High Court or Our Government.	Two rupees.
VI. Memorandum of appeal, when the appeal is not from an order rejecting a plaint or from a decree or an order having the force of a decree and is presented—	(*a*) to any Civil Court other than the High Court, or to any Revenue Court or Executive Office subordinate to Our Government ;	Half-rupee.
	(*b*) to the High Court or Our Government.	Two rupees.
VII. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain possession of a wife or for restitution of conjugal rights.		Five rupees.
VIII. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in each of the following suits :— i. to remove Karanavan;	(a) where the *ad valorem fee* on the value of the property does not exceed forty rupees ;	*Ad valorem fee.*
	(b) in all other cases.	Forty rupees.
ii. to remove a trustee;		Fifteen rupees.
iii. to alter or set aside a summary decision or order of any of the Civil Courts ;		Ten rupees.
iv. to alter or cancel any entry in a register of the names of proprietors of revenue-paying estates ;		Ten rupees.
v. to set aside an award ;		Ten rupees.
vi. to set aside an adoption ;		Ten rupees.

SCHEDULE II—(contd.)

Number.	*Fixed fees.*	Proper fee.
vii. every other suit where it is not possible to estimate, at a money-value, the subject matter in dispute, and which is not otherwise provided for by this Regulation.		Ten rupees.
IX. Application under Section 502 of the Code of Civil Procedure.		Ten rupees.
X. Agreement under Section 506 of the same Code.		Ten rupees.

REGULATION VII OF 1087.

A Regulation to regulate the use of motor-vehicles in Travancore, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, on the 21*st March* 1912, *corresponding to the* 9*th Meenam* 1087, *under Section* 13 *of Regulation V of* 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to regulate the use of motor-vehicles in Travancore; It is hereby enacted as follows:— Preamble.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Motor-vehicles Regulation of 1087", and it shall come into force at once. Short title and commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of Travancore. Local extent.

2. (1) "Motor-vehicle" shall include all vehicles constructed to be propelled, entirely or partially, by mechanical means, on roads. "Motor-Vehicle".

(2) "Registering Officer" shall mean the Superintendent of Police, or any other person appointed, by name or by virtue of his office, by Our Government, for registering, within a particular area, motor-vehicles. "Registering Officer".

3. After three months from the date on which this Regulation comes into force, and after the owner has had reasonable opportunity of having his motor-vehicle registered under this Regulation, no person shall drive a motor-vehicle on a public road or thoroughfare, unless it has been registered under this Regulation. Necessity for registration.

4. (1) A license to drive a motor-vehicle may be granted by the Superintendent of Police, to a person over the age of twenty one years, applying for it, on payment of a fee of two rupees. Grant of license.

Duration and renewal of license.

(2) Every license shall remain in force during the Malayalam Calendar year in which it is granted, but it shall be renewable, and the same provisions shall apply to the renewal of the license, as apply to the grant thereof.

Refusal to grant or renew license and cancellation of license.

(3) Subject to the control of Our Government, the Superintendent of Police may refuse to grant or renew a license, or may cancel a subsisting license; but in all such cases, he shall previously give notice to the person applying for the license or its renewal, or the holder of the subsisting license, to appear before him, either in person or by an agent, at a place and time to be specified in such notice, and show cause why the application for the grant or the renewal of the license should not be refused, or why the subsisting license should not be cancelled, for all or any of the reasons specified in such notice, and the Superintendent of Police may, after hearing him or his agent, if either of them appears, refuse the application for the grant or renewal of the license, or may cancel the license for all or any of such reasons to be recorded in writing, and the Superintendent of Police may, where the license is cancelled, require the license-holder to surrender the same, within a time to be specified in such requisition.

Transfer and surrender of license.

5. The holder of a license shall not lend it to, or allow it to be used by, any other person, and shall surrender it on being required to do so under Section 4.

Production of license.

6. The driver of a motor-vehicle shall produce his license, upon demand by any Magistrate, or any Police officer above the rank of a constable who is in uniform or wears other sufficient indications of his office.

Obligation to stop vehicle for regulating traffic and in case of accident.

7. The person in charge of a motor-vehicle shall cause the vehicle to stop, and to remain stationary so long as may reasonably be necessary,—

(a) when requested to do so by any Police officer, who is in uniform or wears other sufficient indications of his office, for the purpose of regulating traffic or of ascertaining his name and address in view to prosecute such person under this Regulation, or for any purpose connected with the enforcement of the provisions of this Regulation and the rules framed thereunder, or

(b) when requested to do so by any person having charge of a horse or other animal (whether led, driven or ridden) which appears to be frightened by the motor-vehicle, or

(c) when he knows or has reason to believe that an accident has occurred to any person, or to any animal or vehicle in charge of a person owing to the presence of the motor-vehicle on the road, and he shall also, if so required, give his name and address and the name and address of the owner of such motor-vehicle.

Obligation to carry lights attached to vehicles.

8. During the period between sunset and sunrise, the person in charge of a motor-vehicle shall carry, attached thereto, lights of such description and so situated, as Our Government may, by rule under Section 9, direct.

Power of Government to make rules

9. (1) Our Government may, by Notification in the Gazette, make rules to regulate the use of motor-vehicles in the whole or any part of Travancore.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, Our Government may make rules under this Section, containing directions as to all or any of the following matters namely.—

(a) the conditions under which motor-vehicles may be registered, the fee payable for registration, and the notification of changes of ownership to the Registering Officer:

(b) the assignment of distinguishing numbers to motor-vehicles on registration and the display thereof in prominent positions on the vehicles;

(c) the provision and use on motor-vehicles of adequate brakes or other means of stopage and the testing of their efficiency;

(d) the provision and use on motor-vehicles of bells, horns or other instruments, for giving audible and sufficient warning of their approach or position;

(e) the description of lights to be carried on motor-vehicles and the position in which they should be placed;

(f) the conditions under which drivers of motor-vehicles may be licensed;

(g) the speed at which motor-vehicles may be driven:

(h) the precautions to be observed when motor-vehicles are standing in any street or public place;

(i) for prohibiting the driving of motor-vehicles in any place where their use may be attended with danger to the public: or regulating the hours within which motor-vehicles may be driven, or the hours within which no vehicle other than a motor-vehicle shall be driven in any such place;

(j) generally, for preventing danger or injury to persons, animals, vehicles or goods, by motor-vehicles, and for preventing obstructions to traffic by them.

Penalty for driving without license.

10. Whoever, after three months from the date on which this Regulation comes into force, and after he has had reasonable opportunity of obtaining a license under this Regulation, drives a motor-vehicle without such license on a public road or thorough-fare, or employs so to drive a motor-vehicle any person who is not so licensed, shall, on conviction, be punished with a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction, to one hundred rupees.

Power of Goverment to prohibit letting or plying for hire except under permit

11. (1) Our Government may, by Notification in the Gazette, prohibit, within any local area, or along any road specified in such Notification, the letting or plying for hire of any motor-vehicle, except under a permit granted by Our Government, or by such officer, if any, as Our Government may appoint in this behalf, subject to such general or special conditions as Our Government or such officer may see fit to prescribe.

(2) The grant of any such permit shall be at the absolute discretion of Our Government, or of such officer subject to the control of Our Government.

Provided that the grant of a permit under sub-section (1) shall not in any way hinder or restrict the grant of another permit to any other person.

Penalty for breach of certain Sections or rules.

12. Any person committing a breach of section 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 11, or of any rule made under Section 9, shall, on conviction, be punished with a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or in the case of a second or subsequent conviction, to one hundred Rupees.

Enquiry into and trial of offences.

13. No offence punishable under this Regulation shall be enquired into or tried by a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Power of Government to exempt certain vehicles from operation of Regulation.

14. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, Our Government may, by Notification in the Gazette, exempt either generally or for a specified period, any particular motor-vehicle or class of motor-vehicles from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Regulation, and may vary or rescind such Notification.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION VIII OF 1087.

A Regulation to amend the High Court Regulation, I of 1067, as amended by Regulation, I of 1086, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, on the 5th June 1912, corresponding to the 23rd Edavom 1087, under Section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to further amend the High Court Regulation, I of 1067, as amended by Regulation I of 1086; it is hereby enacted as follows;—

1. Insert the following after Clause (3), Section 8 :—

(4) To hear and determine—

i. every application

(a) for determining in which of several Courts having jurisdiction a suit shall be heard ;

(b) for the admission of an appeal presented after the expiry of the period allowed by the law of limitation ;

(c) for the admission of an appeal *in forma pauperis* ;

(d) under Section 568 of the Code of Civil Procedure ;

(e) of an interlocutory character in appeals and other matters pending in the High Court, provided that a single Judge shall not have the power to dispose of an application to implead the representative of a deceased appellant or respondent, when it is opposed as out of time and the date of the death of the appellant or respondent is a matter in dispute between the parties ;

(f) for the exercise, by the High Court, of its power to revise the proceedings of any Criminal Court, other than an application to revise an order made under Section 173, Criminal Procedure Code, provided that a single

Judge shall not have the power to set aside or modify the finding, sentence or order of any Criminal Court ;

(*g*) for the transfer of any suit, appeal or other proceeding or proceedings in execution of a decree, from one of the Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court to another of such Courts ; and

(*h*) for the transfer of any case, enquiry, trial or other proceeding from one of the Criminal Courts subordinate to the High Court to another of such Courts ; and

ii. every reference by a Criminal Court for the revision of the proceedings of a subordinate Criminal Court, provided that a single Judge shall not have the power to set aside or modify the finding or sentence of any Criminal Court.

2. All applications and references pending before the High Court on the 14th June 1912, corresponding to the 1st Mithunam 1087, and those which may be made on and after that date to the High Court, shall be disposed of in the manner provided in Section 1 of this Regulation.

3. All appeals pending before the High Court on the 14th June 1912, corresponding to the 1st Mithunam 1087, and those which may be preferred on and after that date to the High Court, shall be disposed of in the manner provided in Section 13 of Regulation I of 1067, as amended by Regulation I of 1086.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION IX OF 1087.

A Regulation to make special provision to prevent thefts of rubber and to repress and punish the offence of receiving or disposing of stolen rubber in Travancore, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, on the 12th June 1912, *corresponding to the* 30*th Edavam* 1087 *under Section* 13 *of Regulation V of* 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to make special provision to prevent thefts of rubber and to repress and punish the offence of receiving or disposing of stolen rubber in Travancore ; It is hereby enacted as follows :— **Preamble**

1. (1) This Regulation shall be called the Rubber thefts Prevention Regulation of 1087. **Short title.**

(2) It extents to the whole of Travancore and shall come into force on the 1st Chingam 1088. **Extent and commencement.**

2. In this Regulation, unless the contrary intention appears,—

"Rubber plant" includes any of the following plants — **Definitions.**

(1) Hevea Brasiliensis (Para rubber),

(2) Manihot Glaziovii (Ceara rubber),

(3) Castilloa Elastica,

(4) Ficus Elastica (Rambong).

(5) any rubber-producing plant which Our Government, by Notification in the Government Gazette, may declare to be a rubber plant for the purposes of this Regulation :

"Rubber" includes marketable rubber prepared from the latex of any rubber plant, and the latex of any such plant, whether fluid or coagulated, in any stage of the treatment to which it is subjected during the process of conversion into marketable rubber ; but "rubber" does not include any manufactured article wholly or partly made of rubber ;

"Wet rubber" means the latex of any rubber plant, whether fluid or coagulated, in any stage of preparation before the completion of the drying process :

"Licensed dealer" means a person licensed to deal in rubber under this Regulation :

"Licensed premises" means the place where a licensed dealer is authorised to deal in rubber :

"Purchase" includes the taking of rubber in exchange for other goods or on account of any claim or indebtedness.

Purchase of rubber by unlicensed person prohibited.

3. From and after the commencement of this Regulation, it shall be unlawful for any person to purchase rubber, unless he has been licensed under this Regulation to deal in rubber, or has received from the Peishkar or other officer in charge of the Revenue Division a permit authorising him to do so. Any person who purchases rubber without being so licensed, or without such permit, shall be guilty of an offence against this Regulation.

Power of Peishkar to issue license to deal in rubber.

4. (1) The Peishkar or other Officer in charge of the Revenue Division may issue, free of charge, licenses under his hand authorising the person to whom the same are granted to deal in rubber.

(2) Every such license may be in the form marked A in the Schedule or in such other form as Our Government may from time to time prescribe, and shall state the name and residence of the licensee and the premises at which he is authorised to deal in rubber.

(3) Every such license shall expire, unless it is determined otherwise, on the last day of Karkadagom next following the date when it was issued.

(4) The Peishkar or other officer in charge of the Revenue Division may, in his discretion, issue permits in writing under his hand authorising the Superintendents or Assistant Superintendents for the time being of the estates therein named, to purchase rubber.

Such permits shall remain in force until revoked by the Peishkar or other officer in charge of the Revenue Division.

Power to refuse to issue license &c.

5. (1) The Peishkar or other officer in charge of the Revenue Division may, at his discretion, refuse to grant a license or permit to any applicant or to renew any license which has expired, and may revoke any license or permit already issued.

(2) Any person who is aggrieved by the refusal of the Peishkar or other officer aforesaid to grant or renew a license, or to grant a permit, or by the revocation of a license or permit, may appeal to Our Dewan, who may confirm or reverse such refusal or revocation as may appear just.

(3) Any person who is found guilty of any offence under this Regulation shall be liable to have his license cancelled.

6. Every license dealer shall cause the words "Licensed Dealer in Rubber" to be painted in conspicuous letters in the English, Malayalam and Tamil languages upon his licensed premises. Any licensed dealer who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction thereof to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees. Duty of licensed dealers in rubber to paint words "Licensed Dealer in Rubber" on licensed premises.

7. (1) Two or more persons carrying on business in partnership shall not be obliged to obtain more than one license in respect of the same premises. A license to two or more persons shall not be determined by the death or retirement from business of any one or more of the partners. Proviso with regard to partners.

(2) No license shall be assignable or shall authorise any person to deal in rubber by reason of his being executor or administrator of any person to whom such license has been granted.

8. (1) It shall be unlawful—

(a) for any person to sell or to offer for sale or to deliver, or for any licensed dealer to purchase or to take delivery of, any rubber except between sunrise and sunset, or at any place other than licensed premises; or Offences.

(b) for any licensed dealer to purchase or to take delivery of rubber from any person who is not personally known to him, or from any person who, he knows or has reasonable grounds for believing, is under the age of twelve years, or from any estate labourer; or

(c) for any licensed dealer to purchase or take delivery of wet rubber from any person whatsoever.

(2) Any person who does any act in contravention of this Section shall be guilty of an offence against this Regulation.

9. (1) Every licensed dealer shall keep on the premise at which he is authorised to deal in rubber, a book which shall be supplied to him by the Tahsildar of the taluk, on payment of one rupee, and shall enter therein, immediately upon the delivery at his licensed premises of any rubber purchased by him, in the form marked B in the Schedule hereto, or in such other form as Our Government may prescribe, the following particulars, namely :— Book to be kept by licensed dealers.

(a) the day, month and year of such delivery,

(b) The weight of rubber delivered,

(c) the name and residence of the person from whom the rubber was purchased,

(d) the price paid for the rubber, and

(e) where the person from whom the rubber is purchased is not a licensed dealer, the description and situation of the lands of which such rubber is or is alleged to be the produce.

(2) Whenever any rubber which has not been purchased is brought into any licensed premises, whether the same is or is not the produce of land in the possession or occupation of the licensed dealer, the licensed dealer shall forthwith enter in the said book, or in such other form as may be prescribed for the purpose, the following particulars with regard to such rubber, namely:—

(a) the day, month and year when the rubber was brought into the licensed premises,

(b) the weight of such rubber,

(c) the manner in which the rubber was acquired, and, if grown on land in the possession or occupation of the licensed dealer, the description and situation of such land.

(3) Whenever the licensed dealer removes any rubber from his licensed premises, whether the same has been acquired by purchase or otherwise, the licensed dealer shall forthwith enter in the said book the date when the same was removed, and the name and residence of the person to whom the same was delivered.

Inspection of licensed premises.

10. It shall be lawful for any Magistrate or for any Police Officer not below the rank of an Inspector, or for any person authorised in writing by the Peishkar or other officer in charge of the Revenue Division, to inspect licensed premises, to enter any licensed premises at any time between sunrise and sunset, and to call for, inspect, and take extracts from, any book required to be kept by this Regulation, and if the licensed dealer or any one on his behalf fails to produce any such book, or refuses to allow such extracts to be made, or if any entry which ought to have been made is not in such book, or if any entry in such book is false in any particular, such licensed dealer shall be guilty of an offence, unless he proves to the satisfaction of the Court that such entry was made without his knowledge or consent or through a *bona fide* mistake, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or to simple imprisonment which may extend to three months, or both.

Responsibilities of partners.

11. When a liscense is granted under this Regulation to two or more persons carrying on business in partnership, every such person shall be liable for the acts and omissions of the other or others of them, unless the person held liable for the acts of his partner proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he is innocent and that he has in no way directly or indirectly contributed to the breach of the provisions of this Regulation with which his partner is charged.

Forwarding of Proceedings on conviction of licensed dealer to the Peishkar.

12. When any licensed dealer is convicted of an offence against this Regulation, the Magistrate shall forward a copy of the proceedings to the Peishkar or other officer in charge of the Revenue Division for his information.

Duty of licensed dealer to keep scales on

13. Every licensed dealer shall keep on his licensed premises scales capable of weighing up to one hundred pounds at the least, and whenever he is called upon to do so by any officer authorised by Section 10 of this Regulation to inspect licensed premises, he shall forthwith weigh

all the rubber on his premises and shall give every facility and assistance to such officer to compare the weights of the stock of rubber upon such premises with the weights thereof as entered in the books which the licensed dealer is required by this Regulation to keep. licensed premises.

14. Whenever the weight of rubber found on the premises of a licensed dealer does not agree with the weight which, according to his books, ought to be on such premises, he shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against this Regulation: Provided that, if he satisfies the the Peishkar or other officer in charge of the Revenue Division that such discrepancy is due to natural causes, or has risen through *bona fide* mistake or owing to some loss, the Peishkar or other officer aforesaid may direct that no prosecution shall be instituted against the licensed dealer.

Discrepancy between weight of rubber in licensed premises and weight according to books.

15. A licensed dealer shall at any time between sunrise and sunset give admittance to any officer who is authorised by Section 10 of this Regulation to inspect licensed premises, and if any such officer is refused admittance to inspect the licensed premises or the dealer's books, the licensed dealer carrying on business in such premises shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against this Regulation: Provided, however, that, if such officer has reasonable grounds for believing that any offence has been committed upon the licensed premises against this Regulation, it shall be lawful for him to demand admittance and to inspect the same and the dealer's books, though it be after sunset and before sunrise, and, unless he is admitted into the premises forthwith, the licensed dealer shall be guilty of an offence against this Regulation, and it shall be lawful for such officer to break into the licensed premises.

Where inspecting officer is refused admittance.

16. (1) Any person who is found in possession or charge of any rubber or wet rubber which is suspected to have been stolen, may be charged with being in possession of rubber which is reasonably suspected of having been stolen, and if such person does not give an account to the satisfaction of the Magistrate as to how he came by such rubber or wet rubber, and the Magistrate is satisfied that, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, there are reasonable grounds for suspecting such rubber or wet rubber to have been stolen such person may be convicted of an offence under this Regulation.

Possession of rubber or wet rubber reasonably suspected to have been stolen.

(2) Where any Police officer finds any person in possession or charge of rubber or wet rubber which he suspects to have been stolen, such rubber or wet rubber may be seized, and such person may be charged before a Magistrate as aforesaid.

(3) Upon a conviction under this Section, the Magistrate may direct the rubber or wet rubber in respect of which the accused was convicted, if the same has been seized, to be restored to any person who, he is satisfied, is the lawful owner thereof; otherwise, he shall order the same to be forfeited.

17. If, in case instituted upon information or complaint of an offence against the last foregoing Section, a Magistrate acquits the accused, and is of opinion that the information given or complaint made was frivolous or vexatious, he may, in his discretion, by his order of acquittal, direct the informant or complainant to pay to the accused, or to each of the accused where there are more than one, such compensation as the Magistrate thinks fit, provided that such compensation shall not in any case exceed one hundred rupees on the whole.

Compensation for false information or complaint.

Provided that, before making any such direction, the Magistrate shall—

(a) record and consider any objection which the informant or complainant may urge against the making of the direction, and;

(b) if the Magistrate directs any compensation to be paid, state in writing, in his order of acquittal, his reasons for awarding the compensation.

Recovery of the compensation.

The sum so awarded shall be recoverable as if it were a fine,: Provided that, if it cannot be realised, the imprisonment to be awarded in lieu shall be simple, and for such term, not exceeding thirty days, as the Magistrate directs.

An informant or complainant who has been ordered under the first para of this section by a Magistrate to pay compensation to an accused person, may appeal from the order, in so far as the order relates to the payment of the compensation, as if such informant or complainant had been convicted on a trial held by such Magistrate.

Where an order for payment of compensation to an accused person is made in a case which is subject to appeal under the last preceding para, the compensation shall not be paid to him before the period allowed for the presentation of the appeal has elapsed, or if an appeal is presented, before the appeal has been decided.

At the time of awarding compensation in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any sum paid or recovered as compensation under this Section.

If, on appeal or revision, the Appellate or High Court sets aside the award of compensation, the amount of compensation (if any) paid under this Section to the accused, shall be recovered from him as if it were a fine and repaid to the complainant.

Punishment for offences.

18. Any person who is convicted of an offence against this Regulation for which no punishment is specially provided by this Regulation, shall be liable to simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or both.

Power to frame rules.

19. It shall be lawful for Our Government from time to time to make rules and to frame forms for giving effect to the provisions of this Regulation.

SIGN MANUAL.

SCHEDULE.

Form A.—License.

I hereby grant to.................a license to carry on the business of a dealer in rubber at...................................

This license expires on the last day of Adi 10.......................
Dated this day of.............10........

(Sd). Peishkar or other officer in charge of
the Revenue Division.

Form B.—Form prescribed by Section 9.

Date when rubber is brought into premises.	Name and residence of person from whom purchased.	If not purchased how acquired.	Description and situation of land in which rubber was grown.	Weight.	Price paid per lb.	How disposed of, whether sold and to whom.	Date of removal from licensed premises.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

REGULATION I OF 1088.

A Regulation relating to marriage, succession and family management of the Nairs, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, on the 26th October 1912, corresponding to the 10th Thulam 1088, under Section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to define and amend the law of Marriage, succession and family management of the Nairs; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title & application. 1. This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Nair Regulation, 1088."

It shall apply to all Nairs domiciled in Travancore, and to such other Non-Nairs as have or shall have marital relation with Nair females.

Definitions. 2. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Nair." "Nair" includes Kiriyam, Illam, Swaroopam, Padamangalam and others known or recognised as such:

"Marumakkathayam." "Marumakkathayam" means the system of inheritance in which descent is traced in the female line:

"Thavazhee of a female." "Thavazhee of a female" means a group of persons consisting of that female and her issue how-low-soever in the female line, or such of that group as are alive:

"Thavazhee of a male. "Thavazhee of a male" means the thavazhee of his mother:

"Collateral Thavazhees". "Collateral Thavazhees" are thavazhees of females who, though descended from a common ancestress, do not stand in the direct line of ascent or descent from one another:

"Tarwad". "Tarwad" means and includes all the members of a joint family, with community of property, governed by the Marumakkathayam law of inheritance:

"Karanavan" "Karanavan" means the senior male member of the tarwad in whom the headship of the tarwad, the right of management of its affairs and of the possession of the properties thereof, are vested in law, and, in the absence of such male member, the senior female member:

"Anandaravars" or "Seshakars". "Anandaravars" or "Seshakars" means all other members of a tarwad including females senior to the Karanavan:

"Senior Anandaravan" or Senior "Seshakaran." "Senior Anandaravan" or "Senior Seshakaran" means the major male Anandaravan next in age to the Karanavan, and, in the absence of such Anandaravan, the senior major female among the Anandaravars:

"Minor." "Minor" means a person who has not completed eighteen years of age.

PART II

Marriage and its Dissolution.

3. The conjugal union of a Nair female, subject to the restrictions of consanguinity and affinity, with— *Conjugal unions of Nair females to be valid marriages.*

(i) a Nair male, or

(ii) any male, other than a Nair, with whom conjugal union is permitted according to recognised social custom and usage,

openly soleminised by the presentation of cloth to the female by the male, whether so soleminised before the date on which this Regulation comes into force and subsisting on such date, or so soleminised after this Regulation comes into force, shall be deemed to be a valid marriage for all legal purposes.

Provided that, in conjugal unions so soleminised after the date on which this Regulation comes into force, in the case of a male who has not completed eighteen years of age, or of a female who has not completed sixteen years of age, such conjugal union shall not be deemed to be a valid marriage, unless it takes place with the consent of his or her legal guardian.

Illustrations.

(a) C, a male, commits adultery with B who has married A, or entices away B who, he knows, has married A. C is liable to punishment under Section 500 or 501, Travancore Penal Code.

(b) C, a male, marries B who has married A, during the continuance of A's marriage. Such marriage being void under Section 9, B and C are liable to punishment for bigamy under Section 497, Travancore Penal Code, and abetment thereof, respectively.

(c) A, a male, having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain B whom he has married. B is entitled to apply for maintenance under Chapter XXXV, Criminal Procedure Code.

(d) B, a female, who has married A, refuses to co-habit with the latter without just cause. A may bring a civil suit for restitution of conjugal rights.

4. Such marriage may be dissolved *only* in one of the following ways, that is to say, *Dissolution of marriage.*

(i) by the death of either party, or

(ii) by mutual consent evidenced by a registered document, or

(iii) by a formal order of dissolution as hereinafter provided.

5. A husband or wife may present a petition for dissolution of the marriage, under Section 4, Clause (iii), in the Court of the District Munsiff within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the respondent resides, carries on business, or personally works for gain, and, when the petitioner is the husband, he shall, in all cases, offer in the petition reasonable compensation to the respondent except where such respondent has renounced Hinduism. *Petition for dissolution of marriage.*

6. What is reasonable compensation shall, in case of dispute, be determined by the Court after an enquiry into the position, means, and circumstances of the parties, but without going into the grounds of the proposed dissolution; and it shall, in no case, exceed two thousand rupees. *Reasonable compensation how determined.*

Notice to be given to respondent.

7. A copy of such petition as aforesaid shall be served on the respondent at the expense of the petitioner, and in the manner provided for the service of summons on a defendant on the Code of Civil Procedure.

Order of dissolution when and how passed.

8. Six months after the service of the copy as aforesaid, if the petition is not withdrawn in the meantime, the Court shall, after determining the amount of compensation, declare in writing the marriage dissolved. The dissolution shall take effect from the date of the order declaring it.

Decree awarding compensation executable and appealable.

So far as it decrees payment of compensation, such order shall be executable and appealable as a decree under the Code of Civil Procedure, on payment of court fees on the amount adjudged or claimed, as the case may be.

Subsequent marriage of a female during the continuance of a prior marriage void

9. A subsequent marriage of a female during the continuance of a prior marriage is void.

PART III.

Maintenance and Guardianship.

Maintenance of wife and children.

10. The wife and minor children shall be entitled to be maintained by the husband or father, as the case may be.

Provided that the wife shall not be entitled to maintenance if she lives in adultery, or refuses to live with the husband without just cause, or has renounced Hinduism.

Nothing herein contained shall affect the rights of the wife or widow and children to be maintained by their own tarwad.

Husband or father when guardian.

11. The husband shall be the legal guardian of his minor wife, and the father the legal guardian of his minor children, if they are maintained by him and live with him or under his protection, but not in their tarwad.

Provided that such guardianship shall not extend to the right and interest of his wife or children in any property to which they may be entitled other than that given by him to such wife or children.

PART IV.

Intestate Succession.

Wife and children entitled to a half share in self-acquired or separate property.

12. On the death of a Nair male, leaving him surviving a widow or children, or both, she or they shall, if he has undivided Marumakkathayam heirs, be entitled to a half share of his self-acquired or separate property left undisposed of at his death, and, if there are no such heirs, such widow or children or both shall be entitled to the whole of such property.

Possession of a Nair's property on his death.

13. On the death of a Nair male, leaving him surviving a widow or children or both undivided Marumakkathayam heirs, the senior male member or, in the absence of a male member, the senior female member among such heirs, shall have the possession of such property as is referred to in Section 12, until a division is effected.

Devolution of self-acquired property of a Nair male.

14. On the death of a Nair male, if he has left him surviving his widow or children, or both, one-half, or, if he has left neither widow nor children, the whole of his self-acquired or separate property, shall devolve on his mother's Thavazhee, and, in the absence of members in

such thavazhee, on the thavazhee of his grand mother, and so on in order, on the thavazhees, of his female ascendants, the nearer excluding the more remote, provided that he is not divided from such thavazhee.

15. On the death of a Nair female, her self-acquired or separate property shall devolve on her own thavazhee, and, in the absence of members in such thavazhee, on the thavazhee of her mother, and so on in order, on the thavazhees of her females ascendants, the nearer excluding the more remote; and, on failure of all heirs in the descending or ascending female line, such property shall devolve on her husband, if he is a Nair. Devolution of self-acquired property of a Nair female.

16. The senior male member, or, in the absence of a male member, the senior female member, shall have the right to the possession of the properties inherited by thavazhees under Sections 14 and 15. Possession of property inherited under Sections 14 and 15.

17. Property obtained from the husband or father by the wife or widow and child or children by gift or inheritance, shall, unless in the case of gift a contrary intention appears from the instrument of gift, belong to the wife or widow and each of the children in equal shares with right to individual partition. Division between children to be *per capita*.

PART V.

Testamentary Succession.

18. A Nair may dispose of, by will, the whole of his (or her) self-acquired or separate property. Extent of testamentary power.

Section 6 of Regulation VI of 1074 is hereby repealed so far as it relates to the Nairs.

PART VI.

Duties and Powers of Karanavan and Anandaravars.

19. Except with the written consent of all the major members of a tarwad, no Karanavan or other managing member shall sell tarwad property, or lease it for a period of more than twelve years' or mortgage it with possession for a period of more than 12 years. Written consent of the major members necessary for sale, &c.

20. No mortgage with possession of tarwad property for a period of twelve years or less, shall be valid, unless it is executed for tarwad necessity, and with the consent of all the major members of the tarwad. Mortgage with possession for 12 years or less to be for tarwad necessity and with the consent of the major members.

Such necessity or consent may be presumed to exist, if the transaction has the written consent of the senior Anandravan of the Karanavan's thavazhee, and of every thavazhee collateral to the same, if any.

21. No debt contracted by the Karanavan or other managing member shall bind the tarwad, unless it be for tarwad necessity. Debt to be binding, should be for tarwad necessity.

22. Any member of a tarwad shall be at liberty to give up the right of management as Karanavan, by a unilateral surrender, evidenced by a registered instrument, after such management becomes vested in him by law. Surrender of right of management allowed.

Delegation of powers by Karanavan how to be done.

23. No Karanavan shall delegate his powers unless it be under a registered instrument.

Presumption as to tarwad necessity.

24. Where a Karanavan creates a mortgage without any term, or a lease for a period of twelve years or less without any premium therefor, in respect of tarwad property, or incurs a debt, alleging the existence of family necessity such necessity shall, as between the mortgagee, lessee or creditor on the one part and the members of the tarwad who have not assented to the mortgage, lease or debt on the other part, be presumed to have existed, if the mortgagee, lessee or creditor, after using reasonable care to ascertain the existence of such necessity, has acted in good faith.

What decree shall bind the tarwad.

25. No decree shall bind a tarwad, unless it be obtained in a suit against the Karanavan as such and the senior Anandaravan of his thavazhee, and of every thavazhee collateral to the same, if any.

PART VII.

Supplemental Provisions.

26. Nothing in this Regulation shall—

Marriage dissolved before this Regulation comes into force, not affected by it.

(1) confer any rights on the parties to, or offspring of, a marriage dissolved before it comes into force; or

(2) affect the existing rules of Marumakkathayam law, custom or usage, except to the extent hereinbefore expressly provided for.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION II OF 1088,

A Regulation to amend the Town Conservancy and Improvment Regulation, III of 1076, as amended by Regulation V of 1085, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, on the 14th November 1912, corresponding to the 29th Thulam 1088, under Section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Towns Conservancy and Inprovement Regulation III of 1076, as amended by Regulation V of 1085 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. *Section 3, Clause (4).* Substitute the following for this Clause :— " 'Owner' includes the person for the time being receiving the rent of lands and buildings, or either of them, or in charge of the animal or thing in connection with which the word is used, whether on his own account or as agent

or trustee for any person or society or for any religious or charitable purpose, or who would so receive the rent if the land or building were let to a tenant."

2. *Section 33.* Insert the following as Clause (2):—"Whoever without such permission or license previously obtained, does any of the acts prohibited in Clause (1), shall be liable to pay the license fee which may be leviable, as if such license was obtained."

Convert the present Clause (2) into Clause (3) and insert the word "also" between the words "shall" and "be" in line 3.

3. *Section 34 A.* Insert the following as Clause (6):—"Every person constructing, re-constructing or extending a well or a building (other than a mere wall) without previously obtaining a license from the committee or within the period of six weeks from the date of his application for a license, shall be punished with a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees."

Re-number Clauses (6) and (7) as (7) and (8), respectively.

4. *Section 36.* (i). In sub-section (1), omit the Clause (c) and the word "or" at the end of Clause (b) and change the comma after the word "open" in Clause (b) into a full stop.

(ii). Omit sub-section (3), (4), (5), (6) and (7) and re-number the remaining sub-sections (8), (9), (10), (11) and (12) as (3), (4), (5), (6) and (7).

(iii). In the new sub-section (3), omit the words "and estimates."

(iv). In the new sub-section (4), omit the words "or estimate."

(v). In the new sub-section (5), omit the words "or estimate" and change the words "sub-section (9)" in line 3 into "sub-section (4)."

5. Omit *Section 37.*

6. *Section 42.* Insert the words "clean, cover" between the words "provide" and "or repair" in line 2.

7. *Section 52.* Omit the word "or" after the word "fifty," and insert the words "or unenclosed" between the words "unwholesome" and "state" in line 2, and insert the words "and enclose if found necessary" between the words "to cleanse" and "the same" in lines 3 and 4.

8. Insert the following as Section 64 A:—

"64 A. (1). The President or any person appointed by him in writing for that purpose, may at all reasonable times enter into and inspect any place used for the manufacture or sale, either wholesale or by retail, or for the storing of articles of human food or drink intended for sale, or wherein such articles may be detained, and may examine any such articles which are therein.

(2). If it appears to the President or such person that any such articles are unfit for human food or drink, he may detain the same and may cause them to be produced before any Magistrate.

(3). If the Magistrate finds that such articles are unfit for human food or drink, he shall order the same to be destroyed or so disposed of as to prevent their being exposed for sale or used for human food or drink.

(4). If the Magistrate finds that the articles so detained are fit for human food or drink, he may make an order directing the President to return such articles or such portion thereof as may be in good condition to the owner or to the person in whose possession such articles were found and to pay to him from

the Town Fund such reasonable amount as the Magistrate considers will compensate such owner or person for any loss or depreciation that may have been caused by such detention,"

9. *Section 70 A.* Insert the following as Clause (2) at the end of the Section, the present Section being numbered as Clause (1) :—

"Whoever in any town opens or uses a burial ground or a burning ground, whether public or private, without a license obtained from the Committee where such license is necessary, or buries or burns, causes or suffers to be buried or burnt, any corpse in any unlicensed burial or burning ground or other place, public or private, shall be liable to a fine of one hundred rupees".

10. *Section 72.* For the word "wood" in line 3, substitute the words "timber, firewood."

11. *Section 123.* Insert the words "to arrest any person who in his view commits nuisance by easing himself in or by the side of or near any public street or thoroughfare in a town and also" between the words "badge of office" and "to exercise the powers" in the line 3.

SIGN MANUAL.

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THE TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

REGULATION V OF 1073.

A Regulation to amend the law relating to the Legislative Council, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore on the 21st March 1898 corresponding with 9th Meenam 1073, under Section 9 of Regulation II of 1063.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the Legislative Council and to define its duties ; We are pleased to enact as follows :—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Regulation shall be called the "Travancore Legislative Council Regulation of 1073," and it shall come into force on the 1st Chingom 1074.

Regulation Repealed.

2. Regulation II of 1063 is hereby repealed ; but the nomination made and proceedings held under that Regulation shall be deemed to have been made or held under this Regulation.

Composition of the Council

3. For the purpose of making Laws and Regulations there shall be a Council consisting of a President and members—such members not being less than eight or more than fifteen in number.

President. Appointment of members.

4. The Dewan shall *ex-officio* be the President of the Council. The members shall be nominated by Us from time to time. Provided that not less than two-fifths of the persons so nominated shall be non-official persons, that is, persons who at the date of such nomination, shall not be in the service of Government, and that the seat in Council of any non-official member accepting such service shall be vacated on such acceptance.

Power to make rules for selection of non-official members.

5. With Our previous sanction, the Dewan may, from time to time frame rules as to the conditions under which all or any of the non-official members of the Legislative Council may be selected.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed as in any way interfering with Our prerogative to decline to nominate the person selected under the said rules.

Period of membership and summoning of members.

6. Every person nominated as a member of the Council shall continue to be such member for a period of three years, and, during such period he shall be summoned to all meetings held for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Membership when vacated.

7. It shall be lawful for any member of the Council to resign his office at any time, and, on acceptance of such resignation by Us, such office shall become vacant.

When any member of Council is convicted of any offence involving moral turpitude, or is declared insolvent, or claims under Section 337 of the Civil Procedure Code to be discharged from liability to pay his debts on the ground of insolvency, his office shall become vacant.

An official member shall vacate his seat on his dismissal or retirement from public service.

Explanation.—The decision of Our Government as to whether the offence of which a member may be convicted involves moral turpitude is final and shall not be called in question in any Court of Law.

Member not attending three consecutive ordinary meetings vacates seats.

8. If any member shall be unable to attend three consecutive ordinary meetings of the Council it shall be lawful for Our Government to declare by notification in the Government Gazette that the seat in Council of such member has become vacant.

Senior Official Member to preside at meetings in the absence of Dewan.

Quorum.

Casting vote.

9. In the absence of the Dewan, the Senior Official Member of the Council present shall preside at the meetings of the Council: and the power of making Laws and Regulations vested in the Council shall be exercised only at the meetings of the said Council at which the Dewan or some Official member of Council and not less than one-half of the whole number of members of Council shall be present. In every case difference of opinion at the meetings of the said Council, whenever there shall be an equality of voices, the Dewan, or in his absence, the Senior Official Member of Council then presiding shall have two votes or the casting vote.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this Section, Our Government may decide who the Senior Official Member is.

Dewan to appoint time and place of meetings.

10. It shall be lawful for the Dewan, from time to time, to appoint the time and place of meetings of the Council, to adjourn, or, from time to time, to authorise the Senior Official Member, in his absence, to adjourn any meeting from time to time.

Rules for conduct of business at meetings.

11. It shall be lawful for the Council to make, from time to time, rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council provided that it shall be lawful for Us to disallow all or any of such rules. Until new rules are framed under this Section, the rules framed under Regulation II of 1063 shall remain in force.

Nature of business to be transacted at meetings.

12. No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Council other than the consideration and enactment of measures introduced into such Council for the purpose of such enactment; and it shall not be lawful for any member to make or for the Council to entertain any motion, unless such motion shall be for leave to introduce some measure as aforesaid into Council, or have reference to some measure actually introduced therein.

(1) Provided always that it shall not be lawful for any member to introduce, without the previous sanction in writing of the Dewan any measure affecting.

(*a*) the public revenues of the State or by which any charge would be imposed on such revenues,

(*b*) the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of Our subjects:

(2) Provided further, that it shall not be lawful for the Council to consider and enact any measure affecting

(*a*) the reigning family of Travancore,

(*b*) the relations of Our Government with the Paramount Power or with foreign Princes or States,

(*c*) matters governed by treaties, conventions or agreements, now in force or hereafter to be made by Our Government with the Paramount Power,

(*d*) extradition of criminals,

(*e*) European vagrants,

(*f*) European British subjects,

(*g*) the regulation of affairs relating to seaports,

(*h*) Imperial Post office and Telegraphs and Railways,

(*i*) Nayar Brigade and Our Body-Guard.

13. When any Law or Regulation has been made by the Council it shall be submitted to Us through the Dewan for Our assent. No such Law or Regulation shall have validity until We shall have declared Our assent thereto and it is published in Our Government Gazette. No law or Regulation valid until Royal assent is declared.

14. In case (*a*) to (*i*) mentioned in the 2nd Proviso to Section 12 of this Regulation, the Dewan may frame and submit to Us any Regulation and every such Regulation, if assented to by Us shall have the force of Law. Regulations in matters outside jurisdiction of Council.

15. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Regulation, it shall be lawfull for the Dewan, in cases not falling under the 2nd Proviso to section 12 of this Regulation, in which immediate legislation is emergently required, to make and submit to Us any Regulation and every such Regulation, if assented to by Us, shall have the same force as a Regulation passed through the Council for the space of 6 months from its promulgation in Our Government Gazette. Emergent Regulations.

16. No Law or Regulation passed by the Legislative Council under the authority of this Regulation, shall be deemed invalid by reason that the proportion of non-official members hereby provided was not complete at the date of its introduction into the Council or its enactment. No Regulation to be invalid by reason of incompleteness of number of non-official members.

Rules for the conduct of business of the Travancore Legislative Council, passed under section II of Regulation V of 1073.

I. *Definitions.*

1. In these Rules :—

"Bill" means a proposed enactment in any stage before it has received the assent of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

In the computation of "clear days" Sundays and holidays are not excluded.

II. *Summoning and adjournment of Council.*

2. There shall be four ordinary meetings of the Council during the year, and such meetings shall, as a rule, be held in the third week in Chingom, Vrischigom, Kumbhom, and Edavom. The Dewan may also, at his discretion, convene other meetings which shall be called 'extraordinary meetings.' The times and places of meetings shall be fixed by the Dewan, and the Secretary shall notify the same in the Government Gazette and to each member by letter.

3. When the business before a meeting is concluded, the President shall declare the meeting dissolved. The president may adjourn, without any discussion or vote, any meeting or business, to any future day or to any part of the same day. The Council also may, upon motion made and carried, adjourn any meeting or business.

4. A motion that any meeting or business be adjourned or that the Council pass to the business next in order in the statement of business may be moved at any time and without previous notice as a distinct question, but not so as to interrupt a speech. If the motion is carried, the Council shall adjourn the meeting or business and the further consideration of the business then under discussion shall be dropped, as the case may be.

5. A motion of the kind referred to in the last preceeding Rule shall take precedence of any other motion then before the Council, and, if such motion is rejected, no similar motion shall be made until after the lapse of what the President shall deem to be a reasonable time, nor by the Member by whom the previous motion was made.

6. If, at the time appointed for holding a meeting or adjourned meeting as aforesaid, or if at any time after the commencement of business at such meeting, the quorum required by section 9 of the Legislative Council Regulation, 1073 (that is to say, the Dewan or some official Member of Council and one-half of the whole number of Members of Council), is not present, the Members present shall, without proceeding to business of any kind adjourn until again summoned by the Dewan, and the fact shall be noted by the Secretary in the journal of the Council.

III. Course of business.

7. The Secretary shall send to every Member a statement of the business to be transacted at each meeting so as to reach him at least three clear days before the date fixed for such meeting.

8. No business which is not entered in the statement of business prepared under Rule 7 shall be transacted at any meeting, unless the permission of the Dewan has been obtained previously to the meeting.

9. The President shall have power to regulate the order in which business is transacted, but, ordinarily, the succession of business shall be as described in Rule 10.

10. After the President has taken the chair—

(1) the Secretary shall report to the Council the Regulations which have received Royal assent under Section 13 of the Legislative Council Regulation 1073, and the Bills which have been disallowed, since the last meeting;

(2) the Secretary shall report to the Council the petitions and other communications relating to the business of the Council which have been received by him since the last meeting and shall, if required, read such petitions and communications to the Council;

(3) Members desirous of obtaining leave to introduce Bills shall move that such leave be granted;

(4) the Council shall then proceed to dispose of the business left unfinished at the last meeting, if any, and, this being done;

(5) the Council shall proceed to deal with the remaining business for the day.

IV. *Regulation of discussions.*

11. The President shall preserve order and shall decide all points of order submitted for his decision by the Members and all questions connected with the interpretation of these rules. There shall be no discussion on any point of order and the President's decision shall be final.

12. Any Member may draw the attention of the President to a violation of order and, while he is doing so, all other Members, shall remain silent.

13. In discussing questions coming before the Council for consideration, a Member shall speak from his place and shall address the President.

14. Members may read their speeches and may also read, as part thereof, passages from books or papers bearing upon the question under discussion.

15. No Member shall speak except upon business which is at the time regularly before the Council, or, by special permission of the President, in explanation of what he said in a previous debate.

16. Except in discussing amendments, when the Council is settling the several clauses of a Bill, no Member other than the mover shall speak more than once upon a question; but the mover shall, if he has spoken to the question when making his motion, be allowed a reply.

Provided that, if the matter before the Council be an amendment of a Bill, the Member in charge of the Bill, shall be entitled to speak next after the mover and seconder of the amendment.

17. A Member who has spoken upon a motion may speak again upon any amendment of that motion. A Member may also speak again in order to explain what he has previously said if it has been misunderstood.

18. When, for the purpose of explanation or for any other reason, a Member has occasion to ask of another Member a question relative to the business before the Council, he shall ask the question through the President.

19. Every matter which comes before the Council for decision shall be decided in accordance with the majority of votes after (1) motion has been made and seconded and (2) the question has been put by the President.

20. No discussion whatever shall take place after the question has been put by the President.

21. Any Member may ask for any papers or information connected with the business before the Council and the President shall determine whether such papers or information can be furnished.

If the President be not the Dewan, and the papers or information called for belong to any Department of the State other than the Legislative Department, the Dewan may vote the decision of the President.

V. *Motions generally.*

22. Members who wish to make any motion at any meeting must give notice of their intention at the next preceding meeting or must send such notice in writing to the Secretary so as to reach him at least six clear days before the day fixed for the meeting at which they intend to make the motion. Provided that the President may, at his discretion, permit a motion to be made of which such notice has not been given.

23. All motions of which notice is given under the preceding Rule shall be entered in the statement of business prepared by the Secretary under Rule 7.

24. No motion shall be taken into consideration by the Council unless it is seconded.

25. A motion of which due notice has been given may, in the absence and at request of the member by whom notice was given, be made by any other Member; but, if not so made, or if a Member announces his intention of withdrawing a motion standing in his name, the motion may be made by any other Member and if not so made, shall not be put unless the Council otherwise orders.

26. If amendments of any motion are moved, the President when taking the sense of the Council thereon, shall in his discretion put first to the vote either the original motion or any of the proposed amendments thereof.

27. A purely verbal amendment of a motion may be moved at any time during the discussion upon the motion and without previous notice, but no amendment which is substantially the negative of a motion shall be taken into consideration by the Council.

28. A motion shall not be taken into consideration by the Council if it substantially raises a question already disposed of at the meeting or is inconsistent with any resolution already passed thereat.

29. If any motion, as made, involves several points, the President may, at his discretion, divide it, so that each point may be determined separately.

VI. Introduction of Bills.

30. Any member may move at a meeting of a Council for leave to introduce a Bill in accordance with section 12 of the Legislative Council Regulation 1073; provided that at least six clear days' previous notice of the title and subject of the Bill has been given to the Secretary.

31. If the motion for leave to introduce a Bill be carried, the mover shall send the Bill, together with a full statement of the objects of and reasons for the proposed measure and any connected papers, to the Secretary who will forthwith cause the Bill, the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the connected papers to be printed and communicated to each of the Members, and will also cause the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons to be published in the Government Gazette in English and in Malayalam.

Provided that the publication may be deferred under the orders of the Dewan until the next meeting of the Council when the publication of such Bill shall be considered.

32. The Dewan may, at his discretion, direct the Secretary to publish any Bill together with a statement of the objects of and reasons for it, in the Government Gazette, in English and in Malayalam although leave to introduce the Bill has not been applied for under Rule 30; and the Secretary shall publish it accordingly and shall send a copy of the Bill and of the statement of the object and reasons to each of the Members. When a Bill has been published under this Rule, it shall not be necessary to move under Rule 30 for leave to introduce it.

33. At any time after leave to introduce a Bill has been granted under Rule 31 or after publication has been ordered under Rule 32, the Member in charge of the Bill may introduce it after giving six clear days' notice to the Secretary; provided that no Bill shall be introduced until fifteen clear days from the date of its publication.

When introducing a Bill, the Member in charge of it shall move that the Bill be read in Council. The principle of the Bill and its general provisions may then be discussed, and, if the motion be carried the Council shall then consider the question of referring the Bill to a Select Committee and, if the question be decided in the affirmative, the Council shall appoint the Committee and may further direct that its report shall be submitted within a special period.

34. At any time during the progress of a Bill the Member in charge of it may move for permission to withdraw it, and, if such permission is granted, the Bill shall be withdrawn accordingly. The Member in charge of a Bill which has been published under Rule 32, but which has not been introduced and read in Council, may withdraw the same without further formality than a mere announcement of the withdrawal to the Council.

VII. Select Committees.

35. Select Committees may be appointed by the Council for any purpose connected with the business of the Council and may sit and submit their reports although the Council is adjourned. The Member in charge of a Bill shall always be a member of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill.

36. When a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee for consideration, it shall be the duty of the Committee to discuss each clause of the Bill and to recommend to the Council such amendments as seem to it to be advisable.

37. If the Council has fixed a period within which the Select Committee shall submit its report upon a Bill and the Committee is unable for any reason to submit its report within that period, the Dewan may from time to time extend the period on the application of the Member in charge of the Bill.

38. The report of the Select Committee shall be signed by all the Members of the Committee or by a majority of them; but any Member of a Select Committee may record his views in a separate minute.

39. The report of the Select Committee appointed to consider a Bill shall contain particulars of the principal amendments proposed and of the reasons for such amendments, or it may contain a recommendation that the Bill under consideration be abandoned.

40. The report of the Select Committee, any minutes that may have been recorded by individual Members of the Committee, and (if the Bill has been amended) the Bill has amended by the Committee shall be printed and copies furnished to each Member of the Council. The report and minutes (if any) and (if the Bill has been amended) the Bill as amended, or such portion thereof as may have been amended, shall also, unless otherwise directed by the Select Committee, be published in the Government Gazette in English and in Malayalam.

41. No business shall be transacted at any sitting of the Select Committee unless a majority of the Members of the Committee including the Member in charge of the Bill is present.

42. The Committee may elect their own Chairman who shall have power to report to the Dewan the name of any Member of the Select Committee who neglects or is unable to attend its sittings and the Dewan may thereupon appoint, out of the Members of the Council, an additional Member to the Select Committee.

43. A Select Committee may, for the purpose of obtaining information, invite any person to be present at its sittings.

44. While a Select Committee is sitting to consider a Bill, all communications relating to the Bill which are received by the Secretary shall be referred to it.

VIII. Passing of Bills.

45. When a Bill has been introduced and read in Council under rule 33 and the Council has decided that it is not necessary to refer it for consideration

to a Select Committee, the Council shall not proceed to take the Bill into consideration until the expiration of fifteen clear days from the date on which the Bill was read under Rule 33.

In this case it shall not be necessary to make, on the day on which the Bill comes on for consideration, a formal motion that the Bill be taken into consideration.

46. When a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee under rule 33 it shall not be taken into consideration by the Council unless copies of the Report of the Select Committee and (if the Bill has been amended) of the Bill as amended shall have been sent to each of the Members of the Council, at least fifteen clear days beforehand and, in cases in which the Select Committee has not dispensed with the publication referred to in Rule 40, until the expiration of twenty-one clear days from the date of such publication. Subject to these conditions, the Member in charge of a Bill, when presenting the Report of the Select Committee to the Council, may move either that the Bill and report be taken into consideration at once or that the consideration of them be postponed to a subsequent meeting.

The discussion upon a motion under this Rule that a Bill be taken into consideration shall not extend to the principle of the Bill.

47. Any Member wishing to propose an amendment affecting the substance of a Bill shall send a copy of the proposed amendment to the Secretary in accordance with Rule 22 and the Secretary shall enter the same in the statement of business prepared under Rule 7; but it shall not be necessary to give previous notice of amendments of a purely verbal character or of amendments consequential upon, or moved in respect of, amendments which have been carried.

48. Proposed amendments of Bills shall not be moved, until the Bill is actually taken into consideration and, when moved, they shall be considered in the order of the sections to which they relate.

Proposed amendments of Bills shall be governed by Rules 24, 25, 26, 28 and 29, relating to motions.

49. The President may declare that a proposed amendment of a Bill shall not be discussed or put into the vote on the ground that it is irrelevant or incomplete or that an amendment identical in substance with it has been previously disposed of by the Council in considering the same Bill.

50. When the amendments proposed by the Select Committee (if the Bill has been referred to a Select Committee), and such other amendments as may be proposed by any of the Members before the Council, have been considered by the Council, the Member in charge of the Bill, or in his absence any other Member, may move that the Bill as amended be taken up and passed at a subsequent meeting.

At such meeting the Council shall consider the amendments, if any moved on behalf of Government, and pass the Bill. No amendments other than those connected with the amendments moved on behalf of Government shall, without the special permission of the Dewan, be brought up for consideration at this stage.

IX. Final Stages of Bills.

51. When a Bill has been passed by the Council, the Secretary shall revise and complete the marginal abstracts and the numbering of the sections thereof and shall forward it to the Dewan for submission to His Highness the Maha Rajah.

52. The Dewan shall communicate His Highness' assent or dissent to Council by certificate in writing at the foot of the Bill and the Bill with such certificate will be lodged in the records of the Council.

53. No Member shall make any motion upon, or otherwise bring under the consideration of the Council, the exercise by His Highness of the prerogative of withholding assent to a Bill.

54. When a Bill has received the assent of His Highness the Maha Rajah under section 13 of the Legislative Council Regulation, 1073, it shall be published in the Government Gazette in English and in Malayalam. Such publication shall be deemed to be the publication referred to in section 13 of the Legislative Council Regulation, 1073.

X. Rules relating to petitions.

55. Petitions to the Council must—

(1) relate to some matter actually under the consideration of the Council;

(2) be subscribed "to the Legislative Council";

(3) be dated and signed by the petitioner or petitioners;

(4) be in respectful and temperate language; and

(5) conclude with a distinct prayer.

56. If a petition is not in conformity with Rule 55 or if the Secretary sees reason to doubt the authenticity of any signature appended thereto he shall certify the same on the back of the petition and report the fact to the Council. The Council may thereupon reject the petition which shall then be returned to the petitioner or petitioners with a statement of the reason for such rejection.

57. If the petition is in conformity with Rule 55, the Secretary shall, if necessary, make an abstract of it and bring the petition under consideration by reading it, or the abstract, before the Council which shall deal with the petition in such manner as it may deem proper.

XI. Admittance of Strangers.

58. Persons desirous of admission into the Council Chamber during the sittings of Council shall make application to the Secretary who will take the orders of the President thereon.

59. The President may at any time during a sitting of the Council direct that all strangers withdraw.

60. If a Bill which peculiarly affects private interests be under the consideration of the Council or of a Select Committee thereof, and if any person whose interests are so affected apply to the Council or Select Committee for permission to be heard, either personally or by Counsel on the subject of the Bill, the Council or Select Committee may upon the motion of any Member direct that the petitioner or his Counsel be heard at the meeting at which the motion is made or at and on some future specified time and day; and if the petitioner or his Counsel is not present at the said meeting or does not appear at and on the said time and day, as the case may be, the permission granted by the Council or Select Committee shall be deemed to have lapsed.

61. Except as provided in Rules 43 and 60, no stranger shall be permitted to address the Council or any Select Committee.

62. Any Member may move that the hearing of any person who has been permitted under Rule 60 to address the Council or a Select Committee shall cease if such person is irrelevant or unduly prolix or for any other sufficient reason.

XII. Duties of the Secretary.

63. The Secretary shall be bound to perform the following duties in addition to those specified in the preceding Rules :—

(1) to take charge of the records of the Council ;

(2) to keep the prescribed books ;

(3) to attend all meetings and to take minutes of the proceedings ;

(4) to superintendent the printing of all papers ordered to be printed ;

(5) to note in the Bills the amendments ordered by the Council and to scrutinize all Bills and Regulations in view to preventing typographical errors ;

(6) to prepare and revise the marginal abstracts of Bills and Regulations and the headings and arrangement of the chapters and the numbering of the sections thereof ;

(7) to carry on correspondence under the orders of the Council ;

(8) to help, when required to do so, in the framing of Bills ;

(9) to generally assist the Council.

XIII. Books and Records.

64. A journal shall be kept containing a brief abstract or the proceedings of the Council. This journal shall be submitted as soon as possible after each meeting to the President for his confirmation and signature.

A copy of such abstract shall also be published in the Government Gazette in English and in Malayalam, as soon as may be, after the conclusion of each Meeting.

65. A register and index of all letters and petitions addressed to, or despatched under orders of the Council shall be maintained.

XIV. General.

66. The Council may, in a motion and at any time, suspend the operation of any of the foregoing Rules.

67. Any Bill respecting which no motion has been made in the Council for the space of two years may, by order of the President, be removed from the list of business and the fact of such removal shall be announced by the President to the Council.

68. The Dewan or the Member in charge of a Bill may entrust it to any other Member and the Member to whom it is so entrusted shall be the Member in charge of the Bill for the purposes of these Rules.

69. Any member may apply to the Secretary for any papers or information connected with the business before the Council and the Dewan shall determine whether such papers or information can be furnished.

TOWNS CONSERVANCY AND IMPROVEMENT REGULATION.

REGULATION III OF 1076 AMENDED BY REGULATION V OF 1085.

Passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore on the 24th February 1901 13*th Kumbhom* 1076.

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the Conservancy and Improvement of Towns; We are hereby pleased to enact as follows:— Preamble.

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called "The Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation, 1076" and shall come into force on the 1st Chingom 1077. Short title. Commencement.

(2) It extends to the local areas which have been declared Towns under Regulation II of 1069 and such other local areas as Our Dewan, with Our sanction, may, by notification in the Gazette, from time to time, declare a "Town." Local extent.

2. (1) Regulation II of 1069 is hereby repealed. Repeal.

(2) But all Towns declared, limits defined, Committees established, appointments, rules, bye-laws and orders made, notifications and notices issued, and contracts entered into, under the said Regulation shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively declared, defined, established, made, issued and entered into under this Regulation. Saving-clause

3. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,— Interpretation.

(1) "Town" means any local area declared by or under this Regulation to be a Town. "Town."

"Committee" means a Committee established by or under this Regulation. "Committee."

(3) "Inhabitant" includes any person ordinarily residing or carrying on business, or owning or occupying immovable property in any local area which has been or is proposed to be declared a Town under this Regulation. "Inhabitant."

(4) "Owner" includes the person for the time being receiving the rent of lands and buildings, or either of them, whether on his own account, or as agent or trustee for any person or society or for any religious or charitable purpose, or who would so receive the same if the land or building were let to a tenant. "Owner."

(5) "Street" includes any road, street, square, court, alley or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public or any section thereof has a right of way, together with the drains on either side [or any other Porambokes as defined in Regulation II of 1067]. (a) and also includes the roadway over any public bridge or causeway. "Street."

"Building." (6) "Building" includes walls, and also houses, huts, sheds roofed enclosures and constructions appurtenant thereto, whether used for the purpose of human habitation or otherwise.

"Water-course." (7) "Water-course" includes any river, stream or channel whether natural or artificial.

"Salary." (8) "Salary" means pay and acting pay, or payment by way of commission, but not allowances for house-rent, carriage-hire, horse-allowance or travelling expenses.

"Nuisance." (9) "Nuisance" means any act, omission or thing causing or, likely to cause any common injury, annoyance, offence, harm, danger or damage to the sense of sight, smell or hearing of, or which is, or is likely to be, dangerous or injurious to the health or property of, the public or the people in general who dwell or occupy property in the vicinity or persons who may have occasion to use any public right.

"Market." (10) "Market" means a place ordinarily used for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, vegetables or other perishable articles of food for human consumption, or for the sale of live-stock or poultry which is, at the passing of this Regulation, a licensed market, or which may hereafter be declared by the Committee to be a market.

"Public market." (11) "Public market" means any market constructed, repaired or maintained out of public funds.

Notice." (12) "Notice" means a notice written, printed, lithographed or cyclostyled.

"Guardian." [(13) "Guardian" means any person to whom the care, nurture or custody of any child falls by law or by natural right or recognised usage, or who has accepted or assumed the care, nurture or custody of any child, or to whom the care or custody of any child has been entrusted by any lawful authority.

"Unprotected child." (14) "Unprotected child" means a child who has not been protected from small-pox by having had that disease either naturally or by inoculation or by having been successfully vaccinated, and who has not been certified in the manner hereafter provided to be insusceptible of vaccination.

"Inoculation." (15) "Inoculation" means any operation performed with the object of producing the disease of small-pox by means of variolous matter.

"Vaccinator." (16) "Vaccinator" means any person appointed or licensed by Our Government to act as such.] (a)

Procedure for constituting a Town. 4. (1) Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by notification in the Gazette, declare Our intention to constitute as a Town any specified area within defined limits.

(2) Any inhabitant of a local area in respect of which a notification has been published under sub-section (1) may, if he desires to object to anything therein contained, submit his objection in writing to the Dewan within six weeks from the publication of the notification, and the Dewan shall take such objection into consideration.

(3) When six weeks from the date of the publication have expired, and such objections, as may have been submitted under sub-section (2) have been considered, Our Dewan may, with Our sanction

(a) Added by Section I of Regulation V of 1085.

by notification in the Gazette, de clare the local area or any portion of it to be a Town.

5. (1) Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by notification in the Gazette declare Our intention:— *Procedure for altering limits of a Town.*

(a) to cancel any notification by which any local area has been declared a Town under this Regulation or Regulation II of 1069; or

(b) to exclude from a Town any local area comprised therein and defined in such notification; or,

(c) to include within a Town any local area in the vicinity of the same and defined in the notification.

(2) Any inhabitant of a Town or local area in respect of which a notification has been published under sub-section (1) may, should he object to the cancellation or alte ration proposed, submit his objection in writing to the Dewan within six wee ks from the publication of the notification and such objection shall be taken into consideration by the Dewan.

(3) When six weeks from the publication of the notification have expired and the objections, if any, which have been submitted under sub-section (2) have been considered, Our Dewan may, with Our sanction by notification in the Gazette, cancel any notification declaring any local area or any as a Town and dissolve the Committee, or exclude the local area portion of it from the Town or include the whole or any portion of it therein, as the case may be.

CHAPTER II.

COMMITTEES.

Constitution of Committees

6. A Committee consisting of a President and of such number of members, not less than eight and not more than 16 as We may fix in this behalf, shall be constituted for each Town. *Composition of the Committee.*

Proviso. Not more than one-half of the members may be officials in Our service. An appointment of an official which would raise the number of official members above one-half of the whole shall be void. A member who accepts an app ointment in Our service shall thereby vacate his seat, but shall be eligible for re-appointment unless such re-appointment increase the number of official members above one-half of the whole.

7. (1) The President shall be appointed by Us either by name or by office. *Appointment of President and members.*

(2) Subject to the conditions contained in section 8 and to such rules and other conditions as may be prescribed by Us, the members shall be appointed by Us.

When official members are appointed, they may be so appointed by name or by office.

Provided that the tax payers and inhabitants of a Town may, under rules which may be issued with Our sanction, from time to time, elect for Our approval a number of members which number shall not be less than one-fourth of the whole.

Provided further that it shall be competent to Us to decline without assigning any reason, to appoint any person elected under the foregoing proviso.

Provided also that, in the case of a seat of an elected member if the tax-payers and inhabitants of any Town fail to elect a member on the date and in the manner prescribed in the rules, or if they on two successive occasions elect a person whom We decline to appoint it shall be lawful for Us to appoint any person, not being a public servant, We deem fit, in the place of such member.

Qualification of members.

8. (1) In order to be qualified to be appointed a member, a person must—

(a) be of the male sex;

(b) have completed his twenty-fifth year;

(c) be resident within the Town or within two miles of the limits thereof;

(d) not be an officer or servant holding office under the Committee:

(e) not have been convicted of any such offence: or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order as implies, in Our opinion, a defect of character which unfits him to be a member:

(f) not be a person interested otherwise than as a shareholder in a Joint Stock Company in any contract made with or work done for the Committee.

(2) No person is qualified to be appointed a member if any of his servants or any person in whose service he is employed is a member of the Committee.

Term of office of members.

9. (1) If the President or member of a Committee is appointed by office, the person for the time being holding the office shall be the President or member thereof until we shall otherwise direct.

(2) The term for which other member of the Committee shall hold office shall be three years.

(3) Any out-going member may, if otherwise qualified, be eligible for re-appointment.

(4) Any person holding a salaried office under Government who is a President or member of a Committee shall, on being permanently transferred from the place wherein the Town is situated be deemed to have vacated his seat in the Committee.

Explanation :—Transfer for a period exceeding three months shall be deemed to be a permanent transfer for the purpose of this section.

Resignation of President or member.

10. Any person appointed as aforesaid as president or member may tender his resignation to Our Dewan, and on such resignation being accepted by Us, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

Removal of members.

11. (1) Our Dewan may with Our sanction, remove the President or any member of a Committee

(*a*) if he refuses to act or becomes, in Our opinion, incapable of acting, or has been dealt with under Chapter XX of the Civil procedure Code, or convicted of any such offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order, as implies a defect of character which unfits him to be President or member ;

(*b*) if he is declared by notification to be disqualified for employment in, or has been dismissed from, the public service ;

(*c*) if he has, without reasonable cause, absented himself for more than three consecutive months from the meetings of the Committee ;

(*d*) if his continuance in office is, in Our opinion, dangerous to the public peace or order ; or,

(*e*) in the case of an officer of Government, if his continuance in the committee is, in Our opinion, unnecessary or undesirable.

Provided that no order shall be passed under this section without giving an opportunity of explanation to the President or member concerned. Proviso.

(2) A President or member removed under sub-section (1) may be reappointed.

12. The appointment and removal of the President and members of a Committee shall be notified in the Gazette. Notification of appointment and removal of President and members.

Conduct of business.

13. (1) Every Committee shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month, upon such days and at such times as they may arrange, and also at other times as often as a meeting shall be called by the President. Committee to meet at least once a month.

(2) The President shall, on a requisition made in writing by not less than two of the members of the Committee, convene a meeting, provided that the requisition specifies the day when, and the purpose for which, the meeting is to be held, and is made at least five days previous to the day of such meeting. President to convene meeting on requisition.

(3) Except in cases of urgency, no meeting shall be held unless notice of the day and time when the meeting is to be held and of the business to be transacted thereat has been given at least three clear days previous to the day fixed for the meeting. Notice of meeting and business to be issued.

14. (1) At every meeting of the Committee, the President or, if he has not presented, such one of their number as the members present may elect, shall preside. Who to preside at meetings.

(2) All questions which may come before the Committee at any meeting shall be decided by a majority and, in every case of equality of votes, the presiding member shall have a second or casting vote. Division by majority. Casting vote.

(3) No member shall vote on any question coming before the committee for consideration in which he may be specially and personally interested. Interested member not to vote.

(4) No business shall be transacted at a meeting unless there be present at least three members or, if the number of members then on the Committee exceeds nine, at least one-third of that number. Quorum.

(5) No resolution of the Committee shall be modified or cancelled within three months after the passing thereof except at a meeting specially convened in that behalf and by a resolution of the Committee supported by the votes of not less than one-half of the sanctioned number of members. Modification and cancellation of resolutions.

15. The Committee may, from time to time, appoint from among their own number, sub-Committees consisting of such number of persons as they think fit, for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting upon any matter connected with the purposes of this Regulation ; Appointment of sub-committees.

Minutes of proceedings to be recorded and abstract published.

16. Minutes of the proceedings of each meeting of the Committee shall be drawn up and recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose and shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting, and an abstract thereof shall be published in the Gazette.

Power of Committee to make bye-laws.

17. (1) The Committee may, from time to time, make bye-laws consistant with this Regulation as to—

(a) the time and place of its meetings ;

(b) the manner in which notice of meeting shall be given ;

(c) the conduct of proceedings at meetings and the adjournment of meetings ; and

(d) all other similar matters.

No bye-law to take effect until approved and published in the Gazette.

No bye-law made under this section shall take effect until it is approved by Us and published in the Gazette.

Power to repeal, alter or amend bye-laws.

The Committee may also repeal, alter or amend such bye-laws with Our previous sanction.

Duties of the Committee.

18. The following are among the duties of the Committee :—

(a) to express an opinion on references made to them by Our Dewan ;

(b) to call the attention of the President to any neglect in the execution of any work entrusted to the executive, to any waste of its property, to the wants of any locality as noticed personally by any member of the Committee are made known to him by the inhabitants, and to suggest any improvements which appear desirable ;

(c) to bring forward questions connected with the "Town Fund" hereinafter mentioned or any new measures relating to purposes authorised by this Regulation ;

(d) to consider, approve, disapprove or modify the annual administration report specified in Section 125 and append such observations thereto as they think fit, prior to its submission to Our Dewan ;

(e) to adopt, modify or reject proposals for creating any new appointment before the submission of the proposals to Our Dewan ;

(f) to consider the periodical statement of receipts and disbursements specified in Section 125 and progress reports of work done, and pass such resolutions thereon as they think fit ;

(g) to consider all questions connected with the improvement and conservancy of Towns.

President to carry out the resolutions of the Committee.

19. (1) The resolutions of the Committee shall be carried into effect by the President.

Provided that, if the President and the majority of the members at a meeting differ in opinion, and if he thinks that resolution passed by the majority is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of the resolution is likely to cause obstruction, injury or annoyance to any persons lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health or safety, or is likely to lead to riot or affray, or is otherwise open to objection on public grounds, he may suspend the execution of the resolution and submit the resolution to Our Dewan with his opinion. Proviso.

Our Dewan may pass such orders as he may deem fit on such reference. Such orders shall be final and shall be carried out by the President.

(2) The President shall furnish to the Committee such monthly reports regarding the progress made in carrying out the resolutions of that body as the Committee may prescribe. President to furnish progress reports.

20. (1) In cases of emergency, the President may do any act which the Committee are empowered to do and the immediate doing of which, is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public. Extraordinary powers of President in cases of emergency.

(2) In such cases, the President shall forthwith submit a report to Our Dewan explaining his reasons for using the power under this section, and Our Dewan may deal with the matter as he may deem proper. President to report his action to the Dewan.

(3) The President shall also inform the Committee at its next ordinary meeting of the action taken by him.

21. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, from time to time, authorise any officer— Power to authorise any officer to inspect town and advise Committee.

(*a*) to inspect any town or portion thereof under the management of a Committee;

(*b*) to obtain from the Committee and inspect any document in its possession or under its control; and

(*c*) to record in writing for the consideration of the Committee any observation he may think proper in regard to the state of the Town.

22. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by order in writing, suspend the execution of any resolution of a Committee, or of any order issued by a Committee or President or passed on appeal by any authority appointed under Section 98, or cancel such resolution or order, or suspend or cancel any license or permission granted by a Committee or President, and may prohibit the doing of any act which is about to be done or is being done in pursuance of or under the colour of this Regulation, if in his opinion such resolution has not been legally carried, or such resolution, order or act or the grant of such license or permission is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of such resolution or order or the doing of such act or the continuance in force of such license or permission is likely to cause obstruction, injury or annoyance to any person lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health or safety, or is likely to lead to a riot or an affray. Power to suspend action under the Regulation.

23. In case of emergency, Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, direct or authorise a public officer to execute any work or do any act which the Committee or the President is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion, Power to authorise any officer in cases of emergency

to execute any work or do any act. — necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may, with the like sanction, direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be met from the Town Fund.

Default of Committee or President. — 24. If at any time it appears to our Dewan that a Committee or a President has made default in performing any duty imposed by or under this Regulation he may, with Our sanction, by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of such duty.

If such duty is not performed within the period so fixed, Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, cause it to be performed and direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid from the Town Fund.

Officers and Servants.

Power to fix the number and salaries of servants. — 25. Subject to Our sanction, the Committee shall, from time to time, fix the number and salaries of such servants as may be necessary and proper for the efficient execution of their duties.

Appointment of servants. — 26. The appointment of such servants as shall have been provided in the manner aforesaid shall be made by Our Dewan, the Committee or the President, as the case may be, under such rules as may be framed by Our Dewan, with Our sanction, from time to time.

Appointment of temporary servants in cases of emergency. — 27. The President may, in case of emergency, appoint such temporary servants as in his opinion may be required for the purpose of this Regulation:

Provided that—

(i) he shall not act under this section in contravention of any rule or order passed by Our Dewan with Our Sanction or any resolution of the Committee prohibiting the employment of temporary servants for any particular work, and

(ii) every appointment made under this section shall be reported to Our Dewan immediately and to the Committee at the next following meeting.

Punishment of servants. — 28. The servants appointed under Sections 26 and 27 may be fined, suspended, reduced or dismissed under such rules as may be framed by Our Dewan, with Our sanction, from time to time.

Rules as to securities, &c. — 29. The Committee may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Regulation and with any rules framed by Our Dewan with Our sanction, as to the following matters:—

(a) the servants who shall furnish security for the due performance of their duties and the amount of such security, and

(b) the grant of leave to servants and the allowances to be paid to persons acting for such servants.

Provided that no rules so made shall be valid until they have been confirmed by Us.

Contracts.

Authority to contract. — 30. (1) Subject to such rules as Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, from time to time, prescribe, the Committee may make such contracts as are necessary for carrying out any work or for performing any duty included or provided for in the annual budget.

(2) The Committee may delegate this power to the President or to a sub-committee consisting of three or more of the members. Delegation of authority to contract.

31. No member, officer, or servant of a Committee appointed under this Regulation shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract or work made with or executed for the Committee. Members, officers and servants not to be interested in contracts.

If any member, officer or servant be so interested, he shall be incapable of holding any office or employment under this Regulation and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees. Penalty.

Provided that no such person shall, by reason of being a share-holder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company, be deemed to be interested in any contract entered into between such company and the Committee.

Nevertheless, it shall not be lawful for such share-holder or member to act as a member of the Committee in any matter relating to such contract.

32. No President or member of a Committee shall be personally liable in respect of any contract made, or for expenses incurred by or on behalf of the Committee; but the funds, from time to time, at the disposal of the Committee shall be liable for and chargeable with all contracts and expenses duly made and incurred as aforesaid. No President or member to be personally liable for contracts.

CHAPTER III.

POWERS FOR SANITARY AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Streets and Buildings.

33. (1) The President may, by license issued for the purpose, grant permission for the temporary occupation of any street for the purpose of depositing any building materials, or for making any temporary excavation therein or erection thereon, subject to such conditions as he may prescribe for the safety or convenience of persons passing by, or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, and may, at his discretion, withdraw such permission. President to grant permission for temporary occupation of street.

When the President feels doubt as to the propriety of granting permission, he shall refer the matter for the decision of the Committee.

Provided that no such permission shall be necessary in the case of an officer of the P. W. or Maramath Department acting as such, who shall communicate to the President the fact of his occupying any street for the purposes aforesaid.

(2) Whoever, without such permission or in disregard of the conditions subject to which the permission was given, does any of the acts prohibited by sub-section (1) shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

34. (1) Should any building or part of a building project beyond the regular line of a street, either existing or determined on for the future, or beyond the front of the building on either side thereof, the Committee may, with the sanction of Our Dewan, whenever such building or part has been either entirely or in greater part taken down, or burnt down, or has fallen down, by notice require such building or part, when being re-built, to be set back to or towards the said regular line or the front of the adjoining buildings; and the portion of the land added to Power to regulate line of buildings.

the street by such setting back or removal shall become part of the street:

Provided that full compensation shall be made to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of his building or any part thereof being set back.

(2) The Committee may, with the like sanction, and on such terms as they may think fit, allow any building to be set forward for the improvement of the line of the street.

Application to be made if well or building is to be constructed.

[34. A (1) Every person intending to construct, re-construct or extend a well or a building (other than a mere wall) shall, six weeks before begining to construct, re-construct or extend it, make an application in writing to the Committee for a license to do so.

What is to accompany such application.

(2) Such application shall be accompanied by such particulars as the Committee may require under by-laws framed in this behalf and shall further be accompanied,—

(i) in the case of buildings, by

(*a*) a plan or statement showing the dimensions of the building and the levels at which it is intended to lay the foundation and lowest floor; and

(*b*) a statement showing the means of ventilation and drainage and the privies which it is intended to provide; and

(ii) in the case of wells, by a statement showing the dimensions of the well, the manner in which it is to be fenced, and, if the well is to be used for the drinking purposes, the means which it is intended to take to prevent pollution of the water.

Orders to be passed in six-weeks.

(3) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (4), the Committee shall within six weeks after receipt of the said application, give a license for the construction, re-construction or extension of the well or building in respect of which the application is made.

Committee may refuse to grant license unless certain conditions complied with.

(4) If the Committee see reason to object, in respect of a building, (*a*) to the proposed levels of the foundation or lowest floor, (*b*) to the proposed means for ventilation or drainage, (*c*) to the proposed latring accomodation, or (*d*) to any particular given in respect of such building under by-laws framed for the purpose; or, if they see reason to object, in respect of a well, (*a*) to the proposed fencing, (*b*) to the proposed means of protection from pollution, or (*c*) to any particular given in respect of such well as aforesaid; they shall specify in the license the alterations in such levels, means, accomodation, fencing or particular, which they consider to be necessary, and the person to whom the license is granted shall be bound to carry out such alterations.

When applicant may proceed with work.

(5) On receipt of the said license, or if, within the said period, of six weeks, the Committee have not granted a license, the applicant may proceed to construct, re-construct or extend, as the case may be, the building or well, in accordance with the particulars, plan (if any) and statement which accompanied his application.

Committee may exempt sheds and huts.

(6) The committee may exempt any shed, hut or group of huts from the operation of this section.

President may stop

(7) The President may, at any time, stop the construction, re-construction, extension or restoration in a town, of any building, well, tank

or other work, if he considers that such construction, re-construction, extension or restoration is dangerous to human life, health or safety, or if it has been undertaken or is being carried out in contravention of the provisions of this section]. (a)

construction, &c., of buildings or well.

35. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by notification in the Gazette, direct that the provisions of the next following section shall be put into force within any specified limits in a Town from a day to be fixed in such notification. Our Dewan may also, with the like sanction, withdraw such notification by notice in the Gazette.

Power to prohibit use of inflammable materials in buildings.

36. (1) After the publication of the notification under the preceding section, it shall be lawful for the [President or Vice-President] (b) to serve a notice upon the owner of any building within the said limits whose roof shall consist wholly or in part of leaves, mats, grass or other easily inflammable materials, calling upon him to remove such roof within three months from the date of service of the notice, and

Committee may issue notice to owner for removal of such materials.

(*a*) replace it with non-inflammabe materials, or,

(*b*) demolish the building and leave the site open, or,

(*c*) apply to the Committee for the renewal of the roof with such non-inflammable materials.

Provided that the Committee may also extend the time on the application of the owner.

Proviso.

(2) If after the due service of the notice mentioned in sub-section (1), the owner of the building fails to comply with any of the directions given in such notice within the time therein prescribed the Committee may enter upon the premises and remove such roof and may also, with the previous sanction of Our Dewan, demolish the building so as to leave the site open and dispose of the materials as they think fit.

Power of Committee to remove inflammable materials if owner fails to comply with requisition.

No roof removed under this sub-section shall be renewed with easily inflammable materials.

Power to demolish building.

Provided that when a building is demolished under this sub-section, reasonable compensation shall be paid to the owner

Compensation to be awarded.

(3) If, before the expiry of the term granted under sub-section (1), the owner applies for the renewal of such roof by the Committee, the Committee shall prepare an estimate of the cost of such renewal and serve upon the owner a copy of such estimate with an intimation that any objections to the details of the estimate may be preferred in writing within two weeks from the date of the service. The Committee after the expiry of the said two weeks, if no objections be preferred within the time, or after the consideration of the objections, if any, preferred, shall pass an order approving or modifying the estimate and send a copy of such order to the party concerned.

On application by owner, Committee may draw up estimate of cost of renewal and carry out the work.

(4) Any party aggrieved by an order passed under the last preceding sub-section may appeal against it to the Dewan within two weeks from the date of his obtaining copy of such order. If no appeal has been preferred within such period or if the appeal has been rejected, the

Aggrieved party may appeal to Dewan.

(a) Added by section 2 of Regulation V of 1085.

(b) Substituted by section 6 of Regulation V of 1085.

Committee may carry out the renewal according to the estimate as approved or modified under sub-section (3).

If owner agrees to undertake the work, he may be allowed to do so.

(5) If, after the collection of materials or the commencement of work for carrying out such renewal, the owner of the building agrees to undertake the work and enters into a bond to complete it within a time to be fixed by the Committee, he may be allowed to do so, provided that he shall take charge of all the materials collected and pay for them as well as all expenses already incurred by the Committee at the rates fixed in the estimate.

Supplemental estimate.

(6) If, during the progress of the work, the Committee find that it cannot be completed within the amount of the estimate mentioned in sub-section (3), they shall cause a supplemental estimate to be prepared, and serve a copy thereof on the owner of the building in the manner aforesaid, and follow, in respect thereof, the procedure prescribed for the original estimate.

Recovery of cost of renewal.

(7) The cost of renewal not exceeding the amount stated in the sanctioned estimate or estimates shall bear interest at three per cent per annum from the date of the completion of the work, of which a written notice shall be given to the owner. It shall be a charge on the building, on the land on which the building stands, and on the compound, if any, attached to the building, and shall take precedence over any encumbarance on the property of a prior or subsequent date. It, together with the interest thereon on the process fees due in respect of the notices and estimates served upon the owner of the building under the preceding sub-sections, shall be recovered for the Committee by the Dewan Peishcar of the Division in which the Town is situated, in four equal and annual instalments in the manner provided for recovery of arrears of public revenue. The first instalment shall become due on the expiry of twelve Malabar months from the date of the service of notice of completion. If by process of attachment and sale, a sum larger than the amount due on account of the expired instalment be realized, the excess shall be applied in liquidation, in part or whole, of the amount due in respect of the other instalments although they may not have fallen due.

Levy of fees for service of notices and estimates.

(8) The Committee shall levy fees for service of notices and estimates under this section according to the scale which Our Dewan may, with our sanction, from time to time, prescribe.

Service of notice or estimate in the absence of owner.

(9) In the absence of the owner, service of notice or estimate may be effected by delivering a copy thereof to some adult male member of the family, to the occupant of the building or to the agent of the owner, or by affixing such copy on a conspicuous part of the building in the presence of two witnesses.

Mode of service.

(10) The serving officer shall, if practicable, obtain, on the original notice or estimate, the signature of the owner or of the person to whom the copy of notice or estimate was delivered under sub-section (9), or of the witnesses in whose presence the copy was affixed to the building, in acknowledgment of the service. He shall endorse on the original the fact and the date of service and the manner in which the service was effected, and add a declaration under his signature that the statements made by him are true.

Exemption of kyala or compound wall.

(11) The Committee may exempt the kyala or compound wall of any building from the operation of this section.

(12) No suit shall lie in respect of anything regularly done under the provisions of this section.

No suit to lie in respect of proceedings under this section.

37. The fund required for giving effect to the provisions of the foregoing section shall be provided by Government, and all recoveries shall be credited to Government.

Funds to be provided by and recoveries credited to Government.

38. After the publication of a notification under section 35, the roofs, verandahs and pandals of buildings erected or renewed within the limits specified in the notification shall not be made of grass leaves, mats or other easily inflammable materials except with the written consent of the Committee.

Roofs and walls not to be made of inflammable materials in future without permission of Committee.

Whoever makes any roof, verandah or pandal of such materials, unless with the consent in writing of the Committee, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees and, if the offence is continued after conviction, with a further fine not exceeding ten rupees, on a separate charge, for every day of such continuance.

Penalty.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent the erection without the permission of the Committee, of such roof, verandah or pandal for temporary purposes in compounds with enclosures, at a distance of fifty feet from buildings owned by persons other than the person putting up such roof, verandah or pandal.

Proviso.

39. Omitted by section 3 of Regulation V of 1085.

Projections and Obstructions.

40. It shall not be lawful without the written permission of the Committee for the owner or occupier of any building, in a Town, to add to, or place against or in front of the building, any projection or structure overhanging, projecting into, or encroaching on any street, or into or on any drain, sewer or aqueduct therein.

Removal of projections and obstructions.

The Committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building to remove or alter any such projection or encroachment made without the permission of the Committee or which was in existence before the coming into force of this Regulation.

Provided that, in the case of any projection or encroachment lawfully in existence at the time this Regulation comes into force, reasonable compensation shall, subject to the provisions of Regulation II of 1067, be made for any damage caused by the removal or alteration.

Proviso.

41. If any obstruction is caused in a street, water-course or tank by the fall of trees, buildings or fences, the owner or occupier concerned shall, within twelve hours of the occurrence of such fall or within such further period as the President may allow, clear the street, water-course or tank, of such obstruction; and, if the said owner or occupier fails so to do, the President may remove the obstruction and may recover the cost of so doing from the owner or occupier. The occupier may recover from the owner all reasonable costs incurred by him under this section.

Debris of fallen houses, &c., to be removed by occupier.

Latrines and Privies.

Provision, removal and repair of drains, privies &c.

42. The [President or Vice President] (a) may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to remove, provide or repair any drain, privy, cess-pool or other receptacles for filth or provide any additional drains, privies, cess-pools or other receptacle as aforesaid which should, in [his] (a) opinion, be provided for the building or land in such manner as the [President or the Vice-President] (a) may direct.

Provision of latrines and urinals in factories and schools.

43. The [President or Vice President] (a) may, by notice, require any person in charge of a factory, mill or other industrial establishment employing more than twenty workmen or of a school having on its rolls more than twenty boys or girls, to provide such latrines and urinals as [he] (a) may think fit, and cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleaned.

Power to require privies to be shut out from public view.

44. The [President or Vice President] (a) may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to have any privy provided or the same, shut out by a roofed building or sufficient wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling in the neighbourhood, or to remove or alter, as the [President or Vice President] (a) may direct, any door or trap- door of a privy opening on to any street or drain.

Troughs and pipes for rain water.

45. The Committee may, by notice, require the owner of any building or land in any street to put up and to keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving and carrying the water from the building or land, and for discharging the same in such manner as they may allow.

Ruinous or Deserted Buildings and Dangerous Places.

Power to require buildings, wells, tanks &c., to be secured.

46. Should any building or any well, tank, reservoir, pool, depression or excavation be, for want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure, dangerous to persons passing by, or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, the [President or Vice President] (a) may, by notice, require the owner or occupier thereof to repair, protect or enclose the same; and should it appear to them to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, [he] (a) shall forthwith take such step to avert the danger as may be necessary.

Buildings &c., in ruinous or dangerous state.

47. Should any building, wall or structure, or anything affixed thereto, or any bank, or tree, or any branch thereof be deemed by the [President or Vice President] (a) to be in a ruinous state or in any way dangerous [he] (a) may, by notice, require the owner or occupier thereof forthwith either to remove the same or to cause such repairs to be made to the building wall, structure or bank as the [President or Vice President] (a) may consider necessary for the public safety; and should it appear to [him] (a) to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, the [President or Vice President] (a) shall forthwith take such steps to avert the danger as may be necessary.

Power to require untenanted buildings becoming a nuisance to be secured or enclosed.

48. The Committee may, by notice, require the owner or part-owner or person claiming to be the owner or part-owner of any building or land which, by reason of abandonment or disputed ownership or other cause has remained untenanted and become a nuisance, to secure or enclose the same within a reasonable time fixed in the notice.

(a) Substituted by section 6 of Regulation V of 1085

Unwholesome Buildings and Lands.

49. The [President or Vice President] (a) may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land or building to cleanse, repair, cover, fill up or drain off any private well, tank, reservoir, pool, depression, or excavation therein, which may appear to [him] (a) to be injurious to health, or offensive to the neighbourhood or dangerous to life or property. Cleansing of private well, tanks, &c.

Provided that if, for the purpose of effecting any drainage under this section, it shall be necessary to acquire any land not belonging to the same owner or to pay compensation to any person, the [President or Vice-President] (a) shall apply to Our Dewan to furnish such land or pay such compensation and shall postpone any action until the application is granted or rejected. Proviso.

50. The [President or Vice-President] (a) may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land to clear away and remove from it any noxious vegetation or undergrowth, which may appear to [him] (a) to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood. Clearing of noxious vegetation.

51. The [President or Vice-President] (a) may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of the land to cut or trim the hedges growing thereon and bordering on any street, or any branches of trees growing thereon which overhang any street and obstruct the same or cause danger, or which so overhang any well, tank or other source from which water is derived by the public for drinking or bathing purposes, as to be likely to pollute the water thereof. Cutting or trimming of hedges and branches of trees.

52. Should the owner or occupier of any building or land or a well or tank in the land suffer the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, the [President or Vice-President] (a) may, by notice, require him to cleanse the same or otherwise put it in a proper state within a reasonable time to be specified in the notice. Cleansing of building, &c., in a filthy state.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

53. (1) The owner or occupier of every place within the Town used for any of the following purposes, namely :— Regulation of offensive and dangerous trades.

melting tallow ;
boiling bones, offal or blood ;
as a soap-house, oil-boiling house, dyeing house or tannery ;
as a brick-kiln, tile-kiln, pottery, or lime-kiln;
as any other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise ;

as a yard or depot for trade in hay, straw, thatching grass, [timber, firewood] (*b*) or coal, or other dangerously inflammable material ;

as a storehouse for any explosive or for petroleum or any inflammable oil or spirit,

shall register the same in a book to be kept by the Committee for the purpose.

(2) No place shall be newly used for any of the said purposes, except under a license from the Committee which shall be renewable annually.

(a) Substituted by section 6 of Regulation V of 1085.

(b) Substituted by section 4 of Regulation V of 1085.

(3) The license shall not be withheld unless the Committee consider that the business which it is intended to establish or maintain, would be offensive or dangerous to persons residing in or frequenting the immediate neighbourhood.

(4) The Committee may, in respect of licenses issued under this section, impose such conditions as they may think necessary.

(5) Whoever, without such registration and without a license, uses any such place for any such purpose as aforesaid, [or whoever infringes any of the conditions under which a license is granted] (a) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and, if the offence is continued after conviction, with a further fine not exceeding ten rupees on a separate charge, for every day of such continuance [and shall also be liable to pay any license fee which may be leviable therefor.] (a)

(6) The owner or occupier of any place registered under sub-section (1) may apply to have that place licensed under this section. When any such place has been licensed, the registration of that place shall thereby be cancelled and shall not be renewed.

Power to prohibit such trades.

54. (1) Whenever it is shown to the satisfaction of the Committee that any place registered or licensed under the last preceding section is a nuisance to the neighbourhood or likely to be dangerous to life, health or property, the Committee may, by notice, require the occupier thereof to discontinue the use of such place or to use it in such manner as will, in the opinion of the Committee, render it no longer a nuisance or dangerous.

Penalty.

(2) Whoever, after any such notice has been given, uses such place or permits it to be used in such a manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood or dangerous, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees and, if the offence is continued after conviction, with a further fine not exceeding forty rupees, on a separate charge, for every day of such continuance.

Committee to provide slaughter-houses.

55. (1) The Committee shall provide a sufficient number of places for the purpose of being used as public slaughter houses.

Slaughter-houses and butcher's shops to be licensed.

(2) No place in any Town shall be used as a slaughter-house or for the slaughtering of any animal intended for food, or for selling or for storing for sale any flesh intended for food, unless a license for such use thereof has been previously obtained from the Committee.

No animal to be slaughtered except in slaughter-house, or except during festivals.

(3) No cattle, or sheep, goat or pig shall be slaughtered within the Town except in a public or licensed slaughter-house.

(4) The Committee may permit the slaughtering of any animal in such place or places as they think fit on occasions of festivals and ceremonies or as a special measure.

Penalty for slaughtering except at a slaughter-house or drying skins so

56. Whoever slaughters, or permits to be slaughtered, cuts up or skins, or permits to be cut up or skinned, any cattle, sheep, goat or pig, at any place within the Town other than a public or licensed slaughter-house or place, [or sells or stores for sale any flesh intended for food,] (a) except with the written permission of the Committee, or whoever dries, or permits to be dried, any skin, in such a manner

(a) Added by section 5 of Regulation V of 1085.

as to cause a nuisance, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for each animal or skin [and shall also be liable to pay any license-fee which may be leviable therefor.] (a)

as to cause nuisance.

57. The Committee may declare any place ordinarily used for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, grain, vegetables or other perishable articles of food, or for the sale of live-stock or poultry, to be a market; provided that no such declaration shall be made in respect of any single shop or of any group of shops not being more than three in number and that any such declaration may at any time, but subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2) of section 58, be cancelled by the Committee.

Committee may declare a place to be a market.

58. (1) The Committee may charge such rents and fees as they deem fit for the use of, or right to expose goods for sale in public markets and for the use of shops, stalls, sheds, pens and standings therein.

Committee may charge rents and fees for use of public markets.

(2) The Committee may, with the sanction of Our Dewan, close any such market or any part thereof.

Power to close public markets.

(3) The President may expel from any such market any person who, or whose servants may be convicted of disobeying any bye-law made for the regulation and control of such market, and may prevent such person, by himself or his servants, from further carrying on any trade or business in such market or occupying any stall, shop or other place therein, and may determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such stall, shop or other place.

Power to expel persons breaking regulations, and to determine lease.

59. Whoever, without the permission of the Committee, sells or exposes for sale any article within a public market shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for each offence.

Penalty for selling in public market without permission.

60. (1) No place shall be used as a private market, unless the Committee have granted a license so to use it.

Private markets to be licensed.

(2) Applications for licenses to open newly, or to continue to use, private markets shall be made by the owners thereof not less than thirty days before they open them or before the commencement of the official year during which they intend to continue to use them as the case may be.

Applications or licenses to be made thirty days in advance.

(3) The Committee may, at their discretion, grant any license applied for under this section either unconditionally or subject to such rules as to supervision and inspection and to such conditions as to conservancy and other matters as they think proper; or they may refuse to grant any such license. They may also at any time suspend, cancel or modify any license which has been granted under this section.

Committee may grant, refuse or cancel licenses.

(4) When a license to open a market is granted or when a license is refused, suspended, cancelled or modified under this section, the Committee shall cause a notice of such grant, refusal, suspension, cancellation or modification, in English and Malayalam to be posted in some conspicuous place at or near the entrance to the place in respect of which the license was sought.

Notice of grant &c., of license to be posted up.

(a) Added by section 5 of Regulation V of 1085.

License to expire at end of year.

(5) Every license granted under this section shall expire at the end of the official year in which the market in respect of which the license has been issued is newly opened, or at the end of the official year for which it has been granted, as the case may be.

When market may be used without license.

(6) If the Committee neglect to pass orders upon an application for a license under this section and to communicate the same to the applicant within thirty days after the receipt of the application, the applicant may open the place in respect of which the application was made or, as the case may be, may continue to use such place during the official year for which the license was sought; and the said place shall be held to be duly licensed for the official year during which it was opened or for which the license was sought, as the case may be.

Nothing in this sub-section shall exempt the applicant from payment of license fee to which he may be otherwise liable.

Penalty for selling in unlicensed private market.

61. Every person who sells, any article in an unlicensed private market shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Explanation.—A market is unlicensed within the meaning of this section, if the license for the use thereof has expired or has been cancelled or suspended.

Private markets to be properly drained &c.

62. Every owner, farmer or occupier of any private market shall—

(*a*) construct such approaches, entrances, passages, gates, drains and cess-pits therein as the Committee direct;

(*b*) cause such market to be roofed and paved with such materials and in such manner, and provided with such latrines and urinals of such description and in such position and number, as the Committee direct;

(*c*) provide for such supply of water to such markets as the Committee direct; and

(*d*) make such alterations in the stalls, passages, shops, doors or other parts of the said market or place as the Committee direct.

Penalty for default to drain, &c.

63. (1) If the owner, farmer or occupier, after notice given to him by the Committee directing him to carry out within a period to be specified in the notice any of the measures provided in the last preceding section fails to comply with such notice, the Committee may suspend withhold or refuse the license until the notice shall have been complied with; and any person opening or keeping open any such market after such withholding, suspension or refusal shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every day on which he is convicted of having opened or kept open such market or place.

Penalty for not keeping private market properly, or for not abating nuisance, or for obstructing.

(2) Any owner, farmer, occupier, agent or manager in charge of any such market, or of any shop, stall, shed or other place therein, who keeps the same so that it is a nuisance, or who does not cause anything that is a nuisance to be at once removed to a place to be notified by the Committee, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty ruppes for each offence.

Power to close private market.

64. The Committee or any officer duly authorised by them in that behalf may close any private market in respect of which no license has

been applied for, or any private market the license for which has been refused, withheld or suspended.

65. The Committee may fix places within, or, with the approval of Our Dewan, beyond the limits of a Town, for the deposit of refuse, rubbish, or offensive matter of any kind or for the disposal of the dead bodies of animals, and may, by public notice, give directions as to the time, manner and conditions at, in and under which such refuse, rubbish, or offensive matter, or dead bodies of animals may be removed along any street and deposited at such places

Places for deposit of refuse, rubbish, &c.

66. (1) The [President or Vice-president] (a) by any person authorised by them in this behalf, may destroy or cause to be destroyed, or confine or cause to be confined, for such period as [he] (a) may direct, any dog suffering from rabies or reasonably suspected to be suffering from rabies.

Destruction of mad dogs.

(2) No damages shall be payable in respect of any dog destroyed under this section.

67. Whoever, being the owner or person in charge of any dog which is likely to annoy or intimidate passengers, neglects to restrain it so that it shall not be at large without a muzzle in any street shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Suffering dogs to be at large.

Prevention of Epidemic Diseases.

68. (1) When any person suffering from plague, cholera, or small-pox, is—

Removal to hospital of persons suffering from plague, cholera or small-pox.

(a) without lodging or accommodation, or,

(b) living in a Chatram, Travellers' Bungalow, Club, or Public Hotel,

the Committee, by any person authorised by them in this behalf, may, on the advice of Medical Officer of rank not inferior to an Apothecary, remove the patient to any hospital or place at which persons suffering from such disease are received for medical treatment and may do anything necessary for ruch removal.

(2) In cases of emergency, the President may exercise the power under this Section.

[68. A. (1) Our Government may, by Notification, declare that vaccination shall be compulsory in any town from a date to be specified in such Notification, and may, from time to time, in like manner, cancel or modify such declaration.

Government may declare vaccination compulsory.

(2) On the publication of the said Notification, the Committee shall cause to be proclaimed by beat of drum and by Notification in the Government Gazette, that vaccination is compulsory in such town.

Committee to proclaim that vaccination is compulsory.

(3) The parent or guardian of any unprotected child who is six months old but is under ten years of age, and who has resided within the limits of such town for a period of six months after such proclamation, shall take or cause it to be taken to a vaccinator or shall procure its vaccination by a vaccinator. The President may, in such town, direct the vaccination of any child under six months of age, when it is exposed to infection in consequence of residence in a house infected by small-pox.

Unprotected child to be vaccinated.

(a) Substituted by section 6 of Regulation V of 1085.

Vaccinator to certify if child unfit.

(4) The vaccinator shall, if he finds such child in a state unfit for vaccination deliver to its parent or guardian a certificate to the effect that the child is in a state unfit for vaccination.

Effect of such certificate.

(5) A certificate granted under sub-section (4), *showing* the unfitness of a child for vaccination, shall remain in force for such period not exceeding three months, as shall have been stated therein; and on the termination of that period, the parent or guardian of such child shall take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by a vaccinator, and shall subsequently cause it to be inspected in the manner hereinafter provided;

Renewal of such certificate.

Provided that, if the child is still to be found in a state unfit for vaccination, the certificate shall be renewed.

Vaccinator to vaccinate child, if fit.

(6) The vaccinator shall, if he finds the child to be in a state fit for vaccination, vaccinate the child and deliver to its parent or guardian, a memorandum, stating the date on which the vaccination has been performed and the date on *which the child is to be inspected in order to* ascertain the result of the operation.

Inspection after vaccination.

(7) The parent or guardian of every child which has been vaccinated under the preceding sub-section, shall, on the date of inspection stated in the *memorandum*, take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator for inspection, or shall procure its inspection by a vaccinator; and such vaccinator shall then append to the memorandum, a certificate, stating that the child has been inspected and the result of such inspection.

Procedure when vaccination is successful.

(8) When it is ascertained at the time of inspection under the preceding sub-section that the vaccination has been successful a certificate shall be delivered by the vaccinator to the parent or guardian of such child to that effect and such child shall thereafter be deemed to be protected.

Procedure when vaccination is unsuccessful.

(9) When ascertained that the vaccination has been unsuccessful, the parent or guardian shall, if the vaccinator so direct, cause the child to be forthwith again vaccinated, and shall subsequently cause it to be inspected in the manner provided in sub-section (7).

Certificate of insusceptible.

(10) If the vaccinator is of opinion that a child which has been three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of vaccination, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child, a certificate to that effect; and the parent or guardian shall thenceforth not be required to cause the child to be vaccinated.

Notice to parent or guardian of unprotected child, &c.

(11) The President, or some person or persons authorized by him in that behalf, shall ascertain which children under the age of ten years within the town are unprotected; and for the said purpose, the President may require any parent or guardian to forward to him within a specified time, a list in writing signed by him, of the number and ages of the children under his guardianship; and, if the President or any person authorised by him has reason to believe that the parent or guardian of [illegible] unprotected child is bound by the provisions hereinbefore contained to procure the vaccination or inspection of such child and has omitted so to do he shall go to the house of such parent or guardian and there make enquiry, and shall, if the fact is proved to his satisfaction forthwith deliver to such parent or guardian, or cause to be affixed to his house, a notice requiring that the child be vaccinated or inspected as the case may be, at a time and place to be specified in the notice.

(12) If such notice is not complied with, the President or such person shall send a report on the matter to the Magistrate, who shall summon the parent or guardian of the child and demand his explanatian, and shall, if such explanation is not satisfactory, sentence such parent or guardian to pay a fine not exceeding fifty rupees. If notice is disobeyed Magistrate may impose fine;

(13) If the Magistrate finds the explanation given by the parent or guardian of the child to be satisfactory, he shall make an order in writing, directing such parent or guardian to comply with the notice given under sub-section (11) before a date specified in the order, and if, no such date, the said order has not been obeyed, the Magistrate shall again summon the parent or guardian to appear before him and shall proceed as before. or may direct compliance with notice before given date.

(14) No penalty shall be imposed under sub-section (12), if it is proved that the parent or guardian has demanded the use of animal vaccine lymph and that such lymph has not been available. No penalty where animal lymph demanded but not available.

(15) Whoever, after a notification has been issued under sub-section (1), not being a vaccinator under this Regulation, wilfully signs or makes a certificate purporting to be a certificate granted under this Regulation, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees. Penalty for signing a certificate by unauthorised vaccinator.

(16) Whoever, being a vaccinator, wilfully signs, or makes, or procures the signing or making of, a false certificate, or, being bound to grant a certificate under this Regulation, refuses or neglects to grant the same, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees. Penalty for signing a false certificate or refusing to grant certificate.

(17) In every town, inoculation is hereby prohibited ;and Prohibition of inoculation.

no person who has undergone the operation of inoculation, shall enter any town before the lapse of forty days from the date of inoculation, without a certificate from a medical practitioner of such class as Our Government, from time to time, by written order, authorise to grant such certificates, stating that such person is no longer likely to produce smallpox by contact or near touch. Inoculated persons not to enter any town within given period without certificate.

Whoever contravenes the provisions of this sub-section shall be liable to simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to both.] (a) Penalty for such entry.

Burial and Burning Grounds.

69. (1) The Committee may, with the previous sanction of Our Dewan, by public notice, order any public burial or burning ground which is in their opinion dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood to be closed from a date to be specified in the notice and shall in such case, if no suitable place for burial or burning exists within a reasonable distance provide, previous to such closing, a fitting place for the purpose. Powers of Committee in respect of burial and burning grounds.

(2) Should any person bury or burn, or cause or permit to be buried or burnt any corpse in any burial or burning ground closed under this section or after the date fixed thereunder for closing the same, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees. Penalty.

(a) Added by section 7 of Regulation V of 1085.

Committee may prescribe routes for carrying corpses.

70. (1) The Committee may, with the previous sanction of Our Dewan, by written notice, prescribe the routes along which and in times of epidemic, in a manner in which, corpses should be carried.

Penalty.

(2) Whoever carries a corpse along a route prohibited by the Committee or in a manner likely to cause annoyance to the public or, in times of epidemic, in a manner different from that prescribed by the Committee, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

No burial or burning ground to be opened without license.

[70 A. No burial ground or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be opened or used, unless a license has been granted by the Committee.

Provided that no such license is necessary for the burial or cremation of their dead in compounds measuring not less than one acre of ground, by families, who, by recognised usage, burn their dead in their own compounds.

Provided also that existing burial or burning grounds may be used without a license for a period of three months from the date of the passing of this Regulation.] (a)

General Sanitary Regulations.

Places for bathing, washing animals, cloths &c.

71. The Committee may set apart suitable places for the purpose of bathing and may specify the times at which and the class and sex of the persons by whom such places may be used, and may also set apart suitable places for washing animals and clothes or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness or comfort of the inhabitants and may, by public notice, prohibit bathing, or washing animals or clothes, in any public place not so set apart, or at times or by persons other than those specified, and any other act by which water in public places may be rendered foul or unfit for use.

Prohibition of stocking of inflammable materials, lighting fires, etc.

72. [The President or Vice President] (b) may, when it appears to [him] (b) to be necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property, by notice, prohibit all persons from stocking or collecting wood, dry grass, straw or other inflammable materials, or placing mats or thatched huts or lighting fires in any place or within any specified limits in a Town.

Penalty for allowing outflow of offensive liquid.

73. Every occupier of a building or land who allows the water from any sink, drain, privy or stable or any other offensive liquid matter to flow out of such building or land into any portion of a street except a drain or to flow out of such building or land in such a manner as to cause an avoidable nuisance by the soakage of the said water or other liquid-matter into the ground at the side of a drain forming a portion of a street, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for each such offence.

Penalty for throwing rubbuish, etc., into sewers or drains.

74. Whoever puts or causes to be put any earth, dirt, ashes garden kitchen or stable-refuse, broken-glass, earthen-ware, rubbish or night-soil into any sewer or drain, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Fouling of water by offensive trades.

Penalty.

75. Whoever, being the occupier of any place where any offensive trade or manufacture is carried on, does any act which causes the defilement of the water in any public water-course or spring, or in any tank-

(a) Added by section 8 of Regulation V of 1085.

(b) Substituted by section 6 of Regulation V of 1085.

reservoir, well, cistern or aqueduct, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

76. Whoever drives any vehicle after dark in any street, unless the vehicle is properly supplied with light or there is sufficient moonlight to render lights unnecessary, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees. Penalty for driving vehicles without light.

77. (1) Our Dewan may, by rule published in the Gazette, regulate the traffic in all or any of the streets in a Town. Resolution of traffic in streets.

(2) Whoever disobeys any rule so published shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

78. Whoever discharges fire-arms or lets off fire-works or fire balloons or engages in any game in such a manner as to cause or is likely to cause danger to persons passing by, or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood or risk of injury to property, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees. Discharging fire-arms etc.

79. Whoever being in charge of any elephant, omits on being requested to do so, to remove the elephant, as far as may be practicable, to a safe distance on the approach of a horse, whether ridden or driven shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees. Control of elephants.

80. (1) The Committee may, from time to time, by notification, by beat of drum, and by publication in the Gazette, prohibit the sale, or exposure for sale, of any articles in or upon any specified street or part of such street, and may, in like manner, cancel, suspend or modify such prohibition. Prohibition of sale in street.

(2) Whoever, after such notification, sells, or exposes for sale any articles in any such street against the terms of such notification shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees. Penalty.

81. With the previous sanction of Our Dewan, the Committee may, by notice, in any specified locality within the limits of a Town, prohibit the conversion of open spaces into plantations or the erection of any buildings thereon: provided that reasonable compensation shall be made for any loss caused by such prohibition. Prohibition of conversion of open spaces into plantations or erection of buildings thereon.

Explanation.—"Open space" in this section includes paddy land.

82. Whoever disobeys any lawful direction given or any written notice lawfully issued by the Committee, [President or Vice President] (a) under the powers conferred upon them by this Regulation, or fails to comply with the conditions subject to which any permission was given by them under those powers, shall, if no punishment is specifically provided for such disobedience or failure, be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and, if the offence is continued after conviction, with a further fine not exceeding five rupees, on a separate charge, for every day of such continuance. Penalty for disobeying orders passed by Committee.

Explanation.—The words 'after conviction' shall be construed as meaning 'after the expiry of such reasonable time for carrying out the notice given by the Committee, [President or Vice-President] (a) as may be fixed by the Magistrate in each case.

CHAPTER IV.

Town Fund.

83. All moneys which are alloted by Us for the purpose of this Regulation for any Town, all fines and penalties levied under the Constitution of Town Fund.

(a) Added by section 9 of Regulation V of 1085.

authority of this Regulation, or of Regulation IV of 1056 in cases of public nuisances committed within the Town, the proceeds of all taxes, tolls and license-fees, imposed under this Regulation, all sums paid by way of composition under section 120 of this Regulation, and all income derived from any property owned or managed by the Committee, shall be credited to and shall constitute a fund, which shall be called the "Town Fund" of such Town.

(Provisos omitted by section 10 of Regulation V of 1085.)

Committee to prepare and submit budget.

84. The Committee shall, at such time or times and in such form as Our Dewan shall direct, prepare and submit a budget showing the probable receipts and the expenditure which it is proposed by the Committee to incur during the ensuing Malabar year, and the items in respect of which it is proposed to incur such expenditure; and may also furnish a supplemental estimate providing for any modifications which they may deem it advisable to make, in the distribution of the amount to be raised and expended in the Malabar year then current, for the purpose of this Regulation.

Power to determine amount of budget.

85. Our Dewan shall, after such revision as he may deem fit, with Our Sanction, pass the budget for each year and the Committee shall abide by the budget so passed.

Levy of taxes and tolls.

86. It shall be lawful for the Committee, with Our approval and subject to such rules as may be framed by the Committee and approved and sanctioned by Us, from time to time, to levy for the purpose of this Regulation, any of the following taxes and tolls namely—

(1) A yearly tax on buildings and such lands as are used as public cart-stands and for similar purposes not exceeding three and three-fourths per cent on the annual value.

Provided that if the land has been already assessed to the public revenue, such assessment shall be deducted from the annual value.

Exemption I.—No tax shall be levied upon any building or land the annual value whereof is not more than twenty-four rupees, if it be the owner's sole property liable to tax under this clause.

Exemption II.—No tax shall be levied on,

(*a*) buildings or lands belonging to Government, or,

(*b*) temples, churches, mosques and other places of worship, light-houses, piers, wharves, jetties, choultries, hospitals, dispensaries and other buildings or lands to the extent to which they are used for public, charitable or religious, but not residential purposes; or,

(*c*) burial and burning grounds.

Explanation.—In this section, 'annual value' means the gross annual rent for which buildings and lands liable to taxation may reasonably be expected to let, and in the case of houses, may be expected to let unfurnished.

In the case of buildings, a deduction of one-sixth of the gross annual rent shall be made on account of necessary annual repairs.

(2) A yearly tax upon arts, professions, trades and callings, and on offices and appointments, at rates not exceeding those specified in Schedule A.

(a) Added by section 9 of Regulation V of 1085.

(3) A half-yearly tax on vehicles with springs, animals and cabin-boats, at rates not exceeding in any case those specified in Schedule B.

(4) A half-yearly tax on carts and other vehicles without springs, and valloms, at a rate not exceeding one rupee for each half year in respect of every such vehicle or vallom.

Exemption.—No tax shall be imposed under clauses (3) and (4) in respect of—

(i) vehicles, boats and animals belonging to Government.

(ii) vehicles, boats and animals kept within the Town, for use in the discharge of their out-door duties therein, by such servants of the Committee employed on such duties as the Committee may, with the approval of Our Dewan, designate: provided that not more than one vehicle and two animals or one boat for each such member or servant shall be exempted under these clauses from taxation;

(iii) vehicles, boats and animals kept sloely for sale by builders and dealers, or vehicles, boats and animals which have not during the half-year been used;

(iv) carts and animals used for agricultural purposes only:

(v) valloms which will not carry more than two persons.

(5) Tolls on vehicles, boats and animals entering the Town limits and not liable to taxation under clauses (3) and (4), at rates not exceeding in any case those specified in Schedule C.

Provided that any person may compound for exemption from all tolls leviable in respect of any animal, boat or vehicle under this clause by paying the tax which would have been payable in respect thereof under clause (3) or clause (4) if the same had been kept within the Town.

Exemption.—No tolls shall be levied under this clause for the passage of vehicles, boats or animals—

(i) belonging to Government; or,

(ii) conveying troops, military and police officers in uniform and on duty, servants of the Committee on duty, or persons or property in the custody of such officers or servants.

Committee may raise funds from any of the above sources.

87. The Committee may, from time to time, with Our approval, determine to raise the funds required for the purposes of this Regulation from all, or any one or more of, the above sources, at a rate or rates not exceeding those specified in this Regulation.

Government may direct the levy of taxes.

[87. A. If, at any time, it seems advisable to Our Government that the funds required for the purposes of this Regulation shall be raised in any town from all, or any one or more of, the above sources, Our Government may direct the Committee of such town to levy such taxes or tolls at any rate or rates, not exceeding the rates authorized by this Regulation.

Provided that it shall be competent to Our Government, from time to time, to cancel or modify such direction.] (a)

House-scavenging.

88. Subject to such rules as may be passed by Our Dewan with Our sanction in this behalf, the Committee may undertake the house-scavenging of any house or building, and charge the occupier of such house or building, in respect of the house-scavenging done for him, with a tax

(a) Added by section 11 of Regulation V of 1085.

imposed in manner directed by this Regulation, at such rate as they may think fit.

Procedure in imposing taxes.

89. (1) The Committee may, at a special meeting, pass a resolution to propose the imposition of any tax under section 86 or section 88.

(2) When such a resolution has been passed, the Committee shall publish a notice in the Gazette and by beat of drum within the Town, defining the class of persons or description of property proposed to be taxed and the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed.

(3) Any inhabitant objecting to the proposed tax may, within thirty days from the publication of the said notice, submit his objection in writing to the Committee, shall, at a special meeting, take his objection into consideration.

(4) If no such objection is received within the said period of thirty days, or if all such objections, having been considered as aforesaid, are deemed insufficient, the Committee may forward their proposal to Our Dewan, with the objections (if any) which have been submitted as aforesaid and their decision thereupon.

(5) Our Dewan, on receiving such proposal, may, with Our approval, sanction or refuse to sanction the same, or return it to the Committee for further consideration.

(6) When any proposal of the Committee has been sanctioned, the Committee may, at a special meeting, direct the imposition of the tax in accordance with such proposal.

(7) in giving such direction, the Committee shall fix a date on which the tax shall come into force:

Provided that—

(a) no tax shall come into force until its imposition has been notified in the Gazette and by beat of drum within the Town;

(b) no tax shall come into force in less than three months from the date of the meeting at which its imposition is directed;

(c) a tax leviable by the year shall come into force on the first day of Chingom or on the first day of Vrischigam, or on the first day of Kumbham, or on the first day of Edavam, in any year; and if it comes into force on any day other than the first day of Chingom, shall be leviable by the quarter till the first day of Chingom the next ensuing.

(8) A notification of the imposition of a tax under this Regulation shall be conclusive evidence that the tax has been imposed in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

Power to abolish or reduce tax.

90. The Committee may, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by Our Dewan with Our sanction, abolish or reduce in amount any tax imposed under the foregoing sections.

Power to exempt from taxation.

91. The committee may, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by Our Dewan with Our sanction, and Our Dewan with Our sanction may, by order, exempt in whole or in part from the payment of any such tax any person or class of persons or any property or description of property.

Power to suspend levy of tax.

92. (1) If at any time it appears to Our Dewan, on complaint made or otherwise, that any tax imposed under the foregoing sections is unfair in its incidence or that the levy thereof or of any part thereof is injurious to the interests of the general public, he may, with Our sanction, by

notification, suspend the levy of the tax or of such part thereof, for such period as may be deemed necessary

(2) Our Dewan may, with the like sanction, at any time, by notification, rescind any such suspension.

93. (1) The Committee may, by written communication, call upon any inhabitant of the Town to furnish such information as may be necessary in order to ascertain whether such inhabitant is liable to pay any tax under this Regulation. Duty of furnishing information regarding liability to taxation.

(2) If any inhabitant so called upon to furnish information omits to furnish it or furnishes information which is untrue, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees. Penalty.

94. A tax payable under section 86, clause (1), shall be paid by the owner of the property in respect of which it is payable. Taxes on immovable property by whom payable.

95. The Committee may, subject to such rules as may be passed by Our Dewan with our sanction in this behalf, levy fee for licenses issued under this Regulation. Committee may levy fees for licenses.

96. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, from time to time, frame rules— Power to make rules.

(*a*) regulating the mode in which taxes and tolls under this Regulation may be levied ;

(*b*) prescribing the conditions under which taxes and tolls may be revised or remitted ;

(*c*) providing for appeals from assessment in respect of taxes ; and

(*d*) generally to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

97. The funds raised under this Regulation shall be utilised solely for purposes of general conservancy, sanitation and improvement of the Town in which they are raised. Purposes for which the fund raised under this Regulation may be applied.

CHAPTER V.

Miscellaneous

98. Any person aggrieved by any notice or order issued or passed by, or by any other act of, the Committee or the President under this Regulation may, within thirty days from the date of such act, or the promulgation or service of such order or notice, appeal to the Dewan or such other authority as may be appointed by Us in that behalf for any particular Town. The time occupied in obtaining material papers in connection with the order, notice or act appealed against from the Committee or the President, shall be excluded from the computation of the said thirty days. Appeal from proceedings of Committee or President.

99. When, against any order passed under this Regulation, an appeal has been instituted under the last preceding section, all proceedings to enforce such order and all prosecutions for any breach thereof shall, if so directed by the Dewan or other appellate authority, be suspended, pending the decision of the appeal. Suspension of proceedings till decision of appeal.

Suits by aggrieved parties.

100. Except as otherwise provided for, parties aggrieved by any notice issued, order passed, or act done under the provisions of this Regulation may sue for the cancellation of the same, or for any damage sustained by them, within eight months from the date of such act or the promulgation or service of such order or notice, or in case of appeal under section 98 from the date of the order of the appellate authority. No such suit shall be instituted until the expiration of two months next after notice in writing has been given to the Dewan stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff; and the plaint must contain a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left.

Notice to sweeper or scavenger before discharge.

101. (1) In the absence of a written contract to the contrary, every sweeper or scavenger employed by a Committee shall be entitled to one week's notice before discharge or one week's wages in lieu thereof, unless he is discharged for misconduct or was engaged for a specified term and discharged at the end of it.

Penalty for absence or resignation without notice.

(2) Should any sweeper or scavenger employed by a Committee, in the absence of a written contract authorising him so to do and without reasonable cause, resign his employment or be absent from his duties without giving one month's notice to the Committee, or neglect or refuse to perform his duties or any of them, he shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to two months.

Reasonable time to be fixed in notices.

102. (1) When any notice under this Regulation requires any act to be done for which no time is fixed by the Regulation, a reasonable time for doing the same shall be specified therein.

Notice may be given to both owner and occupier.

(2) Whenever it is provided by this Regulation that any such notice may be given to the owner or occupier of any land or building, and the owner and occupier are different persons, such notice shall be given to both of them.

When notice not complied with, Committee may take action.

103. Whenever the terms of any notice given under this Regulation by a Committee, [President or Vice President] (a) have not been complied with, the Committee [President or Vice President] (a) may, after twentyfour hours' notice, cause the act to be done [and recover the cost from the owner or occupier] (a)

Committee to recover cost of work in case of default by owner or occupier.

104. When, under this Regulation, the owner or occupier of any property is required by the Committee to execute any work, and default has been made in complying with the requirement, and the Committee has executed the work, the cost of the work may be recovered from the person in default.

Who to be deemed primarily in default.

105. As between themselves and the Committee, both owner and occupier shall be deemed to be in default for the purpose of section 104 but that one of them shall be deemed to be primarily in default upon whom, as between landlord and tenant, the duty of doing the required act would properly fall either in pursuance of a contract or by law.

Occupier may deduct from rent due to the owner any amount recovered from him.

106. When the person primarily in default is the owner, and the Committee has recovered the whole or any part of the cost from the occupier, or he has paid the same upon its demand, he may deduct the sum so recovered or paid from the rent from time to time becoming due from him to the owner, or otherwise recover it from such owner.

(a) Added by section 9 of Regulation V of 1085.

107. All monies other than fines and penalties recoverable under this Regulation shall be treated as arrears of public revenue within the meaning of Regulation I of 1068, and be recovered as such.

Mode of recovering monies due under this Regulation.

Taxes imposed on buildings and lands under this Regulation shall be a charge on such property after the revenue due on such building or land.

108. A Medical Officer may, with Our sanction, be appointed by Our Dewan as the Health Officer of the Town to advise the Committee on sanitary matters.

Appointment of Health Officer.

109. (1) The Committee shall keep in their office a register of all births and deaths in the Town according to the forms which may be prescribed for the purpose by Our Dewan.

Registration of births and deaths.

(2) They shall, with the previous sanction of Our Dewan, appoint a person to be Registrar of births and deaths.

110. The Registrar shall inform himself carefully of every births and deaths which happens in the Town and shall register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered according to the forms prescribed, touching every such births and death as the case may be, which has not been already registered.

Registrar to register all births and deaths in the Town.

111. [The father, karanavan or mother of every child born in the town, or, in the case of the death, illness, absence or inability of the father, karanavan and mother, some person who was present at, or in attendance during, the child-birth, shall, within one week next after the day of every such birth, give, or cause to be given, information to the Registrar, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child.] (a)

Information of birth to be given within a week.

112. [Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of every person dying in the town, or, in case of the death, illness, inability or default of all such persons, the occupier of the building, or, if the occupier be the person who has died, some person living in the building in which such death has happened, shall, within three days, give information to the Registrar, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the several particulars required to be known and registered touching the death of such person, except in the case of deaths from infectious diseases, when notice should be given within 24 hours.] (b)

Information of death to be given.

113. Every person who conducts or performs the funeral ceremonies of any person who has died with the Town shall, whenever required, furnish to the Registrar such information as he possesses as to the several particulars.

Person conducting the funeral ceremony to give particulars regarding the death.

114. In the case of persons born or dying in any hospital, it shall be the duty of the Medical Officer in charge forthwith to give intimation in writing to the Committee of the occurrence of any birth or death in the hospital under his charge; such intimation shall be in the forms aforesaid.

Officer in charge of a hospital to give particulars of every case of birth and death therein.

(a) Substituted by section 12 of Regulation V of 1085.
(b) Do. Do. 13 Do. Do.

Penalty for not giving particulars about birth or death or for giving false information.

115. If any person whose duty it is to give information of births and deaths under the preceding sections wilfully neglects or refuses to give such information or gives false information, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Powers of entry and inspection.

116. The Committee or any person authorised by them in this behalf, after giving six hours' notice to the occupier, if any, of any building or land in a town, may, at any time between sun-rise and sun-set, enter into such building or on such land for examining any works under construction or for any other purpose contemplated in this Regulation;

Proviso.

Provided that no such notice shall be necessary when the occupier or owner of a building or plot of land permits the Committee or other authorised agent to so enter.

Provided also that, when any building used as a human dwelling or as a place of worship is entered, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers or worshippers, and before any apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman is entered under this section, notice shall be given to her that she is at liberty to withdraw and every reasonable facility shall be afforded to her for withdrawing.

Provided further that if there is no occupier, the entry shall be made in the presence of two Thadastars, making a record of the same.

Prosecutions to be instituted before Magistrates.

117. Every prosecution under this Regulation may be instituted before any Magistrate having jurisdiction over the offender.

Provided that no Magistrate who, as President or a member of the Committee, was concerned directly or indirectly with the passing of any resolution on any matter, shall try a case connected with that matter.

Punishments to be awarded by Magistrate.

118. All punishments provided in this regulation shall be awarded on conviction before a Magistrate.

Sanction of Committee or Dewan necessary for prosecution.

119. No prosecution of an offence shall be started, except by or with the permission of the Committee or Our Dewan:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to offences under sections 71, 74, 76, 77, 79, or 80 of this Regulation.

Power to compound offences.

120. (1) Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, empower the Committee, or its President to accept from any person against whom a reasonable suspension exists that he has committed an offence under this Regulation, a sum of money by way of composition for such offence.

(2) On payment of such sum of money, the suspected person, if in custody, shall be discharged, and no further proceedings taken against him in regard to the offence or alleged offence so compounded for.

(3) Power under sub-section (1) to accept composition for alleged offences may be given either generally in regard to all offences under this Regulation, or particularly in regard to specified offences or offences of a specified class, and may at any time be withdrawn by Our Dewan, with Our sanction.

121. It shall be the duty of all Police officers to give immediate information to the Committee or to their officers, of an offence committed contrary to the provisions of this Regulation, and to help them in giving effect to the provisions of this Regulation.

Police officers to give information of offences under this Regulation.

122. Any Police officer may arrest any person committing in his view any offence against the provisions of this Regulation, if the name and address of such person be unknown to him, and if such person decline to give his name and address, or if the Police Officer shall have reason to doubt the accuracy of such name and adress, if given such person may, subject to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, be detained at the Station-House until his name and address shall be correctly ascertained.

Power of Police officers to arrest.

123. Our Dewan may, by notification in the Gazette, authorise any person employed under a Committee appointed under this Regulation and wearing a badge of office, [to exercise the powers of a Police officer for the purpose of this Regulation.] (a)

Persons employed under Committee may be empowered to arrest in certain cases.

124. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by notification in the Gazette, direct that, to any specified area which is declared a Town under this Regulation, any of the sections thereof excepting those of Chapter IV shall not apply, and may modify or cancel such notification.

Power to restrict the application of the provisions of this Regulation.

125. The President shall, as soon as may be after the first day of Chingom in each year, prepare a detailed report of the administration of the Town during the previous year, with a statement showing the nature and amount of receipts and disbursements in that year, in such form and with such particulars as Our Dewan may, from time to time, prescribe.

President to draw up annual report.

126. Fines imposed under this Regulation may be levied by distress and sale of the movables belonging to the offender who may be kept in custody if he fails to give security for the same pending the return of the warrant of distress. In default of such relalization, he may be sentenced to simple imprisonment which shall, in no case, exceed three months.

Levy of fines.

127. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by notification, in the Gazette, appoint any members of a Committee to be Vice-President, and such officer shall, in the absence of the President from the Town, exercise all powers conferred and discharge all the duties imposed on the President under this Regulation.

Appointment of Vice-president.

(a) Substituted by Section 14 of Regulation V of 1085.

Schedule A.—Section [86.] (a)

TAX ON ARTS, PROFESSIONS, TRADES AND CALLINGS.

	Yearly. Rs.	Ch.	C.
Class I.			
Every person holding any office or appointment, public or private or employed in any capacity, whose pay, salary or pension amounts to Rs. 1000, a month or upwards and every person falling under any of the following denominations, whose income is estimated to amount to Rs. 1,000 a month or upwards :— (i) Carrying on business as a Company ; (ii) Abkari renters, wholesale and retail traders and manufacturers of every kind, contractors, boat-owners and commission agents ; (iii) Bankers and professional money-lenders ; (iv) Brokers and dealers in securities, shares or bills of exchange ; (v) Editors and proprietors of newspapers ; (vi) Practising barristers, vakils and law agents ; (vii) Practising medical practitioners of all kinds, including hakims and vydians ; (viii) Owners and farmers of markets ; (ix) Keepers of hotels or boarding-houses ; (x) Builders ; (xi) Owners of mills, warehouses, printing-presses, oil presses, cotton-presses and other presses and factories of all kinds ; (xii) Professional artists, photographers, actors, owners or managers of circuses or theatrical companies, musicians and dancers ; (xiii) Dealers in animals or vehicles, and owners or keepers of livery stables or hackney carriages.	25	...	...
Class II.			
Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 500 a month or upwards ...	12	14	...
Class III.			
Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 300 a month or upwards ...	6	...	...
Class IV.			
Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 200 a month or upwards ...	4	...	...
Class V.			
Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 100 a month or upwards ...	2	...	...
Class VI.			
Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 50 a month or upwards ...	1	...	...

NOTE.—When a person carries on his professional work within the jurisdiction of more than one Committee, the payment of profession-tax to any one Committee shall exempt him from liability to any other for the whole year.

(a) Substituted by section 15 of Regulation V of 1085.

[SCHEDULE B.—SECTION 86.][(a)]

VEHICLES WITH SPRINGS, ANIMALS AND CABIN-BOATS LIABLE TO TAXATION, WITH THE RATES OF TAXATION.

	Half-yearly. Rs.	Ch.	C.
[For every motor car	15	,,	][(a)]
For every four-wheeled vehicle with springs constructed to be drawn by two or more horses	5	,,	,,
For every four-wheeled vehicle with springs constructed to be drawn by a horse, bull or bullock, or by bulls or bullocks...	2	14	,,
For every two-wheeled vehicle with springs constructed to be drawn by one horse or by one or more bulls or bullocks...	1	14	,,
Do. by two or more horses	2	14	,,
Every other vehicle with springs and every bicycle or tricycle...	1	14	,,
For every elephant	6	,,	,,
For every horse over thirteen hands	2	14	,,
For every horse of or under thirteen hands	1	,,	,,
For every horse of or under eleven hands	,,	14	,,
For every bullock or bull	,,	7	,,
For every male buffalo	,,	7	,,
For every ass	,,	3	8
For every dog	,,	7	,,
For every cabin-boat	2	14	,,

SCHEDULE C.—SECTION [86.][(a)]

MAXIMUM RATES OF TOLLS PAYABLE ON ENTERING THE TOWNS LIMITS.

	Half-yearly. Rs.	Ch.	C.
[On every motar car	,,	14	][(a)]
On every four-wheeled vehicle with springs	,,	7	,,
On every cabin-boat	,,	7	,,
On every jatka, hackney or cart laden	,,	3	8
On every jatka, hackney or cart not laden	,,	1	12
On every other vehicle with springs and every bicycle or tricycle	,,	3	8
On every buffalo, bull, bullock, cow or ass, laden or ridden and on every horse under thirteen hands	,,	,,	12
On every vallom	,,	,,	14
On every horse not under thirteen hands	,,	1	12
On every elephant	,,	14	,,
On every camel	,,	3	8

Explanation.—"Laden"—An animal is not said to be laden when it is merely accoutred for the purpose of being laden or ridden.

Explanation.—Tools are leviable on vehicles at the above rates irrespective of the means of traction employed and the payment of a toll in respect of any vehicle covers the animals engaged in drawing it.

(a) Substituted by section 15 of Regulation V of 1085.

Trivandrum Town Improvement and Conservancy.

Rules regarding the introduction of license fees in the Town of Trivandrum, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore on the 28th August 1903 / 12th Avany, 1079 *under sections* 33, 53 *and* 58 *of Regulation III of* 1076.

GENERAL RULES.

I. Application for licenses shall be made in writing to the Health Officer who shall submit the same without delay to the President with a report as to whether the license may be granted.

II. The applications will then be disposed of by the President subject to appeal to the Committee.

III. In emergent cases applications may be made direct to the President.

IV. Licenses will be granted in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter laid down.

V. A license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless it is cancelled by the Committee for sufficient reasons or unless it is otherwise provided in the license.

VI. The licensee shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license on the part of his agents or servants.

VII. These rules shall come into force from the 1st of Dhanu 1079.

SECTION 33.

Temporary Occupation of Street.

License form A..............(as appended below)

Conditions :—

1. The fee for the license shall be at the rate of 2 chs. for each day of occupation of 100 sq. feet or fraction thereof provided that no fee is levied for erection of pandals and decorations in public streets for religious purposes.

2. The licensee shall enclose the part occupied and shall, during night, put up warning lights at the site

SECTION 53.

License for places used for any of the following purposes namely :—

(i) Melting tallow ;
(ii) Melting bones, offal or blood ;
(iii) As a soap house, oil boiling house, or dyeing house ;
(iv) Tannery ;
(v) As a brick-kiln, tile-kiln or lime-kiln ;
(vi) As a yard or depot for trade in hay, straw, thatching grass, wood or coal, or other dangerously inflammable material ;
(vii) As a storehouse for gunpowder, blasting-powder, dynamite or petroleum.

License form B..............(as appended below).

Conditions :—

1. The roof of any building used for the purpose shall be made of non-inflammable materials.

2. The license shall make sufficient provision for protecting combustible articles from fire.

3. The following license fees shall be charged :—

(i) Melting tallow Rs. 6 per annum.
(ii) Boiling bones, offal or blood, Rs. 6 per annum.
(iii) Soap-house, oil-boiling house or dyeing house, Rs. 6 per annum.
(iv) Tannery, Rs. 12 per annum.
(v) Brick-kiln, tile-kiln or lime-kiln, Rs. 12 per annum.
(vi) Yard or depot for trade in hay, straw or thatching grass, Rs. 6 per annum.
Wood or coal, Rs. 12 per annum.
(vii) Gunpowder or blasting-powder,

retail, *i. e.* 25 lbs. and under, Rs. 6 per annum.
wholesale, *i. e.*, exceeding 25 lbs. Rs. 15 per annum.

Kerosine oil,

retail in bottles or tins up to 60 gallons and under, Re, 1 per annum,
retail in bottles or tins above 60 but not exceeding 200 gallons, Rs. 2½ per annum,
retail in bottles or tins above 200 but not exceeding 500 gallons, Rs. 5 per annum,
wholesale *i. e.*, above 500 gallons, Rs. 24 per annum.

Dynamite, Rs. 24 per annum.

SECTION 55.

Storing and selling meat.

License form C..........................(as appended below).

Conditions :—

1. The license-holder shall put up in front of the place of business a sign-board containing his name and the number of the license.
2. There shall be a separate license for each place of storing or sale.
3. The meat offered for sale shall be in good condition and no rotten meat shall be offered for sale. The license-holder shall abide by the decision of the Health Officer and he shall destroy any meat condemned by that officer.
4. The shop shall always be open to inspection by the President, any member of the Committee or the Health Officer, and the license-holder shall produce his license when demanded.

Slaughtering Animals.

License form D..........................(as appended below).

Conditions :—

1. The slaughter house shall not be in crowded parts or on the sides of roads or in thorougfares.
2. The building shall be enclosed and shut out from public view and the floor thereof shall be well cemented. It shall always be kept clean. The floor shall be washed at least once a day, and all the refuse matter, offal &c., shall be removed by the licensee to places pointed out by the Health Officer.
3. The animals intended for slaughter shall be examined by the Health Officer and a pass certifying the fit condition of the animal shall be given by the Health Officer.

This pass shall be preserved by the license-holder for three days from the date of issue and after this period it shall be returned to the Health Officer.

4. The slaughterhouses shall be open to inspection by the members of the Committee and the officers of the Department and the licensee shall produce the pass issued by the Health Officer, if demanded by such member or officer.

A. Form of license granted under section 33 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9
Number.	Name of Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Dimensions.		Period for which license is granted.	Date of license.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

B. Form of license granted under section 33 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Date of license.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

C. Form of license granted under section 55 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Date of license.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

D. Form of license granted under section 53 clause 2 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Date of license.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

Bye-laws of the Town Improvement Committee, Trivandrum, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja on the 24th April 1912 under Section 34 A of Regulation III of 1076 as amended by Regulation V of 1085.

1. Every application for license shall be made to the Town Improvement Committee in the printed form which can be obtained at the office of the Health Officer on payment of a chackram per copy.

2. Such application shall be signed by the applicant and shall be accompanied

I. *In the case of buildings by* :—

(a) A site plan drawn to a scale of not less than one fiftieth of an inch to a foot showing :—

(1) The boundaries of the site,

(2) The position of the site in relation to the adjoining streets,

(3) The name of the street or locality in which the building is proposed to be erected, and

(4) The position and dimensions of proposed urinals, drains, cesspools stables, cattle-sheds, cow-houses, wells and other appurtenances, if any, of the building ;

(b) A plan of the building and the elevations and sections drawn to a scale of not less than one-eighth of an inch to a foot showing :—

(1) The levels and width of the foundation of the building,

(2) The level of the lowest floor of the building, and ;

(3) The level of all courtyards and open spaces in the building or premises and the plinth-level of buildings with reference to the level at the centre of the nearest street ;

and (c) A specification giving full information on the following particulars :—

(1) The extent of the site,

(2) The method of construction and the materials to be used,

(3) The manner in which the surface drainage of land will be disposed of,

(4) The means of access that will be available to scavengers to get to latrines,

(5) The purpose for which it is intended to use the building, and

(6) If the building is intended to be used as a dwelling-house for two or more families, or as a place for carrying on any trade or business in which more than 20 people may be employed, or as a place of public resort—the means of ingress and eggress ;

Explanation.—If it is intended to use the building or part thereof for any of the purposes specified in Section 53 of the Tows Conservancy and Improvement Regulation, or as a stable, cattle-shed, cow-house, or a place for the housing of goats, pigs, sheep or foultry, the fact must be expressly stated.

and II. *In the case of wells,*

By a statement showing the dimensions of the well and the manner in which it is to be fenced.

3. Applications unaccompanied by plans and specification will not be accepted.

4. The distance between the building line and the edge of the street drain nearer to the house, shall not be less than three feet.

5. No door or gate, bar or ground-floor-window which opens on any street, shall be constructed so as to open outwards.

6. The floor or lowest floor of every building constructed, reconstructed or extended from the ground level must be constructed at such level as will admit of the construction of a drain sufficient for effectual drainage of the building and placed at such level as will admit of the drainage being led into some public drain at the time existing or projected.

7. The height of a building shall in no case exceed one and a half times the distance between the front of the building and the further edge of the adjoining street.

8. Every interior courtyard must be raised at least one foot above the level of the centre of the nearest street, so as to admit of easy drainage into the street.

TOWN IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE, TRIVANDRUM.

Rules relating to the introduction and collection of house tax in the town of Trivandrum under Section 86 and 96 of Regulation III of 1076.

1. The President shall prepare and keep the assessment book showing the property liable to taxation under this Regulation. The assessment book shall show in distinct columns:—

(a) the name of the owner thereof,
(b) the name of the occupier thereof,
(c) the designation thereof, if any,
(d) the name of the division, street, if any, in which it is situated and survey or other number which it bears,
(e) the annual value thereof, and
(f) the amount of tax assessed.

2. If at any time, it appears to the Committee that any property has been inadequately assessed or improperly omitted from the assessment book, they may cause the book to be amended in such manner as may be deemed just:—provided that no such amendment shall be made unless the person concerned shall have been afforded a reasonable opportunity to show cause to the Committee why the assessment book should not be amended as proposed.

3. The Committee may at any time, for the purpose of deciding whether action should be taken under the above section appoint a Sub-Committee consisting of the President and not more than two members to scrutinise the assessment book.

4. In the case of taxes payable by the President, the original assessment shall be made by the Revenue Officer in charge of the taluk in which the town is situated, and appeals against such assessment shall be to the Committee.

5. The Health Officer shall give to any person making payment of the tax, a receipt therefor signed by him. Such receipts shall specify:—

(a) the date of the grant thereof,

(b) the name of the person to whom it is granted,

(c) the peson for whom the payment has been made, and

(d) the amount in respect of which it is granted.

6. The tax shall be payable by the owner or occupier of the buildings in two equal half-yearly instalments. The instalments for each half-year shall be payable before the last day of the month commencing the half-year. The

President may at his discretion grant an extension till the 15th of the second month of the half-year, on the application of the persons concerned.

7. In every case, in which the tax payable in respect of a property is increased otherwise than in consequence of a general enhancement in the rate at which the tax is leviable, the President shall intimate by special notice to the owner or occupier of such property that he will be prepared to consider any revision petition which may be presented to him in respect of such assessment or increase within thirty days after the date of service of the said notice. In the case of increase of tax the special notice shall further contain a draft statement of the reasons therefor.

8. Any person may, at any time not less than thirty days before the end of the year, move the President by revision petition to reduce the tax to which he is liable for the forthcoming year, on the ground that the annual value of the property in respect of which the tax is imposed has decreased, since the general assessment or last general revision of the assessment book.

9. When the petition is presented to the President, he shall intimate to the petitioner the date on which his petition will be considered; and no petition shall be disposed of, unless the petitioner has been given a reasonable opportunity to appear either in person or by authorised agent and to represent his case.

10. Immediately after the disposal of a revision petition, the President shall inform the petitioner or his authorised agent either orally or in writing of the order passed thereon and shall direct him to pay the amount fixed on revision, within fifteen days.

11. The assessment book shall be corrected with reference to the President's orders in revision.

12. If any building has been vacant for not less than sixty consecutive days in a half-year, the President shall on demand by the owner refund so much, not exceeding one half of the tax paid, for that half-year as is proportionate to the number of days during which such building has been vacant.

13. Every demand for a refund under this section shall be made during the half-year in respect of which the refund is sought or in the following half-year and not afterwards; and no person shall be entitled to such refund unless he at or about the time that the building became vacant, gave notice of such vacancy to the President.

14. When any building is built, rebuilt or enlarged, the owner shall give notice thereof to the President, within fifteen days of such building, rebuilding or enlargement, or from the date of occupation of such building whichever date happens first. The President shall on receipt of such notice, assess the tax leviable in respect of the building; and the instalment for the half-year in which the assessment is made shall be payable within thirty days after the date of the notice or within fifteen days after the disposal of any revision petition which may be presented; provided that if such date or completion or occupation falls within the last two months of a half-year, no tax or enhanced tax, as the case may be, shall be levied in respect of the building for that half-year.

15. When any building is temporarily demolished or destroyed, the owner therefor may give notice to the President of such demolition or destruction; and until such notice is given, such owner shall be liable, at the discretion of the President, to payment of the tax which would have been leviable, had such building not been demolished or destroyed. If the said notice is given within the first two months of a half-year, no tax shall thereafter be levied in respect of the building and any tax which may have been levied for that half-year shall be refunded.

16. A register containing the amount of tax due on each building shall be kept in the Office of Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector. Demand notices shall be issued under the signature of the Health Officer.

17. These rules will come into force from date of publication.

Trivandrum Town Improvement Committee.

In reply please quote this number.	No.	OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
	Dated.	TOWN IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE,
	Enclosure :—	TRIVANDRUM.

From,

THE PRESIDENT,
Town Improvement Committee,
Trivandrum.

To,

....
....
....

SUBJECT :
REFERENCE :—

SIR,

NOTIFICATION.

No. G. 5424.

In modification of the rules regarding the introduction of house-scavenging in the town of Trivandrum, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja on the 28th August 1903/12th Avani 1079, the following revised rules are sanctioned by His Highness under date the 25th September 1912/10th Kanni 1088, under Section 88 of Regulation III of 1076, as amended by Regulation V of 1085 :—

1. House scavenging in all parts of the town is compulsory. But houses to which there is no easy access without trenching on the privacy and prejudices of the occupants, and also unoccupied houses, shall be excluded from the operation of these rules.

2. A Register containing the T. I. C. numbers, and names, if any, of the houses scavenged and the names of their owners, and, in case the owners and occupiers happen to be different persons, the names of both, shall be prepared and kept in the Committee's Office, and a duplicate thereof filed in the Health Office.

3. Owners or occupiers of houses shall be required to make such arrangements as may be required by the Health Officer in each case to facilitate cleaning by the scavengers and inspection by the officers of the Committee.

4. A quarterly fee of (21) twenty one chackrams in the Fort and Chalai Wards and of (1) one rupee in the Manacaud, Puthenchanthai, Sastamangalom and Petta Wards, shall be levied from the occupier of every house.

5. The tax payable by a person in charge of a factory, mill or other industrial establishment, or a school, hostel, market, or other institution, public or private, shall be fixed by the Committee from time to time at such rate as they think fit.

6. The tax due for every quarter shall be payable before the last day of the first month of that quarter. Every person failing to pay the tax within that time shall be deemed a defaulter and the amount due from him shall be treated as an arrear of public revenue as defined in Regulation I of 1068.

7. The scavenger will call between 7 and 10 A. M., every day and will announce himself before entering a privy.

8. Whoever disobeys any direction given or notice issued by the President or the Vice-President under these rules shall be liable to punishment under Section 82 of the Regulation.

9. These rules shall supersede all existing rules on the subject and shall come into operation from the date of their publication in the Government Gazette.

The following revised rules are passed, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, for regulating the opening and control of private markets in the towns which come under the operation of the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation, III of 1076, *as amended by Regulation V of* 1085 :—

I. No private market for the sale of meat, fish, grain, fruit, vegetables or other perishable articles of food for human consumption, or for the sale of livestock or poultry, may be opened or used within the limits of a town, except with the previous permission, in writing, of the Town Improvement Committee.

II. Applications for licenses to open newly, or to continue to use, privat[e] markets, shall be made by the owners thereof, to the President of the To[wn] Improvement Committee, not less than 30 days before they open them or [be]fore the commencement of the official year during which they intend to [con]tinue to use them, as the case may be.

III. Every application for a license to open a new private mark[et shall] contain the following particulars:—

(*a*) the full name, age, occupation and place of residence of the [applicant;]

(*b*) the specification of the land upon which the market is [to] be opened, by boundaries, survey number, and acreage ;

(*c*) the nature and extent of the right which the applicant has over the land;

(*d*) and the articles for the sale of which the proposed site is to be used as a market.

IV. The application shall be accompanied by a sketch showing the number and disposition of the shops, stalls and open space within the market, the approaches, entrances, passages, gates, drains, cesspits, and the provisions for latrines and urinals, if any, contained therein.

V. On receipt of the application, the committee shall cause a notice to be published, inviting persons to put forward their objections, if any, within 7 days from the date of such notice. The committee may also authorise one or more of its members, or the Sanitary Inspector, (Health Officer in the case of Trivandrum) to inspect the locality and report if the place is one in respect of which a license may be granted.

VI. On receipt of such report and after considering the objections preferred if any, the Committee shall pass such orders on the application as it deems fit. No license shall be given for a private market having an area of less than 50 cents.

VII. In every application for a license to continue the use of an *existing* private market the applicant shall state the period during which he has been already using the place as a licensed private market, and the alterations in the number and disposition of shops, stalls, &c., if any, made after the grant of the last license.

VIII. The Committee shall dispose of all applications for licenses to open newly, or to continue to use existing, private markets, and communicate their orders to the applicants within 30 days after the receipt of the applications, as required by section 60 (6) of the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation.

IX. A license fee of Rs. (15) fifteen per annum shall be levied if the area of the market is one acre or less and Rs. (10) ten for every additional acre or fraction thereof.

X. On the applicants paying the license fee, a license shall be issued to him.

XI. Every license granted under these rules shall expire at the end of the official year in which the market in respect of which the license has been issue is newly opened or at the end of the official year for which it has been granted as the case may be.

XII. The licensee shall observe the following conditions :—

(*a*) The stalls in the market shall be serially numbered.

(*b*) The market shall be swept every day and the premises shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. The floors of the stalls, especially where meat and fish are sold, shall be paved with bricks or plastered with cement, so as to be impervious, and regularly washed and kept free from bad odour. Every such market shall be provided with receptacles for spitting, and notices shall be affixed at conspicuous places on the wall, prohibiting the stall holders and the visitors from spitting on the floor or walls. Ropes for hanging carcasses and old deal wood boxes shall be strictly forbidden in the meat stall and suitable iron hooks and chopping blocks provided instead. The blocks should be washed every day after use.

(*c*) No putrid matter or rubbish shall be allowed to remain in the stalls on the market yard.

(d) Arrangements shall be made to the satisfaction of the Committee for an ample supply of clean water for drainage and latrine accomodation.

(e) Beggars and mendicants soliciting alms shall be expelled from the market.

(f) No person suffering from any loathsome or contagious disease shall be admitted into the market or allowed to keep a stall in the market.

(g) No dog shall be allowed inside the market.

(Any dog found in any such market may be destroyed by a Conservancy servant).

(h) No article of food unfit for human consumption shall be exposed for sale in the market.

(i) All such articles as have been condemned by any member of the Committee, by the Heatlh Officer, by the Sanitary Inspector, or any other officer specially appointed for the purpose, shall at once be destroyed, and the owner shall have no claim for compensation for any loss arising therefrom.

(j) Fish, meat and vegetables, shall be kept for sale in such separate parts of the market as shall be assigned for the purpose by the officers of the committee.

(k) One room shall be set apart in the market, free of charge, for the use, if required, of the officers of the Committee.

(l) The market and the stalls shall always be opened to inspection by the President, the members of the committee, the Health Officer, the Sanitary Inspector, or other officer specially appointed or deputed for the purpose.

(m) No part of the market nor any stalls shall be made use of for the purpose of human habitation (except in the case of a watcher or any one else appointed for that purpose) or for the tethering of cattle.

(n) Every market shall be lime-washed within and without at least once in every six months.

(o) Weights and measures bearing the Government stamp shall alone be used in all markets.

(p) The market shall not be held before 6 A. M. or after 8 P. M.

(q) The license holder shall duly and properly carry out any order that the Committee may issue under section 62 of the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation.

XIII. The license of a private market shall keep :—

(1) a register showing the number of permanent stalls in it, the names of the occupiers of each stall from time to time, and the rent of each stall ; and

(2) a register of persons who sell articles in the market outside the stalls, and the rent, if any, he gets from them.

These registers shall always be open for inspection when required by the President, the members of the Committee, the Health officer or the Sanitary Inspector.

XIV. The licensee shall hold himself reponsible for any act of omission or of a commission in violation of the conditions of the license on the part of his agents, lessees or servants.

XV. These rules shall come into force from the 1st Kumbhom 1087.

Kottayam Town Improvement and Conservancy.

Rules under sections 33. 40, 53, and 60 of Regulation III of 1076 passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 7th Medom 1079.

GENERAL RULES.

I. Applications for licenses shall be made in writing to the President.

II. The applications will then be disposed of by the Committee or the President as provided for in the Regulation, and licenses issued by the President.

III. Licenses will be granted in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter laid down.

IV. A license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless it is cancelled by the Committee for sufficient reasons or unless it is otherwise provided in the license.

V. The licensee shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license on the part of his agents or servants.

These rules shall come into force from the 1st day of Vycausy, 1079.

SECTION 33.

Temporary occupation of street.

License form A—(appended below).

1. The fees chargeable for licenses under this section are as follow :—

(a) For the purpose of depositing any building material, 4 chs. per 100 sq. ft. per day.

(b) For making any temporary excavation therein or erection thereon, 4 chs. per 100 sq. ft. per day.

(c) To put up pandals for ceremonies, &c., on town lands, 1 cash per sq. ft. per day for 10 days, and double the rate for days exceeding 10.

Proviso.—No permission shall be granted to use for more than 15 days.

(d) To put up pandals for ceremonies, &c., over the street when the projection does not exceed more than 3 ft. into the street from the drain, 2 cash per sq. ft. per day, and when the same exceeds 3 ft. and does not exceed 6 ft., 3 cash per sq. ft. per day.

Proviso.—No permission shall be granted to use the street for this purpose for more than 15 days.

(e) To put up scaffolding boards &c., when they exceed 1 ft and do not exceed 6 ft. of frontage, 1 cash per every sq. ft. for 10 days ; 2 cash per sq. ft. when the period exceeds 10 days but does not exceed 20 days ; and 3 cash per sq. ft. when the period exceeds 20 but does not exceed 30 days and so on.

Provided no permission shall be granted to put up scaffolding, &c., which will exceed 6 ft. in breadth from the drain.

Provided also the licensee shall enclose the part occupied and shall, during night, put up warning lights at the sight.

EXCEPTIONS.

(1) No fee shall be levied for erection of pandals, thoranams, &c., in public streets on occasions of festivals and processions connected with temples or other places of public worship in the town as well as on any public occasion.

(2) No fee shall be levied for using the public maidan as occasional play ground for boys of colleges and schools in the town, but in all the above cases written permission of the President shall be obtained beforehand.

SECTION 40.

Projections.

License form B—(appended below).

The following fees shall be levied on licenses issued under this section:—

(a) To put up verandhas, balconies, sunshades, &c., not touching the ground, a fee of 6 cash per annum per sq. ft.

(b) To put the structures mentioned in clause (a) when supported on the ground, a fee of 18 cash per annum per sq. ft.

SECTION 53.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

License form C—(appended below).

1. The following conditions shall be observed by the licensee :—

(a) The roof of any building used for the purpose shall be made of non-inflammable materials.

(b) The licensee shall make sufficient provisions for protecting combustible articles from fire.

(c) The place, house or yard or depot and the license shall always be open to inspection by the President, any member of the Committee and its officers and an officer of the Police Department not below the rank of an Inspector.

II. The following fees shall be levied on licenses issued under this section:—

(a) Melting tallow—Re. 1 per annum.
(b) Boiling bones offal or blood—Rs. 2 per annum.
(c) Soap-house, oil-boiling house or dyeing house—Re. 1 per annum.
(d) Tannery—Rs. 2 per annum.
(e) (1) Brick-kiln,—Rs. 3 per kiln, per annum.
(2) Tile-kiln—Rs. 3 Do.
(3) Lime-kiln—Rs. 3 Do.

(f) Any manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smell arises—Rs. 3 per annum.

(g) Yard or depot for trade in hay, straw, thatching-grass, fire-wood or coal, or other dangerously inflammable material—Rs. 3 per annum.

(h) (1) Gunpowder or blasting powder:—
Retail i. e., 25 lbs. and under—Rs. 2 per annum.
Wholesale i. e., exceeding 25 lbs.—Rs. 4 per annum.
(2) Dynamite—Rs. 24 per annum.
(3) Petroleum, or any inflammable spirit:—
Retail, in bottles or tins up to 50 gallons and under—Re. 1 per annum.
Wholesale, in bottles or tins above 50 but not exceedig 100 gallons—Rs. 2 per annum; and for every additional 50 gallons or part thereof—Re. 1 per annum.

SECTION 55.

Storing and selling meat..

License form D—(as appended below).

1. The following conditions shall be observed by the holder of a license for selling or storing meat:—

(1) The place shall be denoted by a sign-board containing the number of the license and the name of the license-holder with the inscription of the words "Meat Shop."

(a) that all animals stamped on a particular day should be slaughtered at least on the next day: and if any animals be not so slaughtered it should again be taken for examination and if found fit should again be stamped—

(b) That every head of cattle stamped shall be slaughtered between 5 and 7 P. M. and every sheep and goat between 6 and 8 A. M.

(2) The place and the premises all round it shall be kept clean and free from decomposing refuse of any sort.

(3) The meat intended for sale shall always be in a wholesome condition and no rotten or unwholesome meat shall at any time be offered for sale.

(4) The license-holder shall without demur abide by the decision of such officer as may be appointed by the Committee from time to time as to whether any meat offered for sale is unwholesome or not, and shall remove and destroy immediately any meat declared unwholesome by such officer.

(5) No person affected with any infectious or loathsome disease shall be allowed to enter the shop.

(6) The head of the animal slaughtered shall not be disposed of until the whole meat is sold.

(7) The shop and the license shall always be open to inspection by the President, any member of the Committee and its officers, and an officer of the Police Department not below the rank of an Inspector.

(8) The license-holder shall be liable to penalties laid down by the Regulation for the breach of any of the above conditions.

(9) The license-holder shall abide by any rules or orders that may be passed by the Committee from time to time consistent with the provisions of the Regulation.

II. The following conditions shall be observed by the holder of a license for slaughtering animals:—

(1) The license holder shall enclose and keep protected from public view the building or place used by him and approved by the Committee for the slaughter of animals.

(2) Before an animal is slaughtered it shall be taken to such officer as may be appointed for the purpose by the Committee who shall stamp it on its forehead if found fit for slaughter and the stamped head shall be preserved until the whole meat is disposed of.

(3) The slaughter house or place shall be kept clean, the slaughtering and skinning places shall be separate and all refuse matter therefrom shall be removed and disposed of immediately.

(4) The slaughtering places and the licenses granted shall be liable to inspection by the President, or members of the Committee or any of its servants, or by a Police officer not below the rank of an Inspector.

(5) No person affected with any infectious or loathsome disease shall be allowed to enter the slaughterhouse or place.

(6) The license-holder shall obey all lawful orders given to him by the Committee from time to time under the Regulation.

(7) The license-holder shall be liable to the penalties laid down by the Regulation for the breach of any of the above conditions.

SECTION 60.

Opening a Private Market.

License form E—(as appended below).

The license fee for opening a private market shall be Rs. 12. per annum.

A Form of license granted under section 33 of Regulation III of 1076.

Number.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Dimensions.		Period for which license is granted.	Date of license.	Signature of license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.
				Length	Breadth.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

B. Form of license granted under section 40 of Regulation III of 1076.

Number.	Number of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Dimensions.		Period for which license is granted.	Date of license.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.
				Length.	Breadth.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

C. Form of license granted under section 53 *of Regulation III of* 1076.

Number.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which the license is granted.	Date of license.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

D. Form of license granted under section 55 *of Regulation III of* 1076.

Number.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which the license is granted.	Date of license.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

E. Form of license granted under section 60 *of Regulation III of* 1076.

Number.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Dimensions.		Period for which license is granted.	Date of license.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.
				Length.	Breadth.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Alleppey Town Improvement and Conservancy.

Rules regarding the introduction of license fees in the Town of Alleppey, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja on the 25th February 1904 / 13th Kumbhom 1079, under sections 33, 53, 55 and 60 of Regulation III, 1076.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Applications for licenses shall be made in writing to the President of the Town improvement Committee.

2. The applications for licenses shall be made in the prescribed printed form which can be had at the Committee's Office on payment of a fee of one chuckram each.

3. The applications shall be accompanied by the fee prescribed for the license under these rules.

4. The applications will be disposed of by the Committee, and in emergent cases by the President.

5. A list of such licenses granted by the President shall be laid before the Committee at its next ordinary meeting for confirmation.

6. Licenses will be granted in the manner and subject to the condition hereinafter laid down.

7. The license-holder shall obey the orders of the President with regard to the arrangements to be made and preparations to be taken in connection with the purpose for which the license is granted.

8. A license shall hold good until the end of the official year for which it is granted, unless it is cancelled by the Committee for sufficient reasons or unless it is otherwise provided for in the license.

9. Should a license be cancelled on account of the misconduct of the licensee, the fee paid shall not be returned.

10. If an application for license be not granted the fee paid along with the application shall be refunded to the applicant.

11. The licensee shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license on the part of his agents or servants.

12. A register of licenses granted shall be kept in the Committee's Office, and a duplicate thereof shall be kept with the Sanitary Inspector or any other appointed for the purpose.

13. The license-holder shall produce the license when called for by any member or officer appointed for the purpose.

These rules shall come into force from the 1st Medom 1079.

14. Every license-holder shall put up his license in a conspicuous part of the place in respect of which the license is given.

SECTION 33.

Temporary occupation of Streets.

CONDITIONS.

1. The fee for the license shall be at the rate of 4 chs. for every 100 sq. ft. or fraction thereof for each day of occupation. No fee shall be levied for erection of pandals and decorations in public streets on occasions of religious festivals or on any other public occasion or for temporary erection made as sunshade to the public

2. The licensee shall enclose the part occupied and shall during nights put up warning-light at the site.

3. The licensee shall restore the portion occupied to the original state on the expiry of the period for which the license is granted.

(4) The following fees shall be levied on licenses issued for the following purposes :—

(a) To put up verandahs, balconies, thatties of all sorts and the like in front of shops, houses etc., when not touching the ground, (8) eight cash per square foot per six months or fraction thereof,

(b) To put up the structures mentioned in clause (a), when supported on the ground.

(1) one chuckram per square foot per six months or fraction thereof.

5. The following ground rent also shall be charged for the occupation of Sirkar open grounds in the Town :—

(a) For sheds and premises for dramatic and other purposes,

(2) two chuckrams for every 100 square feet or fraction thereof for the first fifteen days and (1) one chuckram when the period exceeds fifteen days, for every day of occupation,

(b) (4) four annas on every log of timber kept for sale or other purposes on sirkar open grounds per six months or fraction thereof,

(c) Rs. (5) five for every boat (kettoo vallam) newly built and (2) two annas per week for every such boat repaired on Sirkar open grounds.

License form A———(as appended below).

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, the rules regarding the introduction of license fees in the town of Alleppey passed on the 25th January 1904 / 13th Kumbhom 1079, under section 53 of Regulation III of 1076, are amended as follows :—

The amended rules shall come into effect from the 1st Chingom 1087.

SECTION 53.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

Places used for any of the following, namely:—

1. Melting tallow.
2. Boiling bones, offal and blood.
3. (a) Soap-house, oil-boiling house, and dyeing house.
   (b) Tannery.
4. Brick-kiln, tile-kiln, lime-kiln and pottery.
5. (a) Ginger bleaching.
   (b) Store house for fish, prawns, fish-oil, hides and bones.
6. Yard or depot for trade in,
   (a) Bamboos, arecanut trees, and cadjans
   (b) Timber.

(*c*) Coir yarn or fibre, coir manufactured goods, hemp and cotton
(*d*) Copra.
(*e*) Oil mills and oil yards.

7. Storehouse for explosives, such as
(*a*) Gunpowder or blasting-powder.
(*b*) Dynamite and other kindred explosives.
(*c*) Petroleum.

CONDITIONS.

(1) The roof of any building used for the storage, preparation or sale of articles, which the Committee may consider to be dangerous or explosive shall be made of non-inflammable materials.

(2) The licensee shall make sufficient provision for protecting combustible articles from taking fire.

(3) The following license fee shall be charged :—

(1) Melting tallow	Rs. 6 per annum.
(2) Boiling bones, offal, and blood ...	Rs. 6 do.
(3) (*a*) Soap-house, oil boiling house, and dyeing house...	Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 per annum
1 (*b*) Tannery	Rs. 12 per annum.
(4) Brick-kiln, tile-kiln, lime-kiln ...	Rs. 12 per annum.
(5) Ginger bleaching	Rs. 18 per annum.
Storing fish, prawns, fish-oil, bones and hides in quantities exceeding one indian maund of 82 lbs. (Aoir)	Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 per annum.
(6) Yard or depot for trade in	
(*a*) Bamboos, arecanut trees, and cadjans...	Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per annum.
N. B.—The maximum fees shall be paid by the dealers on the Bank roads of the Commercial canal.	
(*b*) Timber	Rs. 3 to Rs. 20 per annum.
(*c*) Coir yarn or fibre, coir manufactured goods, hemp and cotton	Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per annum.
(*d*) Copra	Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 per annum.
(*e*) Oil mills and oil yards	Rs. 12 per annum.
(7) (*a*) Gun-powder or blasting powder retail 25 lbs. and under	Rs. 8 per annum.
Over 25 lbs.	Rs. 12 do.
Sulphur	Rs. 12 do.
Potash	Rs. 6 do.

Sulphur imported solely for the purpose of ginger bleaching will be exempted from payment of license fees. A general license may be obtained for the possession and sale of gun-powder, sulphur, potash, and other articles of arms and ammunitions on payment of a fee of Rs. 24 per annum.

(b) Dynamite and other kindred explosives ... Rs. 36 per annum.

(c) Petroleum :—

Not exceeding 50 gallons ...	...	Rs. 2	0	0
Not exceeding 100 gallons ...	...	Rs. 4	0	0
Do. 400 gallons ...	...	Rs. 12	0	0
Any quantity over 400 ...	...	Rs. 24	0	0

N. B.—In bazaars and other crowded localities, the quantity that may be stored shall not exceed 400 gallons or 100 tins at a time. Boats used for the storage and sale of kerosine oil in the canal are liable to pay a license fees of Rs. 12 per annum.

License form B————(as appended below).

Section 55.

A. SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

Conditions.

(1) The slaughterhouse shall be located in a place specially designed by the Committee.

(2) The building shall be enclosed and shut out from public view, and the floor thereof shall be well paved or cemented and made impervious. It shall always be kept clean. The floor shall be washed at least once a day and all the refuse matter, offal, &c., shall be removed by the licensee to the places set apart for the purpose.

(3) No animal, the meat of which is intended to be sold, shall be slaughtered in a slaughterhouse, unless it has been examined by the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer appointed for the purpose and the fit condition of the animal has been certified to.

(4) The slaughterhouse shall be open to inspection by any member of the Committee or the officers of the department. No fee shall be charged for the license.

License form C————(as appended below).

B. BUTCHERS' SHOPS.

Conditions.

1. All butchers' shops shall, unless specially exempted by the Committee, be within a licensed market.

2. The license-holder shall put in front of the place of business a sign-board containing his name, the number of the stall, and the number of the license.

3. There shall be a separate license for each place of storing or selling meat.

4. The meat offered for sale shall be that of animals slaughtered in a public or licensed slaughter-house.

5. The meat offered for sale shall be in good condition and not unwholesome.

6. The license-holder shall abide by the decision of the Sanitary Inspector or other officer appointed for the purpose with respect to the good condition of any meat offered for sale, and shall destroy any meat condemned by such officer.

7. The shop shall always be open for inspection, by the President, members of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector, or other officer appointed for the purpose, and the license-holder shall produce his license when demanded.

8. No fee shall be charged for the license.

License form C————(as appended below).

Section 60.

Private Markets.

1. Private markets for the sale of fish, vegetables, or other articles may be constructed with the permission of the Committee, and on the plan approved of by them.

2. The stalls in each market shall be serially numbered.

3. The market shall be swept every day and the stalls be kept scrupulously clean.

4. No person suffering from any infectious disease shall be allowed to keep a stall in the market.

5. The stalls shall always be open to inspection by the members of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector, or other officer specially appointed for the purpose.

6. One room in the market shall be set apart, if required, free of charge, for the office of a member of the Sanitary Inspector's staff.

7. No fish, vegetable, or other article of food which is unfit for human consumption shall be kept anywhere in the market.

8. All such articles of food as have been condemned by any member of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector, or other officer specially appointed for the purpose, shall at once be destroyed.

9. A license fee of 5 per cent on the annual rental value of the stalls shall be charged on the license-holder.

License form D————(as appended below).

Rules regarding house-scavenging (23rd *June* 1905).

I. The part of the Town to be brought under this system will be declared in the Gazette and notified by beat of tom-tom.

II. House scavenging in the parts so declared will be compulsory, but unoccupied houses and occupied houses that have extensive backyards may be excluded from the operation of these rules, if other suitable measures (in the case of the latter) can be adopted by the owner or occupier, with the approval of the Committee.

III. The houses within the declared limits will be serially numbered and each street will be designated by a separate name.

IV. A register containing the serial number, name, if any, of the houses and their owners or occupiers, shall be prepared and kept in the Office of the Sanitary Inspector or of any other officer appointed for the purpose, and a duplicate thereof filed in the Committee's Office.

V. Owners or occupiers of houses shall be required to make such arrangements as may be required by the Sanitary Inspector or other officer specially deputed for the purpose, in each case to facilitate cleaning by the scavengers.

VI. A monthly fee for every occupied house shall be levied from the occupier at the following rates :—

(a) Private houses, schools and charitable institutions—*four chakrams for every night-soil vessel for each cleaning and double the rate per vessel for twice cleaning.

(b) Merchants-yards—Re. 1 for every fifty persons or under therein employed.

The assessment will be made by the member in charge of each block, and approved by the President with right of appeal to the Committee, within two weeks of the President's order.

VII. Scavengers will call between 4 and 8 A. M., and in case where there is a second cleaning, between 3 and 5 P. M., every day; and a house to-house inspection will be made from time to time to see whether scavenging is done properly. The inspection shall be made subject, as far as may be possible, to the provisions of section 116 of the Regulation.

VIII. The scavenger is bound to announce himself before entering a privy.

IX. Whoever disobeys any directions given or notice issued by the President under these rules shall be liable to punishment under section 82 of the Regulation.

* The fees shall be payable in advance for every quarter.

Rules relating to the introduction and collection of house-tax in the Town of Alleppey passed by His Highness the Maha Raja on under section 86 of Regulation III of 1076.

Assessment.

1. A list of all the buildings in the Town except those exempted under section 86 should be prepared. This list, called the "assessment list" shall contain the following columns in particular in respect of all buildings assessed to the tax.

(a) The name of the owner thereof.

(b) The name or the occupier thereof.

(c) The designation thereof, if any.

(d) The name of the Division and street, if any, in which it is situated, and any survey or other number which it bears.

(e) The annual value thereof.

(f) The amount of tax assessed thereon, etc.

2. On receipt of the assessment list, the President or one or more of the members, nominated by the President, or the Committee, shall assess the buildings and fix the rental value. Such buildings as are thus assessed, shall be given serial numbers and these numbers shall be marked on the doors, or on any conspicuous part of the building.

3. The license fees paid for the storage of articles in buildings assessed will be deducted from the gross annual rental value.

4. The tax payable shall be at the rate of 2 o/o on the remaining annual rental value, subject to the deduction of 1/6 for annual repairs, etc.

5. The assessment made shall be confirmed by the Committee. If any party prefers a revision petition against the assessment of the rental value of his buildings, the same shall be made within 30 days from the date of the final notice directing the imposition of tax.

6. The tax imposed upon the buildings shall be payable by the owners thereof, in 2 equal half yearly instalments. The instalment for each half year shall be payable within 30 days after the commencement of that half year, unless an extension is made by the President at the request of any party, in which case, the extension granted shall not exceed 15 days after the disposal of the application for such extension.

7. In the case of buildings, the owners of which are absent from the Town and whose whereabouts are difficult to be ascertained, the occupants may pay the tax due, and the same may be deducted from the rent due to the owner.

8. (a) If any building has been vacant for not less than 60 consecutive days in a half year, the President shall on demand, by the owner, refund so much, not exceeding one-half of the tax paid for that half year as is proportionate to the number of days during which such building has been vacant.

(b) Every demand for a refund under this section shall be made during the half year in respect of which the refund is sought for, or in the following half year, and not afterwards; and no person shall be entitled to such refund unless he, at or about the time not later than 15 days, that the building became vacant, gave notice of such vacancy to the President.

9. When any building is built, rebuilt, or enlarged, the owner shall give intimation thereof to the President within 15 days from the date of completion

of such building, rebuilding or enlargement or from the date of occupation of such building, whichever happens first. The President shall on receipt of the said intimation assess or re-assess as the case may be, the tax leviable in respect of the building, and the instalment for the half year in which the assessment is made, shall be payable within 30 days after the date of receipt of the President's notice to the effect by the owner or within 15 days after the disposal of any revision petition which may be presented by the party; provided that, if such date of completion or occupation falls within the last (2) two months of a half year, no tax or enhanced tax as the case may be, shall be levied in respect of the building for that half-year.

10. When any building is completely demolished or destroyed, the owner or in his absence the occupier, if any, thereof, may give information in writing to the President of such demolitions or destruction and until information is given, such owner shall be liable at the discretion of the President, to payment of all taxes which would have been leviable had such building not been demolished or destroyed. If the said information is given within the first two months of a half year no tax, shall, thereafter be levied in respect of the building and any tax which may have been levied for that half year shall be refunded.

Mode of collection etc.

11. A demand register shall be maintained in the President's Office prepared from the assessment list. Any change or alteration in the assessment list shall be noted in this Register with reference to the item therein, under the initials of the President.

12. Bound books of receipts in duplicate for the account of tax due on each building shall be prepared in the President's Office. These receipts shall be signed by the President and issued to the Sanitary Inspector or tax-collectors appointed for the purpose.

13. The tax collectors may receive the amounts of any receipts, and the same noted in the receipt as well as in the memorandum under his initials with the date of such entry. Part collections of a receipt should on no account be made. Receipts should not be detatched from the book except on realisation of their amounts in full.

14. If no demand of the tax is made by any of the tax collectors, the party liable to make the payment of the tax may produce the amount to the President, who will cause the receipt to be handed over to the payer.

15. Taxes realised by the tax collectors, shall be remitted to the President with a memo of particulars of the amount under the initials of the subordinates concerned within such periods as may be prescribed from time to time by the President.

16. The registers and forms to be used shall have the approval of the Committee.

17. Non-compliance to any of the conditions of these rules shall be punishable under section 82 of Regulation III of 1076.

18. These rules shall come into operation from the date of the publication thereof;

A. Form of license granted under section 33 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9
				Dimensions-					
Number.	Date of license.	Name of Applicant.	Name and situation of the place intended to be occupied.	Length.	Breadth.	Period for which the license is granted.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

B. Form of license granted under section 53 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Date of license.	Name of Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which the license is granted.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

C. Form of license granted under section 55, *clause* 2 *of Regulation III of* 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Date of license.	Name of Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which the license is granted.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

D. Form of license granted under section 60 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Date of license.	Name of Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which the license is granted.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

Quilon Town Improvement and Conservancy.

Rules regarding the introduction of license fees in the Town of Quilon, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 25th August 1906/9th Avani 1082 under sections 33, 53, 55 and 60 of Regulation III of 1076.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Applications for licenses shall be made in writing to the President of the Town Improvement Committee.

2. The application for license shall be made in the prescribed printed form (E appended) which can be had at the Committee's Office on payment of a fee of one chuckram each.

3. The application shall be accompanied by the fee prescribed for the license under these rules.

4. The applications will be disposed of by the Committee and in emergent cases by the President.

5. A list of such licenses granted by the President shall be laid before the Committee at its next ordinary meeting for confirmation.

6. Licenses will be granted in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter laid down.

7. The license-holder shall obey the orders of the President with regard to the arrangements to be made and precautions to be taken in connection with the purpose for which the license is granted.

8. A license shall hold good until the end of the official year for which it is granted, unless it is cancelled by the Committee for sufficient reasons or unless it is otherwise provided for in the license.

9. Should a license be cancelled on account of the misconduct of the licensee, the fee paid shall not be returned.

10. If an application for license be not granted, the fees paid along with the application shall be refunded to the applicant.

11. The licensee shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license on the part of his agents or servants.

12. A register of licenses granted shall be kept in the Committee's office and a duplicate thereof shall be kept with the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer appointed for the purpose.

13. The license-holder shall produce the license when called for by any member or officer appointed for the purpose.

14. These rules shall come into force at once.

SECTION 33.

Temporary occupation of streets.

CONDITIONS.

1. The fee for the license shall be at the rate of 4 chs. for every 100 sq. feet or fraction thereof for each day of occupation.

Exception.—No fee shall be levied for the erection of pandals and for decorations in public strees for religious purposes, provided that permission for the same has been sought for and obtained previously (24–3–11).

2. The licensee shall enclose the part occupied and shall during nights put up warning-lights at the site.

3. The licensee shall restore the portion occupied to the original state on the expiry of the period for which the license is granted.

License form.................A (as appended below).

SECTION 53.

Offensive and dangerous trades.

Places used for any of the following namely—

1. Melting tallow,
2. boiling bones, offal and blood,
3. (*a*) soap house, oil-boiling house, and dyeing house,
   (*b*) tannery,
4. brick-kiln, and lime-kiln,
5. (*a*) ginger bleaching,
   (*b*) storehouse for fish, prawns, fish oil and hides,
6. yard or depot for trade in,
   (*a*) straw, bamboo, arecanut trees, cadjans, dry-sticks (pattals). charcoal, cocoanut shells and firewood,
   (*b*) timber and coal,
   (*c*) coir yarn or fibre, coir-manufactured goods, hemp and cotton,
   (*d*) copra,
   (*e*) oil mills,
7. storehouse for explosives such as,
   (*a*) gunpowder or blasting-powder,
   (*b*) dynamite or other kindred explosives,
   (*c*) petroleum,
8. drama and circus which charge fees for admission when held anywhere within the limits of the town of Quilon.

CONDITIONS.

(1). The roof of any building used for the storage or preparation of articles which the Committee may consider to be dangerous or explosive shall be made of non-inflammable materials.

(2). The licensee shall make sufficient provision for protecting combustible articles from taking fire.

(3). The following license fees shall be charged,

(1) melting tallow—Rs. 6 per annum,

(2) boiling bones, offal and blood—Rs. 6 per annum,

(3) (*a*) soap-house, oil-boiling house and dying house—fees ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 per annum,
   (*b*) tannery—Rs. 12 per annmn,

(4). brick-kiln, tile-kiln, and lime-kiln—Rs. 12 per annum.

(5). (*a*) ginger bleaching— Rs. 12 per annum.
   (*b*) storing fish, prawns, fish oil and hides in quantities exceeding one Indian maund of 82 lbs. (avoir.)—Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 per annum,

(6). yard or depot for trade in,
   (*a*) straw, bamboos, arecanut trees, cadjans, dry sticks (pattals). charcoal, cocoanut shells and fire wood—Rs. 3 to 6 per annum,
   (*b*) timber and coal—Rs. 20 per annum.
   (*c*) coir yarn or fibre, coir manufactured goods, hemp and cotton—Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 per annum,
   (*d*) copra—Rs. 12 per annum,
   (*e*) oil mills—Rs. 12 per annum,

(7). (*a*) gunpowder or blasting powder, retail 25 lbs. and under Rs. 6 per annum, wholesale over 25 lbs.—Rs. 12 per annum,
   (*b*) dynamite and other kindred explosive—Rs. 36 per annum,
   (*c*) petroleum, stored in tins
   Rs. 2 per annum for 100 gallons & below under
   Rs. 12 per annum for over 100 gallons & below 1000 gallons
   Rs. 3 per annum for every additional 1,000 gallons up to 10,000 gallons
   Rs. 2 per annum for every additional 1,000 gallons for over 10,000 gallons provided the oil is stored in tins. (25th June 1910).

(8) Drama and circus which charge fees for admission, when held anywhere within the limits of the Town of Quilon—Rs. *2 per diem.*

License form B.........(as appended below).

SECTION 55.

A.—SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

CONDITIONS.

(1) The slaughterhouse shall be located in a place specially designed by the Committee.

(2) The building shall be enclosed and shut out from public view and the floor thereof shall be well paved or cemented and made impervious. It shall always be kept clean. The floor shall be washed at least once a day and all the refuse matter, offal, &c., shall be removed by the licensee to the place set apart for the purpose.

(3) No animal, the meat of which is intended to be sold, shall be slaughtered in a slaughter house unless it has been examined by the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer appointed for the purpose and the fit condition of the animal has been certified to.

(4) The slaughterhouse shall be open to inspection by any member of the Committee or the officers of the Department.

(5) The licensee shall put up in front of the slaughterhouse a sign-board bearing his name, the number of his license and the words "slaughterhouse for such and such animals."

License form C............*(*as appended below.*)*

BUTCHERS' SHOPS.

CONDITIONS.

(1) All butchers' shops shall, unless specially exempted by the Committee, be within a licensed market.

(2) The license-holder shall put up in front of the place of business a sign-board containing his name, the number of the stall and the number of the license.

(3) There shall be a separate license for each place of storing or selling meat.

(4) The meat offered for sale shall be that of animals slaughtered in a public or Licensed slaughterhouse.

(5) The meat offered for sale shall be in good condition and not unwholesome.

(6) The license-holder shall abide by the decision of the Sanitary Inspector or other officer appointed for the purpose with respect to the good condition of any meat ordered for sale, and shall destroy any meat condemned by such officers.

(7) The shop shall always be open for inspection by the President, members of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector or other officer appointed for the purpose and the license-holder shall produce his license when demanded.

License form C....................(as appended below).

SECTION 60.

Private Markets.

(1) Private market for the sale of fish, vegetables, or other articles may be constructed with the permission of the Committee, and on the plan approved by them.

(2) The stalls in each market shall be serially numbered.

(3) The market shall be swept every day and the stalls be kept scrupulously clean.

(4) No person suffering from any infectious disease shall be allowed to keep a stall in the market.

(5) The stalls shall always be open to inspection by the members of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector, or other officer specially appointed for the purpose.

(6) One room shall be set apart if required free of charge for the office of a member of the Sanitary Inspector's staff.

(7) No fish, vegetable or other articles of food which is unfit for human consumption shall be kept anywhere in the market.

(8) All such articles of food as have been condemned by any member of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector or other officer specially appointed for the purpose shall at once be destroyed.

(9) A license fee of 5 per cent. on the annual rental value of the stalls shall be charged on the license-holder.

License form D.........(as appended below).

*A. *Form of license granted under section* 38 *of Regulation III of* **1076.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number.	Date of license.	Name of Applicant.	Name and situation of the place intended to be occupied.	Dimensions.	Period for which the license is granted.	Signature of the license holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

B. *Form of license granted under section* 5 *of Regulation* III *of* **1076.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Date of license.	Name of Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which the license is granted.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

C. Form of license granted under section 55 clause (2) of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Date of license.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President	Remarks.

D. Form of license granted under section 60 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Date of license.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President	Remarks

E. Form of application for license under sections 33, 53, 55 *and* 60 *of Regulation* III *of* 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of applicant.	Place of his residence.	Trade or business for which license is applied.	The name of the owner of the place and the boundaries where the business is proposed to be done.	If the license is under section 53 for carrying on any offensive or dangerous trade, the maximum quantity of material proposed to be stored or manufactured at one time.	The period for which the license is applied.

Rules relating to the imposition and collection of house tax in the Town of Quilon under section 86 of Regulation III of 1076.

1. The President shall cause to be made a list of all the buildings and lands in the town liable to assessment under section 86 of the T. I. C. Regulation with necessary particulars.

(*a*) In assessing buildings, out-houses, stables, kitchens, &c., not usually used except for the greater convenience of those using a principal building should be assessed with principal building.

(*b*) Every separate building or piece of land should be separately numbered and the number clearly painted in bold characters on the front door or other prominent part of the building or land and it shall be the duty of the owner and occupier of every building or piece of land to prevent the defacement, removal, destruction or alteration of the numbers so painted.

3. The Committee or one or more of the members appointed by it for that purpose, shall fix the assessment payable on the buildings or lands in the list.

4. The President shall cause to be kept a register to be called the Assessment Register showing :—

1. The number of the house or land, in which the building is situate,
2. The name of the Ward, Street, or Survey number of the land,
3. The name, if any, of the house or land,
4. The name of the owner thereof,
5. The annual value of the building or land,
6. The amount of assessment.

5. The assessment shall be completely revised once in every three years and the assessment register shall be revised accordingly. But the Committee may amend the register at any time by inserting therein or removing therefrom any building or land or by altering the amount of tax leviable in respect of any building or land, provided that no such amendment shall be made against any owner unless he shall have been offered a reasonable opportunity to show cause to the Committee why the proposed amendment should not be made.

6. When the assessment register has been for the first time opened and whenever it has undergone a general revision, the President shall notify by beat of drum and by a notice published in the Gazette that the Committee or one or more members appointed by it for that purpose, will be prepared to consider revision petitions presented within 30 days of the latter of such notifications.

7. Any person may, at any time, not less than 30 days before the end of a financial year move the Committee by revision petition to reduce the tax to which he is liable for the forthcoming financial year on the ground that the annual value of the building or land in respect of which the tax is imposed has decreased since the general assessment or last general revision of the assessment register.

8 When a revision petition is presented, the President shall, unless the date upon which petitions will be considered has been publicly notified intimate to the petitioner the date on which his petition will be considered and no petition shall be disposed of unless the petitioner has been given a reasonable opportunity to appear in person or by authorised agent to represent his case.

9. Immediately after the disposal of a revision petition, the petitioner or his agent shall be informed orally or in writing of the orders passed thereon and the assessment register shall, if necessary, be corrected in conformity with such order.

10. The tax imposed on buildings and lands shall be payable by the owners thereof in two equal half-yearly instalments at the office of the Committee. The instalment for each half-year shall be payable within 30 days after the commencement of that half-year unless an extension is made at the request of any party to the President in which case the extension shall not exceed 15 days after the disposal of the application for extension.

11. (a) If any building has been vacant for not less than 60 consecutive days in a half-year the President shall, on demand by the owner, refund so much not exceeding one half of the tax paid for that half-year as is proportionate to the number of complete half months of fifteen days each during which such building has been vacant, provided that in making a calculation under this rule, periods short of a complete half month of fifteen days shall not be taken into account.

(b) Every demand for a refund under this rule shall be made during the half-year in respect of which the refund is sought for in the following half-year and not afterwards and no person shall be entitled to such refund unless he, at or about the time, not later than 15 days, after the building became vacant, gave notice of such vacancy to the President.

12. When any building is built, rebuilt or enlarged the owner shall give intimation thereof to the president within 15 days from the date of completion of such building, rebuilding or enlargement or from the date of occupation of such building whichever happens first. The President shall on receipt of the said intimation assess or reassess as the case may be, the tax leviable in respect of the building and the instalment for the half-year in which the assessment or re-assessment is made, shall be payable within 30 days after the date of receipt of the President's notice to the effect by the owner or within 15 days after the disposal of any revision petition which may be presented by the party, provided that if such date of completion or occupation falls within the last two months of a half-year no tax or enhanced tax as the case may be shall be levied in respect of the building for that half-year.

13. When any building is completely demolished or destroyed the owner or in his absence the occupier if any, thereof may give information in writing to President of such demolitions or destruction and until such information is given such owner shall be liable at the discretion of the President to payment of all taxes which have been leviable had such building not been demolished or destroyed. If the said information is given within the first two months of a half-year no tax shall thereafter be levied for that half-year, shall be refunded.

14. Every person paying tax under these rules shall be entitled to a receipt showing the number and other particulars of the building or land in respect of which the tax is paid, the period for which it is paid and the amount paid.

Nagercoil Town Improvement Committee and Conservancy.

Rules regarding the introduction of license-fees in the Town of Nagercoil passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 1st February 1906 under sections 53, 55 & 95 of Regulation III of 1076.

GENERAL RULES.

I. Applications for licenses shall be made in writing to the President.

II. The applications shall be disposed of by the President.

III. Licenses shall be granted in the manner and subject to the conditions specified in the license as hereinunder laid down.

IV. These rules shall come into force on the 1st Kumbhom 1081.

"TEMPORARY OCCUPATION OF STREETS.—SECTION 33."

Conditions

(1) The fee for the license shall be at the rate of (2) two chuckrams for each day of occupation of (100) one hundred square feet or fraction thereof allowed under the license, provided that no fee is levied for erection of Pandals and decorations in public streets for religious purposes.

(2) The licensee shall enclose the part occupied and shall during night put up warning lights at the sight.

SECTION 53—CLAUSE I.

Licenses for places used for any of the following purposes *viz* :—

(1) Melting tallow.
(2) Boiling bones, offal or blood.
(3) As a soap-house, oil boiling house or dyeing house.
(4) Tannery.
(5) As a brick-kiln, tile-kiln, or lime kiln.
(6) As a yard or depot for trade in hay, straw, thatching-grass, wood or coal or other dangerously inflammable material.
(7) As a storehouse for gunpowder, blasting powder, dynamite or petroleum.
(8) Drama and Circus which charge fees for admission when held anywhere within the limits of the town of Nagercoil.
(9) Trade in timber and bamboos.
(10) Storing skins and bones.

Conditions.

I. The roof of any building used for the purpose shall be made of non-inflammable materials.

II, The place of business shall be denoted by a sign-board placed in a conspicuous part of the land or building showing the number and date of the license, the name of the license-holder, and the nature of the business carried on.

III. The license-holder shall do no other business of the description mentioned in section 53 of Regulation III of 1076 than those mentioned in the license.

IV. The license-holder shall pay any fee that may be imposed under the rules passed under section 95 of the Regulation.

V. The place shall be subject to inspection by the President and members of the Committee and Officers of the Committee not below the rank of a Sub-Overseer, and any Police Officer not below the rank of an Inspector.

VI. The license shall be liable to inspection by the persons above named.

VII. The premises shall be kept in such a state of cleanliness as not to cause nuisance to the neighbourhood and in such a state of preservation as not to be dangerous to life, health or property.

VIII. The license-holder shall obey all lawful orders given to him from time to time, by the Committee.

IX. The license-holder shall hold himself responsible for any acts of omission or commission or in violation of the conditions of the license by his agents or servants.

X. This license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless cancelled earlier for reasons which may seem sufficient to the Committee.

The following license-fee shall be charged :—

i. Melting tallow—Rs. 6 per annum.
ii. Boiling bones, offal or blood—Rs. 6 per annum.
iii. Soap-house, oil-boiling house or dyeing house—Rs. 6 per annum.
iv. Tannery—Rs. 12 per annum.
V. Brick-kiln, tile-kiln or lime-kiln—Rs. 12 per annum.
vi. Yard or depot for trade in hay, straw, or thatching-grass—Rs. 6 per annum.
Firewood or coal—Rs. 12 per annum.

vii. Kerosine oil.
retail in bottles or tins up to 60 gallons and under—Re. 1 per annum.
retail in bottles or tins above 60, but not exceeding 200 gallons—Rs. 2½ per annum.
retail in bottles or tins above 200, but not exceeding 500 gallons—Rs. 5 per annum.
wholesale *i. e.* above 500 gallons—Rs. 24 per annum.

viii. Drama and Circus which charge admission fees when held anywhere within the limits of the town of Nagercoil—Rs. 2 per diem.

ix. Trade in timber and bamboos with reference to the area of premises occupied as specified hereunder :—

1	to	4000	sq. ft. of land occupied	Rs.	3	per annum.
4001	to	5000	,,	,,	4	,,
5001	to	6000	,,	,,	5	,,
6001	to	7000	,,	,,	6	,,
7001	to	8000	,,	,,	7	,,
8001	to	9000	,,	,,	8	,,
9001	to	10000	,,	,,	9	,,
10001	to	11000	,,	,,	10	,,
11001	to	12000	,,	,,	11	,,
12001	to	13000	,,	,,	12	,,
13001	to	14000	,,	,,	13	,,
14001	to	15000	,,	,,	14	,,
15001	to	16000	,,	,,	15	,,
16001	to	17000	,,	,,	16	,,
17001	to	18000	,,	,,	17	,,
18001	to	19000	,,	,,	18	,,
19001	to	20000	,,	,,	19	,,
20001	sq. ft. and upwards		,,	,,	20	,,

x. Skins and bones.

(*a*) *Storing of Bones.* On every ton or fraction thereof—Rs. 2 per annum.

(*b*) Storing of skins with reference to weight as specified here-under :—

	1	to	3 maunds	Rs. 3	per annum
Above	3	to	6 ,,	,, 4	,,
,,	6	to	9 ,,	,, 5	,,
,,	9	to	12 ,,	,, 6	,,
,,	2	to	15 ,,	,, 7	,,
,,	15	to	18 ,,	,, 8	,,
,,	18	to	21 ,,	,, 9	,,
,,	21	to	24 ,,	,, 10	,,
,,	24	to	27 ,,	,, 11	,,
,,	27 maunds		,,	,, 12	,,

SECTION 55.

Storing and selling meat.

License form B————(as appended below.)

Conditions.

1. The place shall be denoted by a sign-board containing the number of the license and the name of the license-holder with the inscription of the words "Meat Shop."

2. The meat shall not be exposed to public gaze.

3. The meat offered for sale shall always be in good condition.

4. The license-holder shall, without demur, abide by the decision of such Officer as may be appointed from time to time by the Committee on that behalf, as to whether any meat offered for sale is wholesome or not and shall remove and destroy any meat declared unwholesome by such officer.

5. The shop and the license shall always be liable to inspection by the President, members of the Committee, and its officers, and an officer of the Police Department not below the rank of an Inspector.

6. The license-holder shall pay such fees as may be assessed under the rules that may be passed under section 95 of the Regulation.

7, The license-holder shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the above conditions by his agents or servants.

8. This license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless cancelled earlier for reasons which may seem sufficient to the Committee.

SLAUGHTERING ANIMALS.

License form C————(as appended).

Conditions.

1. The building to be used as a slaughterhouse shall be enclosed and protected from public view.

2. Before an animal is slaughtered, a pass shall be obtained from such officer as may be appointed by the Committee, from time to time, on that behalf certifying to the fit condition of the animal to be used as food. This pass shall be preserved by the license-holder for three days from the date of its issue after which it shall be returned.

3. The slaughterhouse shall be kept scrupulously clean and all refuse matter, etc., shall be promptly removed and disposed of.

4. The slaughterhouse as well as the passes issued for slaughtering animals shall be liable to inspection by the President, any member of the Committee or by any of the Committee's subordinate officials.

5. The license-holder shall pay any fees that may be assessed under the rules that may be pased under section 95 of the Regulation.

6. The license-holder shall obey all lawful orders given to him by the Committee from time to time.

7. The license-holder shall hold himself responsible for any acts of omission commission in violation of the above conditions by his agents or servants.

8. This license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless cancelled earlier for reasons which may seem sufficient to the Committee.

The following license-fee shall be charged :—

1. Private slaughterhouses— Rs. 5 per annum.
2. Slaughter of cattle in public slaughterhouses—chs. 2 per head.
3. Slaughter of sheep, goats and pigs in public slaughterhouses—cash 8 per head.

SECTION 60.

Private markets.

License form D————(as appended).

Conditions.

1. Articles other than those described below in the license should not be exposed for sale in the market.

2. The market shall always be kept scrupulously clean.

3. No person suffering from any infectious disease shall be allowed to trade in the market.

4. The stall shall be open to inspection by the President, any member of the Committee or by any of the Committee's subordinate officials.

5. The market shall not be held before 6 A. M. or after 7 P. M.

6. The license-holder shall duly and promptly carry out any order that the Committee may issue under section 62 of the Regulation.

License-fee for private market—Rs. 10 per annum.

The following modifications in the License Rules passed for the Town of Nagercoil have been sanctioned by H. H. the Maha Rajah on the 8th June 1906.

(1) The power of disposing of applications in emergent cases lies with the President who will lay before the Committee at its next ordinary meeting a list of the licenses granted by him.

(2) All other applications to be disposed of by the Committee.

A. License granted under section 53 of Regulation III of 1076.

Serial No.	Name and description of place of business.	Purpose for which license was granted.	Name of license-holder.	Conditions on which license has been granted.	Date of license.	Signature of license-holder.	Signature of President.	Remarks.
				1. The place of business shall be denoted by a sign-board placed in a conspicuous part of the land or building showing the number and date of the license, the name of the license-holder, and the nature of the business carried on. 2. The license-holder shall do no other business of the description mentioned in section 53 of Regulation III of 1076 than those mentioned in the license. 3. The license-holder shall pay any fee that may be imposed under the rules passed under section 95 of the Regulation. 4. The place shall be subject to inspection by the President and members of the Committee and officers of the Committee not below the rank of a Sub-Overseer and any Police officer not below the rank of an Inspector. 5. The license shall be liable to inspection by the persons above named. 6. The premises shall be kept in such a state of cleanliness as not to cause nuisance to the neighbourhood and in such a state of preservation as not to be dangerous to life, health or property. 7. The license-holder shall obey all lawful orders given to him from time to time by the Committee. 8. The license-holder shall hold himself responsible for any acts of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license by his agents or servants. 9. This license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless cancelled earlier for reasons which may seem sufficient to the Committee.				

B.

License for storing and selling meat intended for sale.

SECTION 55 OF REGULATION III OF 1076.

You......................are hereby permitted to use......................for the sale and storing of meat intended for food under the conditions herein mentioned.

Conditions.

The place shall be denoted by a sign-board containing the number of the license and the name of the license-holder with the inscription of the words "Meat Shop."

2. The meat shall not be exposed to public gaze.

3. The meat offered for sale shall always be in good condition.

4. The license-holder shall, without demur, abide by the decision of such officer as may be appointed from time to time by the Committee on that behalf, as to whether any meat offered for sale is wholesome or not and shall remove and destroy immediately any meat declared unwholesome by such officer.

5. The shop and the license shall always be liable to inspection by the President, members of the Committee, and its officers and an officer of the Police Department not below the rank of an Inspector.

6. The license-holder shall pay such fees as may be assessed under the rules that may be passed under section 95 of the Regulation.

7. The license-holder shall hold himself responsible for any acts of omission or commission in violation of the above conditions by his agents or servants.

8. This license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless cancelled earlier for reasons which may seem sufficient to the Committee.

President.

C.

License for slaughtering animals under section 55 of Regulation III of 1076.

You......................within the town are hereby permitted to use...... ....for slaughtering any animal intended for food and in so doing shall conform to the conditions hereinunder mentioned.

Conditions.

1. The building to be used as a slaughterhouse shall be enclosed and protected from public view.

2. Before an animal is slaughtered, a pass shall be obtained from such officer as may be appointed by the Committee from time to time on that behalf, certifying to the fit condition of the animal to be used as food. This pass shall be preserved by the license-holder for three days from the date of its issue after which it shall be returned.

3. The slaughterhouse shall be kept scrupulously clean and all refuse matter, etc., shall be promptly removed and disposed of.

4. The slaughter house as well as the passes issued for slaughtering animals shall be liable to inspection by the President, any member of the Committee, or by any of the Committee's subordinate officials.

5. The license-holder shall pay any fee that may be assessed under the rules that may be passed under section 95 of the Regulation.

6. The license-holder shall obey all lawful orders given to him by the Committee from time to time.

7. The license-holder shall hold himself responsible for any acts of omission or commission in violation of the above conditions by his agents or servants.

8. This license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless cancelled earlier for reasons which may seem sufficient to the Committee.

President.

D.

Town Improvement Committee, Nagercoil.

License granted to.........................of..................under section 60 of Regulation III of 1076.

You are hereby authorised to use Survey No...........in.........Pakuthi in the Nagercoil Town as a private market as defined in the Regulation from the......of 108 .....to the.........108.

Conditions.

1. Articles other than those described below in the license should not be exposed for sale in the market.

2. The market shall always be kept scrupulously clean.

3. No person suffering from any infectious disease shall be allowed to trade in the market.

4. The stall shall be open to inspection by the President, any member of the Committee or by any of the Committee's subordinate officials.

5. The market shall not be held before 6 A. M. or after 7 P. M.

6. The license-holder shall duly and promptly carry out any order that the Committee may issue under section 62 of the Regulation.

President.

Particulars of articles to be sold in the market.

Rules regarding the introduction of the house-scavenging in the town of Nagercoil passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 19th April 1905 (7th Medom 1080) under section 88 of Regulation III of 1076.

I. The parts of the town to be brought under the system will be declared in the Gazette and notified by beat of tom tom.

II. House-scavenging in the parts so declared will be compulsory. But houses to which there is no easy access without trenching on the privacy and sentiment of the occupants as well as unoccupied houses shall be excluded from the operation of these rules.

III. The houses within the declared limits will be serially numbered and each street will be designated by a separate name.

IV. A register containing serial number, name, if any, of the houses and their owners or occupiers shall be prepared and kept in the Sanitary Inspector's Office and a duplicate thereof filed in the Committee's Office.

V. Owners or occupiers of houses shall be required to make such arrangements as may be required by the Sanitary Inspector in each case to facilitate cleaning by the scavengers.

VI. A quarterly fee for every occupied house not exempted under the latter part of Rule II shall be levied from the occupier at the following rates :—

1. Houses whose annual rental is below Rs. 12, 2¼ fanams per quarter,

2. All other houses whose annual rental is Rs. 12 and above and which do not pay house tax, 3½ fanams per quarter.

3. All houses paying house tax of Rs. 1½ and below, 5¼ fanams per quarter.

4. All houses paying house tax above Rs. 1½, 7 fanams per quarter and that fees for hostels, firms, schools &c. be levied at special rates hereafter to be decided.

The fee shall be paid within the last day of the 1st month in the quarter to which it relates.

VII. Scavengers will ordinarily call between 7 and 10 A. M. every day, and a house-to-house inspection will be made from time to time to see whether scavenging is being done properly. The inspection shall be made subject, as far as may be, to the provisions of section 116 of the Regulation.

VIII. The scavenger is bound to announce himself before entering a privy.

IX. Whoever disobeys any direction given or notice issued by the President under these Rules shall be liable to punishment under section 82 of the Regulation.

Town Improvement Committee, Nagercoil.

Rules relating to the introduction and collection of house tax in the town of Nagercoil under Sections 86 and 96 of Regulation III of 1076.

1. A list of all the buildings and such lands as are used as public cart stands and for similar purposes within the town shall be prepared by the Sanitary Inspector with the aid of the local Proverthicar under the instructions of the President in such form as the Committee may prescribe.

2. The house-tax registers will then be examined and revised, if need be, by the members in charge of the respective wards in the town. It will then be notified by beat of drum within the town that before a specified date objection in respect of the assessment should be preferred to the Committee and that the Committee will be prepared to hear and dispose of the objections on a specified date. After hearing and disposing of the objections, if any, the assessment registers will be passed by the Committee.

3. If at any time it appears to the Committee that any property has been inadequately assessed or improperly omitted from the assessment register they may amend the said registers in such manner as they deem just, provided that no such direction shall be given unless the person concerned shall have been afforded a reasonable opportunity to show cause to the Committee why the assessment register should not be amended as proposed.

Any person may at any time not being less than 30 days before the end of the financial year move the President by revision petition to reduce the tax to which he is liable for the coming year on the ground that the annual value of the property in respect of which the tax is imposed has decreased, since the general assessment or last general revision of the assessment register. Such petition shall be disposed of after giving the petitioner a reasonable opportunity to appear either in person or by authorised agent and to represent his case.

4. If any building has been vacant for not less than 60 consecutive days in a half-year, the President shall on demand by the owner, refund so much not exceeding one-half of the tax paid for that half-year, as is proportionate to the number of days during which such building has been vacant.

Every demand for a refund under this section shall be made during the half year in respect of which the refund is sought or in the following half-year and not afterwards, and no person shall be entitled to such refund unless he, at or about the time (not later than 15 days) that the building became vacant, gave notice of such vacancy to the President.

5. When any building is built, rebuilt, or enlarged the owner shall give notice thereof to the President within 15 days from the date of completion of such building, re-building or enlargement, or from the date of occupation of such building whichever date happens first. The Committee shall at any time on receipt of the said notice or on their own motion assess the tax leviable in respect of the building and the instalment for the half year in which the assessment is made shall be payable within 30 days after the date of receipt of the President's notice to the effect by the owner, or within 15 days after the disposal of any revision petition which may be presented by the party; provided that, if such date of completion or occupation falls within the last two months of a half year no tax or enhanced tax as the case may be, shall be levied in respect of the building for that half year.

6. When any building is completely demolished or destroyed the owner or in his absence the occupier if any, thereof, may give information in writing to the President of such demolition or destruction and until such information is given such owner shall be liable at the discretion of the Committee to payment of all taxes which would have been leviable had such building not been demolished or destroyed. If the said information is given within the 1st two months of a half year no tax, shall thereafter, be levied in respect of the building and any tax which may have been levied for that half year shall be refunded.

Collection of taxes.

7. The yearly tax leviable on buildings and such lands as are used as public cart stands and for similar purposes within the town is at the rate of two per cent on the annual rental value of the property assessed and it comes into force from the 1st Vrischikam 1085 (as per G. O. Nos. G. 2975 dated 18th June '09, G. 3923 dated 4th August '09 and the Resolution of the Committee dated 10th July '09 notified in the Gazette of 3rd August 1909).

8. The tax imposed upon buildings and lands shall be payable by the owners thereof in two equal half yearly instalments. The instalments for each half year shall be payable within 30 days after the commencement of that half year unless a revision petition has been presented to the President regarding the assessment in which case the payment may be postponed until 15 days after the disposal of such petition. The 1st instalment should be paid before the end of Avany and the 2nd instalment before the end of Masy of each year.

9. A separate demand register shall be maintained in the form prescribed by the President. Any change or alteration in the assessment list shall be noted in this register.

10. The tax is to be paid to the Sanitary Inspector or to any other officer whom the President may authorise in that behalf on or before the day fixed for payment and the payer shall be entitled to a receipt signed by the Sanitary Inspector or such other officer as may be authorised by the President for the payment so made.

Such receipt shall specify

(a) The number of the house in the assessment register.

(b) The date of the grant thereof.

(c) The name of the person to whom it is granted.

(d) The period for which the payment has been made.

(e) The amount in respect of which it is granted.

11. All taxes and fees recoverable under the Regulation III of 1076 shall as provided in section 107 of the said Regulation be treated as arrears of public revenue within the meaning of the Revenue Recovery Regulation I of 1068 and be recovered as such under the provisions of that Regulation, the President exercising the powers of a Division Peishkar and the Sanitary Inspector, the powers of a Tahsildar.

12. All orders already passed and all Notifications already issued on the subject shall be considered to have been respectively passed and issued under these rules.

13. These rules shall come into force from the date of publication.

SCHEDULE OF STAMP REGULATION IV OF 1080.

Amended by Regulation IV of 1087.

STAMP-DUTY ON INSTRUMENTS.

For the purpose of the Schedule, one rupee shall be equal to 28 Chs.

eight annas		„	14 „
four	„	„	7 „
two	„	„	3½ „
one	„	„	1¾ „

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
1. ACKNOWLEDGMENT of a debt exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value written or signed by, or on behalf of, a debtor in order to supply evidence of such debt in any book (other than a banker's pass-book) or on a separate piece of paper when such book or paper is left in the creditor's possession; provided that such acknowledgment does not contain any promise to pay the debt or any stipulation to pay interest or to deliver any goods or other property	One anna.
2. ADMINISTRATION BOND—	
(*a*) where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as Bond (No. 14) for such amount.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
3. ADOPTION-DEED, that is to say, any instrument (other than a will) recording an adoption or conferring or purporting to confer an authority to adopt ...	Ten rupees where no *adiyara* is payable.

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
4. AFFIDAVIT, including an affirmation or declaration in the case of persons by law allowed to affirm or declare instead of swearing	One rupee.
Exemptions.	
Affidavit or declaration in writing when made—	
(*a*) as a condition of enlistment in the Nayar Brigade or Body-Guard.	
(*b*) for the immediate purpose of being filed or used in any Court or before the officer of any Court; or	
(*c*) for the sole purpose of enabling any person to receive any pension or charitable allowance.	
5. AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT—	
(*a*) if relating to the sale of a bill of exchange;	One anna.
(*b*) if relating to the sale of a Government security or share in an incorporated company or other body corporate	Subject to a maximum of ten rupees, one anna for every 10,000 or part thereof of the value of the security or share.
(*c*) if not otherwise provided for	Eight annas.
Exemptions.	
Agreement or memorandum of agreement—	
(*a*) for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandise exclusively, not being a NOTE OR MEMORANDUM chargeable under No. 43;	
(*b*) made by the ryots for the cultivation of cardamoms for Our Government.	

AGREEMENT TO LEASE. *See* LEASE (No. 35).

6. AGREEMENT RELATING TO DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS, PAWN OR PLEDGE, that is to say, any instrument evidencing an agreement relating to—	
(1) the deposit of title-deeds or instruments constituting or being evidence of the title to any property whatever (other than a marketable security), or	
(2) the pawn or pledge of movable property where such deposit, pawn or pledge has been made by way of security for the repayment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan or an existing or future debt—	
(*a*) if such loan or debt is repayable on demand or more than three months from the date of the instrument evidencing the agreement	The same duty as a Bill of Exchange [No. 12 (*b*)] for the amount secured.
(*b*) if such loan or debt is repayable not more than three months from the date of such instrument	Half the duty payable on a Bill of Exchange [No. 12 (*b*)] for the amount secured.
Exemption.	
Instrument of pawn or pledge of goods if unattested.	
7. APPOINTMENT IN EXECUTION OF A POWER, whether of trustees or of property, movable or immovable, where made by any writing not being a Will	Fifteen rupees.
8. APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION made otherwise than under an order of the Court in the course of a suit—	

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
(*a*) where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for such amount.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
Exemptions.	
(*a*) Appraisement or valuation made for the information of one party only, and not being in any manner obligatory between parties either by agreement or operation of law.	
(*b*) Appraisement of crops for the purposes of ascertaining the amount to be given to a landlord as rent.	
9. APPRENTICESHIP-DEED, including every writing relating to the service or tution of any apprentice, clerk or servant, placed with any master to learn any profession, trade or employment	Five rupees.
10. ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY	Twenty-five rupees.
Exemption.	
Articles of any Association not formed for profit and registered under section 26 of Regulation I of 1063. (Indian Companies Act, 1882). *See also* Memorandum of Association of a Company (No. 39).	
ASSIGNMENT.—*See* Conveyance No. (23), Transfer (No. 62) and Transfer of Lease (No. 63) as the case may be.	

ATTORNEY.—*See* POWER OF ATTORNEY (No. 48).

AUTHORITY TO ADOPT.—*See* ADOPTION-DEED (No. 3).

11. AWARD, that is to say, any decision in writing by an arbitrator or umpire, not being an award directing a partition on a reference made otherwise than by an order of the Court in the course of a suit—	
(*a*) where the amount or value of the property to which the award relates as set forth in such award does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for such amount.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
Exemption.	
Award made by any Revenue Settlement Officer or by a Panchayet convened by such officer under any rules or regulations passed by Government for the settlement of boundary disputes.	
12. BILL OF EXCHANGE [as defined by section 3, (2) and (3)], not being a BOND, bank-note or currency note—	
(*a*) where payable on demand	One anna.

Description of Instrument.		Proper stamp-duty.								
		If drawn singly.			If drawn in set of two, for each part of the set.			If drawn in set of three, for each part of the set.		
(b) where payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight.—	Rs.	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.
if the amount of the bill or note does not exceed	200 ...	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
if it exceeds Rs. 200 and does not exceed	400 ...	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Do 400 do	600 ...	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	2	0
Do 600 do	1,000 ...	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	4	0
Do 1,000 do	1,200 ...	1	2	0	0	9	0	0	6	0
Do 1,200 do	1,600 ...	1	8	0	0	12	0	0	8	0
Do 1,600 do	2,500 ...	2	4	0	1	2	0	0	12	0
Do 2,500 do	5,000 ...	4	8	0	2	4	0	1	8	0
Do 5,000 do	7,500 ...	6	12	0	3	6	0	2	4	0
Do 7,500 do	10,000 ...	9	0	0	4	8	0	3	0	0
Do 10,000 do	15,000 ...	13	8	0	6	12	0	4	8	0
Do 15,000 do	20,000 ...	18	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	0
Do 20,000 do	25,000 ...	22	8	0	11	4	0	7	8	0
Do 25,000 do	30,000 ...	27	0	0	13	8	0	9	0	0
and for every additional Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 30,000	...	9	0	0	4	8	0	3	0	0
(c) where payable at more than one year after date or sight ...	...									
13. BILL OF LADING (including a thorough bill of lading) ...	...									

Exemptions.

(a) Bill of lading when the goods therein described are received at a place within the limits of any port and are to be delivered at another place within the limits of the same port.

(b) Bill of lading when executed out of Travancore and relating to property to be delivered in Travancore.

14. BOND [as defined by section 3 (5)], not being a DEBENTURE (No. 27) and not being otherwise provided for by this Regulation or by the Court-fees Regulation for the time being in force—

where the amount or value secured does not exceed Rs. 10 ...				Two annas.
where it exceeds Rs.	25	and does not exceed Rs.	50	Four annas.
Do	50	Do	100	Eight annas.
Do	100	Do	200	One rupee.
Do	200	Do	300	One rupee eight annas.
Do	300	Do	400	Two rupees.
Do	400	Do	500	Two rupees eight annas.
Do	500	Do	600	Three rupees.
Do	600	Do	700	Three rupees eight annas.
Do	700	Do	800	Four rupees.
Do	800	Do	900	Four rupees eight annas.
Do	900	Do	1,000	Five rupees.
and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000 ...				Two rupees eight annas.

See ADMINISTRATION-BOND (No. 2), BOTTOMRY (BOND No. 15), CUSTOMS BOND (No. 26), INDEMNITY BOND (No. 34), RESPONDENTIA (No. 56), SECURITY BOND (No. 57).

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
Exemption.	
Bail bonds and recognizances executed in criminal cases.	
15. BOTTOMRY BOND, that is to say, any instrument whereby the master of a sea-going ship borrows money on the security of the ship to enable him to preserve the ship or prosecute her voyage	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the same amount.
16. CANCELLATION—Instrument of (including any instrument by which any instrument previously executed is cancelled), if attested and not otherwise provided for	Five rupees.
See also Release (No. 55), Revocation of Settlement (No. 58-B). Surrender of Lease (No. 61), Revocation of Trust No. 64-B).	
17. CERTIFICATE OF SALE (in respect of each property put up as a separate lot and sold) granted to the purchaser of any property sold by publication by a Civil Court, by the Dewan or any Revenue Officer—	
(a) where the purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 10	Two annas.
(b) where the purchase-money exceeds Rs. 10 but does not exceed Rs. 25 ...	Four annas.
(c) In any other case	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the purchase-money only.

18. CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT evidencing the right or title of the holder thereof, or any other person, either to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any incorporated company or other body corporate, or to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any such company or body ...	One anna.
See also LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES (No. 35)	
19. CHARTER-PARTY, that is to say any instrument (except an agreement for the hire of a tug steamer) whereby a vessel or some specified principal part thereof is left for the specified purposes of the charterer.	One rupee.
20. CHEQUE [as defined by section 3 (7)]	One anna.
21. CHITTY OR KURIVARIOLA where the total amount subscribed exceeds Rs. 100	One rupee.
22 COMPOSITION-DEED, that is to say any instrument executed by a debtor whereby he conveys his property for the benefit of his creditors or whereby payment of a composition on dividend on their debts is secured to the creditors, or whereby provision is made for the continuance of the debtor's business, under the supervision of inspectors or under letters of license, for the benefit of his creditors.	Five rupees.
23. CONVEYANCE [as defined by section 3 (8)], not being a TRANSFER charged or exempted under No. 62,—	
where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein does not exceed Rs. 50	Eight annas.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
where it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100	One rupee.
Do 100 Do 200	Two rupees.
Do 200 Do 300	Three rupees.
Do 300 Do 400	Four rupees.
Do 400 Do 500	Five rupees.
Do 500 Do 600	Six rupees
Do 600 Do 700	Seven rupees.
Do 700 Do 800	Eight rupees.
Do 800 Do 900	Nine rupees.
Do 900 Do 1,000	Ten rupees.
and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000 ...	Five rupees.
Exemption.	
Assignment of Copyright by entry made under Regulation II of 1039, section 2.	
CO-PARTNERSHIP DEED—*See* PARTNERSHIP (No. 46).	
24. COPY OR EXTRACT certified to be a true copy or extract, by or by order of any public officer and not chargeable under the law for the time being in force relating to court-fees—	
(i) if the original was not chargeable with duty or if the duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed one rupee	Eight annas.
(ii) in any other case	One rupee.

Exemption.	
Copy of any paper which a public officer is expressly required by law to make or furnish for record in any public office or for any public purpose.	
25. COUNTERPART OR DUPLCATE of any instrument chargeable with duty and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid—	
(*a*) if the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed one rupee	The same duty as is payable on the original.
(*b*) in any other case	One rupee.
Exemption.	
Counterpart of any lease granted to a cultivator when such lease is exempted from duty	
26. CUSTOMS-BOND—	
(*a*) where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for such amount.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
27. DEBENTURE (whether a mortgage debenture or not) being a marketable security transferable—	
(*a*) by endorsement or by a separate instrument of transfer;	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the same amount.
(*b*) by delivery	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the face amount of the debenture.
Explanation.—The term Debenture includes any interest coupons attached thereto but the amount of such coupons shall not be included in estimating the duty.	

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
Exemption.	
A debenture issued by an incorporated company or other body corporate in terms of a registered mortgage-deed, duly stamped in respect of the full amount of debentures to be issued thereunder; whereby the company or body borrowing makes over, in whole or in part, their property to trustees for the benefit of the debenture-holders: provided that the debentures so issued are expressed to be issued in terms of the said mortgage-deed.	
See also Bond No. 14; and section 57.	
DECLARATION OF ANY TRUST. *See* Trust No. 64.	
28. DELIVERY-ORDER IN RESPECT OF GOODS, that is to say, any instrument entitling any person therein named, or his assignee or the holder thereof, to the delivery of any goods lying in any dock or port, or in any warehouse in which goods are stored or deposited on rent or hire, or upon any wharf, such instrument being signed by or on behalf of the owner of such goods upon the sale or tansfer of the property therein, when such goods exceed in value twenty rupees.	One anna.
DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS. *See* Agreement relating to Deposit of Title-deeds, Pawn or Pledge No. 6.	
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. Partnership No. 46.	
29. DIVORCE—Instrument of, that is to say, any instrument by which any person effects the dissolutoin of his marriage	One rupee.

DOWER—Instrument of. *See* SETTLEMENT No. 58.	
DUPLICATE. *See* COUNTERPART (No. 25).	
30 ENTRY AS A VAKIL ON THE ROLL OF THE HIGH COURT, DISTRICT COURT, MUNSIFF'S COURT OR MAGISTRATE'S COURT.	
(*a*) High Court	Three hundred and fifty rupees.
(*b*) District Court	One-hundred rupees.
(*c*) Munsiff's Court	Fifty rupees.
(*d*) District Magistrate's Court and Courts subordinate to the same ...	Fifty rupees.
(*e*) Any Subordinate Magistrate's Court	Ten rupees.
31. EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY—Instrument of	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greatest value as set forth in such instrument.
EXTRACT -*See* COPY (No. 24).	
3 . FURTHER CHARGE—Instrument of, that is to say, any instrument imposing a further charge on mortgaged property—	
(*a*) when the original mortgage is one of the description referred to in clause (*a*) of Article No. 40 (that is, with possession)	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the further charge secured by such instrument.

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
(*b*) when such mortgage is one of the description referred to in clause (*b*) of Article No. 40, (that is, without possession)—	
(i) If at the time of execution of the instrument of further charge, possession of the property is given or agreed to be given under such instrument	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the total amount of the charge (including the original mortgage and any further charge already made) less the duty already paid on such original mortgage and further charge.
(ii) if possession is not so given	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount of the further charge secured by such instrument.
33. GIFT—Instrument of, not being a Settlement No. 58 or Will or Transfer (No. 62)	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the value of the property as set forth in such instrument.
HIRING AGREEMENT or agreement for service.—*See* Agreement (No. 5.)	
4. INDEMNITY-BOND	The same duty as a Security Bond (No. 57) for the same amount.
INSPECTORSHIP-DEED. *See* Commission-Deed (No 22.)	

INSURANCE.—*See* POLICY OF INSURANCE (No. 47.)

35. LEASE including an under-lease or sub-lease and any agreement to let or sub-let—	
(a) where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered—	
(i) where the lease purports to be for a term of less than one year; ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the whole amount payable or deliverable under such lease.
(ii) where the lease purports to be for a term of not less than one year but not more than three years;	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.
(iii) where the lease purports to be for a term in excess of three years; ...	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.
(iv) where the lease does not purport to be for any definite term ...	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long.
(v) where the lease purports to be in perpetuity;	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to one-fifth of the whole amount of rents which would be paid or delivered in respect of the first fifty years of the lease.

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
(*b*) where the lease is granted for a fine or premium or for money advanced and where no rent is reserved	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium or advance as set forth in the lease.
(*c*) where the lease is granted for a fine or premium or for money advanced in addition to rent reserved	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium or advance as set forth in the lease, in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease if no fine or premium or advance had been paid or delivered; Provided that, in any case when an agreement to lease is stamped with the *ad valorem* stamp required for a lease, and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such lease shall not exceed eight annas.
Exemptions.	
(*a*) Lease, executed in the case of a cultivator and for the purposes of cultivation (including a lease of trees for the production of food or drink) without the payment or delivery of any fine or premium, when a definite term is expressed and such term does not exceed one year, or when the average annual rent reserve does not exceed Rs. 100.	
(*b*) Leases of fisheries granted by Our Government.	

Explanations.—

(i) The term "fine" or "premium" does not include the payment of rent such as muppattam, pattapidivatu in marayapattam leases and the like but includes the fees paid at the grant or renewal of kanom and other deeds specified in section 3, clause 15 (*a*) and (*b*).

(ii) Any one obtaining wet or garden land for purposes directly or indirectly connected with cultivating or planting is a "cultivator" within the meaning of the Exemption here and in Article No. 53 (Exemption *c*.)

36 LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES in any company or proposed company, or in respect of any loan to be raised by any company or proposed company..	One anna.
See also CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT (No. 18.)	
37. LETTER OF CREDIT, that is to say, any instrument by which one person authorizes another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn. ..	One anna.
LETTER OF GUARANTEE—*See* AGREEMENT (No. 5.)	
38. LETTER OF LICENSE, that is to say, any agreement between a debtor and his creditors that the latter shall, for a specified time, suspend their claims and allow the debtor to carry on business at his own direction	Ten rupees
39. MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY—	
(*a*) if accompanied by Articles of Association under section 37 of Regulation I of 1063 Indian Companies Act, 1882	Fifteen rupees.
(*b*) if not so accompanied	Forty rupees.

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
Exemption:	
Memorandum of any association not formed for profit and registered under section 26 of Regulation I of 1063 (Indian Companies Act, 1882).	
40. MORTGAGE-DEED, not being an Agreement relating to Deposit of Title-deeds, Pawn or Pledge (No. 6), Bottomry Bond (No. 15), Mortgage of a Crop (No. 41), Respondentia Bond (No. 56), Security Bond (No. 57)—	
(a) when possession of the property or any part of the property comprised in such deed is given by the mortgagor or agreed to be given ...	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount secured by such deed.
(b) when possession is not given or agreed to be given as aforesaid ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount secured by such deed.
Explanation.—A mortgagor who gives to the mortgagee a power-of-attorney to collect rents or a lease of the property mortgaged or part thereof, is deemed to give possession within the meaning of this Article—	
when a collateral or auxiliary or additional or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped—	
for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 1,000	Eight annas.
and for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 1,000 ...	Eight annas.

Exemptions.

(1) Instruments executed by persons taking advances under the Agricultural Loans Regulation IV of 1066, or by their sureties as security for the repayment of such advances.

(2) Letter of hypothecation accompanying a bill of exchange.

41. MORTGAGE OF A CROP, including any instrument evidencing an agreement to secure the payment of a loan made upon any mortgage of a crop, whether the crop is or is not in existence at the time of the mortgage—	
(*a*) when the loan is repayable not more than three months from the date of the instrument—	
for any sum secured not exceeding Rs. 200	One anna.
and for every Rs. 200 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 200 ...	One anna.
(*b*) when the loan is repayable more than three months, but not more than one year, from the date of the instrument—	
for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 100	Two annas.
and for every Rs. 100 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 100 ...	Two annas.
42. NOTARIAL ACT, that is to say, any instrument, endorsement, note, attestation, certificate or entry not being a PROTEST (No. 50) made or signed by the Notary Public in the execution of the duties of his office, or by any other person lawfully acting as a Notary Public	One rupee.
See also PROTEST OF BILL OR NOTE (No. 50).	
43. NOTE OR MEMORANDUM sent by a Broker or Agent to his principal, intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal— ...	One anna.
(*a*) of any goods exceeding in value, twenty rupees	Two annas.
(*b*) of any stock or marketable security exceeding in value twenty rupees ...	Subject to a maximum of ten rupees, one anna for every Rs. 10,000 or part thereof of the value of the stock or security.
44. NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP	Eight annas.
See also PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP (No. 51).	

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
ORDER FOR THE PAYMENT OF MONEY.—*See* Bill of Exchange (No. 12).	
PARTITION—Instrument of [as defined by section 3 (14)]	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount of the value of the separated share or shares of the property.

N. B.—The largest share remaining after the property is partitioned (or if there are two or more shares of equal value and not smaller than any of the other shares, then one of such equal shares) shall be deemed to be that from which the other shares are separated :

Provided always that—

(*a*) when an instrument of partition containing an agreement to divide property in severalty is executed and a partition is effected in pursuance of such agreement, the duty chargeable upon the instrument effecting such partition shall be reduced by the amount of duty paid in respect of the first instrument, but shall not be less than eight annas;

(*b*) where land is held on Revenue Settlement for a period not exceeding thirty years and paying the full assessment, the value for the purpose of duty shall be calculated at not more than five times the annual revenue ;

(*c*) where a final order for effecting a partition passed by any Revenue-authority or an award by an arbitrator directing a partition, is stamped with the stamp required for an instrument of partition, and an instrument of partition in pursuance of such order or award is subsequently executed, the duty on such instrument shall not exceed eight annas.

46. PARTNERSHIP—	
A.—INSTRUMENT OF—	
(*a*) where the capital of the partnership does not exceed Rs. 500	Two rupees eight annas.
(*b*) in any other case	Ten rupees.
B.—DISSOLUTION OF	Five rupees.
PAWN OR PLEDGE.—*See* AGREEMENT RELATING TO DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS, PAWN OR PLEDGE (No. 6.)	
47. POLICY OF INSURANCE—	
A.—SEA-INSURANCE (*see* section 9)	
(1) for or upon any voyage—	
(i) where the premium or consideration does not exceed the rate of two annas or one-eighth per centum of the amount insured by the policy...	One anna.
(ii) in any other case, in respect of every full sum of 1,000 rupees and also any fractional part of 1,000 rupees insured by the policy	Two annas.
(2) for time	
(ii) in respect of every full sum of 1,000 rupees and also any fractional part of 1 000 rupees insured by the policy—	
where the insurance shall be made for any time not exceeding six months	Two annas.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
where the insurance shall be made for any time exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months	Four annas.
B.—Fire Insurance—	
(1) In respect of an original policy—	
(i) when the sum insured does not exceed Rs. 5,000	Eight annas.
(ii) in any other case	One rupee.
(2) In respect of each receipt for any payment of a premium on any renewal of an original policy.	One half of the duty payable in respect of the original policy in addition to the amount if any chargeable under article No 53.
C.—Accident and Sickness Insurance—	
(a) against railway accident, valid for a sing journey only	One anna

Exemption.	
When issued to a passenger travelling by the intermediate or the third class in any railway	
(b) In any other case—for the maximum amount which may become payable in the case of any single accident or sickness where such amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000, and also where such amount exceeds Rs. 1,000 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof	Two annas.
D.—LIFE INSURANCE OR OTHER INSURANCE NOT SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED FOR except such a RE-INSURANCE as is described in Division E of this Article—	
for every sum insured not exceeding Rs. 1,000 and also for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof insured in excess of Rs. 1,000—	
(i) if drawn singly	Six annas.
(ii) if drawn in duplicate, for each part	Three annas.
Exemption	
Policies of Life Insurance granted by Our Government in accordance with the State Life Insurance Rules.	
E.—RE-INSURANCE BY AN INSURANCE COMPANY, which has granted a POLICY OF SEA-INSURANCE OR A POLICY OF FIRE-INSURANCE with another company by way of indemnity or guarantee against the payment on the original insurance of a certain part of the sum insured thereby ...	One-quarter of the duty payable in respect of the original insurance but not less than one anna or more than one rupee.

Description of Insurance.	Proper stamp-duty.
General Exemption.	
Letter of cover or engagement to issue a policy of insurance: Provided that, unless such letter or engagement bears the stamp prescribed by this Regulation for such policy nothing shall be claimable thereunder, nor shall it be available for any purpose, except to compel the delivery of the policy therein mentioned.	
48. POWER-OF-ATTORNEY [as defined by section 3 (21)] not being a PROXY (No. 52),—	
(*a*) when executed for the sole purpose of procuring the registration of one or more documents in relation to a single transaction or for admitting execution of one or more such documents	Eight annas.
(*b*) when authorising one person or more to act in a single transaction other than the case mentioned in clause (*a*)	One rupee.
(*c*) when authorising not more than five persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally	Five rupees.
(*d*) when authorising more than five but not more than ten persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally ...	Ten rupees.
(*e*) when given for consideration and authorising the attorney to sell any immovable property	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 23) for the amount of the consideration.

(*f*) in any other case	One rupee for each person authorized. *N. B.*—The term "registration" includes every operation incidental to registration under the Registration Regulation for the time being in force.
Explanation.—For the purpose of this Article more persons than one when belonging to the same firm shall be deemed to be one person.	
49. PROMISSORY NOTE [as defined by section 8 (22)]	The same duty as a bill of exchange (No. 12) according as it is payable on demand or payable otherwise than on demand as the case may be.
50. PROTEST OF BILL OR NOTE, that is to say, any declaration in writing made by a Notary Public, or other person lawfully acting as such, attesting the dishonour of a bill of exchange or promissory note ...	One rupee.
51. PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP, that is to say, any declaration of the particulars of her voyage drawn up by him with a view to the adjustment of losses or the calculation of averages, and every declaration in writing made by him against the charterers or the consignees for not loading or unloading the ship, when such declaration is attested or certified by a Notary Public or other person lawfully acting as such	One rupee.
See also NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP (No. 44.)	
52. PROXY empowering any person to vote at any one election of the members of a Town Improvement Committee, or at any one meeting of (*a*) members of an incorporated company or other body corporate whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable, or (*b*) proprietors, members or contributors to the funds of any institution	One anna.

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
53. RECEIPT [as defined by section 3 (23)] for any money or other property the amount or value of which exceeds twenty rupees	One anna.
Exemptions.	
Receipt—	
(a) endorsed on or contained in any instrument duly stamped or exempted under the proviso to section 5 (instruments executed on behalf of Our Government) acknowledging the receipt of the consideration-money therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal-money, interest or annuity or other periodical payment thereby secured;	
(b) for any payment of money without consideration;	
(c) for any payment of rent by a cultivator;	
(d) for pay or allowances by non-commissioned officers or soldiers of the Nayar Brigade or the Body-Guard when serving in such capacity;	
(e) given by the holders of family-certificates in cases where the person from whose pay or allowances the sum comprised in the receipt has been assigned is a non-commissioned officer or soldier of either the Nayar Brigade or Body-Guard and serving in such capacity;	
(f) or pensions or allowances by persons receiving such pensions or allowances in respect of their service as such non-commissioned officers or soldiers, and not serving the Government in any other capacity.	
(g) given for money or securities for money deposited in the hands of any Banker to be accounted for;	

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Provided that the same is not expressed to be received of, or by the hands of, any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for:	
Provided also that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for or upon a letter of allotment of a share, or in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of, or in any incorporated company or other body corporate or such proposed or intended company or body or in respect of a debenture being a marketable security.	
54. RECONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY—	
(a) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Re-conveyance.
(b) in any other case	Five rupees.
55. RELEASE, that is to say, any instrument (not being such a release as is provided for by section 25) whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property—	
(a) if the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for such amount or value as set forth in the Release.
(b) in any other case	Ten rupees.
56. RESPONDENTIA BOND, that is to say, any instrument securing a loan on the cargo laden or to be laden on board a ship and making repayment contingent on the arrival of the cargo at the port of destination.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount of the loan secured.

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
REVOCATION OF ANY TRUST OR SETTLEMENT.—*See* Settlement (No. 58), Trust (No. 64).	
57. SECURITY-BOND OR MORTGAGE-DEED executed by way of security for the due execution of an office, or to account for money or other property received by virtue thereof or executed by a surety to secure the due performance of a contract,—	
(*a*) when the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount secured.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
Exemptions.	
Bond or other instrument—	
(*a*) executed by persons taking advances under the Agricultural Loans Regulation as security for the repayment of such advances;	
(*b*) executed by officers of Government or their sureties to secure the due execution of an office or the due accounting for money or other property received by virtue thereof	
58. SETTLEMENT—	
A. Instrument of, (including a deed of dower)	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property settled as set forth in such settlement.

Provided that, where an agreement to settle is stamped with the stamp required for an instrument of settlement and an instrument of settlement in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such instrument shall not exceed eight annas.

B—REVOCATION OF—

The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument of Revocation but not exceeding ten rupees.

See also TRUST (No. 64).

59. SHARE WARRANTS to bearer issued under Regulation I of 1063 (Indian Companies Act, 1882) ... ...

One and a half times the duty payable on a conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the nominal amount of the shares specified in the warrant.

Exemption.

Share warrant when issued by a company in pursuance of Regulation I of 1063 (Indian Companies Act, 1882), section 30, to have effect only upon payment, as composition for that duty to the collector of Stamp-revenue, of—

(a) one and a half per centum of the whole subscribed capital of the company, or

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
(b) if any company which has paid the said duty or composition in full subsequently issues an addition to its subscribed capital—one and a half per centum of the *additional capital* so issued.	
SCRIP—*See* Certificate No. (18).	
60. SHIPPING-ORDER for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel	One anna.
61. SURRENDER OF LEASE—	
(a) when the duty with which the lease is chargeable does not exceed five rupees	The duty with which such lease is chargeable.
(b) in any other case	Five rupees.
Exemption.	
Surrender of lease, when such lease is exempted from duty.	
62 TRANSFER (whether with or without consideration)—	
(a) of shares in an incorporated company or other body corporate ...	One-half of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the value of the share.
(b) of debentures, being marketable securities whether the debenture is liable to duty or not	One-half of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the face amount of the debenture.
(c) of any interest secured by a bond mortgage-deed or policy of insurance,—	

(i) if the duty on such bond, mortgage-deed or policy does not exceed five rupees	The duty with which such bond mortgage-deed or policy of insurance is chargeable.
(ii) in any other case	Five rupees.
(*d*) by any private executor or administrator to any other person for the purpose of administering an estate	Ten rupees.
(*e*) of any trust-property without consideration from one trustee to another trustee or from a trustee to a beneficiary	Five rupees or such smaller amount as may be chargeable under clauses (*a*) to (*c*) of this Article.
Exemptions.	
Transfers by endorsement—	
(*a*) of a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note;	
(*b*) of a bill of lading, delivery order, warrant for goods, or other mercantile document of title to goods;	
(*c*) of a policy of insurance;	
(*d*) of securities of the Government of India.	
63. TRANSFER OF LEASE by way of assignment and not by way of under-lease	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the consideration for the transfer.
Exemption.	
Transfer of any lease exempt from duty.	
64. TRUST—	
A.—DECLARATION—of, or concerning, any property when made by any writing not being a WILL.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument but not exceeding fifteen rupees.

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
B.—Revocation —of, or concerning any property when made by instrument other than a Will.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument but not exceeding ten rupees.
See also Settlement (No. 58).	
VALUATION.—*See* Appraisement (No. 58).	
VAKIL.—*See* Entry as Vakil (No. 30).	
65. WARRANT FOR GOODS, that is to say, any instrument evidencing the title of any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder whereof, to the property in any goods lying in or upon any dock, warehouse or wharf, such instrument being signed or certified by or on behalf of the person in whose custody such goods may be	Four annas.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

CARDAMOM LAND TAX.

Rules regarding the assessment on Cardamom gardens and lands granted for wet and dry cultivation within the Cardamom Hills and Periyar Reserves, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the $\frac{\textit{12th August 1905}}{\textit{28th Karkadagom 1080}}$ *in supersession of the Rules dated 23rd July 1900 and 12th September 1902 and amendments thereto dated 16th February 1901, 13th July 1901 and 17th June 1903.*

I. Holders of land granted for Cardamom cultivation before the date on which these rules come into force shall pay a price of Bh. Rs. 10 per acre and shall have permanent rights of occupancy in their holdings. This amount may be paid in ten annual instalments of Re. 1 each commencing from $\frac{\text{16th August 1905.}}{\text{1st Chingom 1081.}}$

II. Cardamom lands which now pay an assessment of Bh. Rs. 6¼ per acre shall, from the date these rules come into force pay an assessment of Bh. Rs. 2 per acre.

Lands granted for cardamom cultivation on an assessment of Bh. Re. 1 per acre for three years and Bh. Rs. 6¼ thereafter under the rules hereby repealed shall pay Bh. Re. 1 per acre for four years from the date of issue of patta and Bh. Rs. 2 per acre from the fifth year.

If patta is granted within six months of the beginning of any Malabar year, such year shall be counted as one of the four years for which the reduced assessment of Bh. Re. 1 is leviable.

[New lands will be granted on an assessment of Bh. Re. 1 per acre for four years from the date of issue of patta and Bh. Rs. 2 per acre from the fifth year.]*

III. [Applications for new lands for cardamom cultivation must be in the printed form and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2 per acre (i. e. one year's assessment and acreage value.)]*

Purchasers of new lands for cardamom cultivation are allowed to pay the acreage value in three instalments of Rs. (3) three in the first year, Rs. (3) three in the second year and the remainder in the third year §

On receipt of application for land for cardamom cultivation the Superintendent shall satisfy himself that the land is one which can be granted for such cultivation without detriment to Government interests.

The applicant shall clear the boundaries and provide boundary stones. The land shall then be carefully surveyed, demarcated at Government expense and will be granted to the applicant without auction sale, at an average value of Bh. Rs. (10) ten per acre ¶.

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* Amended as per Notification dated 30th June 1906.

§ Do. Do. 12th September 1907.

¶ Do. Do. 22nd January 1908.

IV. Should land be opened before patta is issued or without special permission of the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills, proceedings will be taken under the Land Conservancy Regulation II of 1067.

V. Holders of cardamom lands may remove the undergrowth and fell such trees as it is necessary to clear in order to admit sufficient sunlight for the cultivation of cardamoms; but they shall not fell any tree exceeding 4 feet in girth at a height of 3 feet from the ground without first giving notice to the officer in charge of the Division who shall satisfy himself of the necessity to do so and then grant permission in writing. If any tree is felled in contravention of this rule, double the value of the timber as assessed by the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills shall be levied as penalty and the amount recovered as a revenue demand. It shall also be opened to the Superintendent when the fellings have been extensive to recommend that the land be resumed by Government and the patta cancelled.

VI. Holders of cardamom lands may utilise the trees left for shade as supports for growing pepper, vanilla and rubber vines and with the sanction of the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills may grow such other products as he is satisfied will not interfere with the cultivation of cardamoms.

VII. The Superintendent may permit the burning of the undergrowth in a new clearing provided the undergrowth is heaped and carefully removed from the surrounding jungle. The holder will be held responsible should such fire cause any damage to the trees left for shade in the clearing or to the surrounding forests or gardens.

VIII. Holders may collect dead trees as fuel free of charge but no trees shall be felled for firewood. With the permission of the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills any holder may fell trees, except royal trees growing on his own holding for the construction of buildings necessary for the cultivation of such holding, provided that such felling does not interfere with trees left for shade. The trees so felled should be used on the estate and should not be removed outside it.

IX. No land given for cardamom cultivation shall be of less extent than two acres; but only the extent that is fit for growing cardamoms will be assessed to land revenue, the remainder although shown in the survey number will be treated as unassesed waste but shall not be cultivated.

Provided that applications for land to square off a holding may be entertained for less than two acres and granted at the discretion of the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills on payment of the upset price without auction.

X. Land for wet and dry cultivation will be granted within the Cardamom Hills and Periyar Reserves at the following rates of assessment:—

(1) Wet cultivation—annas 8 per acre for 5 years and Re. 1 per acre from the 6th year.

(2) Dry cultivation—annas 2 per acre for 5 years and annas 4 per acre from the sixth year.

Applications for wet and dry lands shall be made to the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills who will grant patta after survey.

XI. The assessment on cardamom lands is due on the first of Mausi, paid in a lump sum. It may, however, be paid in four instalments on the 1st Kartigay, Margaly, Thye and Mausi.

The assessment on wet cultivation is due at the end of Mausi and that on dry cultivation at the end of Alpasy.

XII. The assessment [and acreage value] shall be recovered under the provisions of Regulation I of 1068.

XIII. At the expiry of 30 years commencing from 1st Chingom 1081, it shall be competent to Government to revise the assessment at such rates as they may fix.

XIV. The Cardamom Hills and the Periyar Reserves are reserved under the Forest Regulation II of 1068 ; any act in contravention of that Regulation or of the rules framed thereunder will, unless permitted by these rules, be dealt with under the said Regulation and rules.

Hunting and shooting in a reserved forest without a permit and the poisoning and dynamiting of fish is an offence. The use of fishing net of less than half inch mesh is strictly prohibited.

XV. The system of passports issued by Natamakars is continued ; any person entering a reserved forest without a pass will be treated as a trespasser under the Forest Regulation.

XVI. These rules do not convey any right to mines or minerals in the lands granted or to water-power.

XVII. These rules shall come into force from the $\frac{\text{16th August 1905.}}{\text{1st Chingom 1081.}}$

Mica and Plumbago.

Cases of unauthorised mining of minerals, such as mica and plumbago which are Royalties under the Royal Proclamation dated 14th June 1881 (2nd Mithunom 1056) having come to the notice of Government, it is hereby notified that prospecting for or mining of metals and minerals whether in Sirkar or private land is hereby prohibited, except under a license from Government. (30th July 1898).

Plumbago.

With reference to para 2 of the Royal Proclamation dated $\frac{\text{2nd Mithunam 1065.}}{\text{14th June 1881.}}$ regarding mining rights in Travancore, it is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that in view to afford facilities for finders of plumbago in private lands to dispose of the article and for plating the mineral on the market, the following rules are passed as a tentative measure for a period of five years with effect from the $\frac{\text{1st Karkadagom 1081.}}{\text{16th July 1906.}}$

1. Persons who find plumbago on their own property shall deliver the same to the Morgan, Crucible Co., who are authorised for the period of five years above mentioned to collect the mineral on behalf of the Sirkar.

2. The Morgan, Crucible Co. are permitted to export all quantities of plumbago collected by them under these rules on payment to the Sirkar of a royalty of 2½ per cent on the sale value of the dressed mineral at the pit's mouth or on the surface and export duty of 5 per cent of tariff value and such reasonable remuneration to the finders as may be agreed upon between them and the said Morgan, Crucible Co.

3. In the event of the Sirkar granting to any other firm or individua a concession similar to what is given to the Morgan, Crucible Co. under these rules, it is open to the Sirkar to specify the local area within which each of them should exercise the right of collecting and exporting the mineral.

4. The Morgan Crucible Co. shall keep accurate accounts of the plumbago collected and exported by them under these rules showing the name and residence of the finders, the localities from which the plumbago is taken, the rates of remuneration paid by them to the finders and the prime values of the mineral and such other details as may be prescribed by Government from time to time and shall submit to Government every month a statement containing the above particulars.

5. The accounts kept under the foregoing rules shall be open to inspection by the Dewan or such other officer as may be deputed by him for the purpose.

6. Nothing in these rules shall be construed as conferring any right upon any owner of private land to carry on regular mining operations or to deal in or dispose of the plumbago which he may find, except in the manner provided in these rules.

7. The Morgan, Crucible Co., shall return to finders all quantities of plumbago that might be rejected by them as being unfit for export and it shall be open to the finders to apply to the Sirkar for permission to utilise or dispose of such quantities on their own account. The permission will be granted on such conditions as may be deemed necessary in such cases.

8. On failure to comply with any of the conditions herein specified the concession granted by these rules shall be revocable at the discretion of Government. (7th July, 1906.)

Revised Rules for the grazing of cattle in the Government Forest Reserves, Plantations and Un-reserved lands, passed under Sections 21 (last clause) and 22 (e) of the Forest Regulation II of 1068, as amended by Regulations IV of 1071 & IX of 1085, by the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja, under date the 23rd August 1911/7th Chingom 1087, in supersession of the Rules regarding the grazing of cattle in the Reserved Forests and Plantations of the State, dated 20th May 1908/7th Edavom 1083, and the Revised Rules for the grazing of foreign cattle in the Cardamom, Peermade, Mlapara and the Anjanad Hills, dated 12th April 1909.

I. For purposes of grazing, Forest Reserves (including Reserved Forests and Reserved lands), Plantations and Un-reserved lands at the disposal of the Government, in a Forest Division, may be divided into grazing blocks.

Each grazing block may, wherever necessary, be roughly divided into compartments, so that one or more compartments may, from time to time, be entirely closed to grazing or browsing.

II. The following fees shall be levied for each grazing block.

Description of animals.	For Forest Reserves and Plantation.		For other lands at the disposal of the Government.	
	Rate per day.	For 6 months, if half-yearly permits are taken.	Rate per day.	For 6 months, if half-yearly permits are taken.
(a) Elephants, 1st Class ...	6 as.	Rs. 30/—	4 as.	Rs. 20/—
Do. 2nd Do. ...	4 as.	Rs. 20/—	3 as.	Rs. 15/—
Do. 3rd Do. ..	3 as	Rs. 15/—	2 as.	Rs. 10/—
(b) Buffaloes ...	...	As. 4 per season.	...	As. 3 per season.
(c) Bulls, cows, horses, ponies and asses...	...	As. 3 per season.	...	As. 2 per season.
(d) Sheep ...	...	As. 2 per season.	...	As. 1½ per season
(e) Goats { Local ...	...	As. 3 per season.	...	Nil.
(e) Goats { Foreign ...	...	As. 4 per season.	...	As. 3 per season.

Exceptions :—

(1) Horned cattle, other than goats and sheep and buffaloes, the property of the subjects of Travancore, will be allowed to graze free, provided such cattle are covered for a printed free permit or permits issued by the Divisional Forest Officer or Range Officer.

(2) In the case of cows and buffaloes, calves under one year old will be exempted from payment of any fee.

(3) All domestic animals of the subjects of Travancore shall be allowed to graze free in un-reserved lands.

(4) The following concessions are also granted so far as the High Range Forest Division is concerned.

i Cereal cultivators are permitted to graze a pair of bullocks for every five acres of land owned and actually cultivated by them, free of tax.

ii. Proprietors or Managers of Tea and Coffee Estates are permitted to graze 10 head of their own cattle for every 100 acres of estate, free of tax. This right is transferable from one estate to another.

iii. Butchers may import cattle for slaughter under a free permit provided such cattle are not kept beyond a fortnight after importation.

III. Sheep and goats will be excluded from all Reserves and Plantations except in places where they may be specially allowed to graze by order of the Conservator of Forests. In the case of foreign sheep and goats so permitted, *fees will be levied* as per rates prescribed in Rule II.

IV. In the case of animals falling under clause (b), (c), (d) or (e) of Rule II *supra*, only half the rates will be charged for returning in the same season. This rule does not apply to the High Range Forest Division.

V. Each season will be a period of six months, *i. e.* from 1st Chittrai to end of Purattasi, and from 1st Alpasi to end of Panguni. In the case of the High Range Division, the grazing period will correspond with the Malabar year and the grazing fees will be double the rates fixed in *Rule II supra*.

VI. Persons wishing to graze their cattle or other animals shall apply to the Divisional Forest Officer, or other officer authorised in this behalf, stating how many cattle they wish to graze, for what length of time and at what places, and pay the prescribed fee in advance. Such officer will then issue a permit in the printed form appended to these rules, specifying the number of cattle, the amount of fees received and the grazing locality or block, &c.

Provided that grazing shall not be permitted on areas covered with young growth as follows :—

Coppice under 10 years old,

Plantations under 15 years old,

Natural forests under 20 years old ;

And provided also that the Divisional Forest Officer may limit the number of cattle allowed to graze in any locality and withdraw the permit and exclude the cattle if he finds that the forest growth is suffering from their presence.

VII. Free passes will be granted on application to the Divisional Forest Officer or to the respective Range Officers.

VIII. Each cattle-owner must appoint a responsible herdsman who should be not less than 15 years of age and whose name will be entered in the permit. The herdsman must always accompany the cattle and carry the permit with him in the forests and produce it on demand by a Forest or Police Officer, or by a Frontier Chowkey Officer in the case of the High Range Division. The Police or Chowkey Officer shall, if he finds any irregularity, immediately report the fact to the Forest Range Officer concerned. At least one herdsman is required for every 50 head of cattle or 100 of sheep. The Forest guard or watcher in guard of the block or compartment will check the cattle as often as possible. If any cattle-owner wishes to appoint a new herdsman, he should inform the Range Officer concerned and get the necessary corrections made in the permit. Cattle owners must understand that they will be held responsible

for any damage done to the forests through the negligence of their herdsmen by cattle straying, &c.

IX. Cattle found grazing in places closed to them, or in places not mentioned in the permit, will be impounded, and the owners will be liable to punishment under Section 21 or the rules under Section 22 or under Section 24 of the Forest Regulation, as the case may be.

X. Cattle found in the forests without a permit, or in numbers in excess of, or different in description from, those mentioned in the permit, will be impounded, and the permit may also be cancelled by the Divisional Forest Officer. In the case of foreign cattle, the owner or herdsman will be liable to be punished under the Forest Regulation or Rules framed thereunder, in addition to the impounding of the cattle and the cancellation of the permit, if any.

XI. When, on account of scarcity of grass or water, it is desired to move cattle from the grazing block mentioned in the permit to another grazing block, application accompanied by the permit should be made to the local officer in charge of the Range, who shall promptly grant the request if unobjectionable, and report the fact to the Divisional Forest Officer.

XII. Cattle herdsmen and permit-holders shall not carry or use fire-arms or carry any cutting weapons within the limits of any Forest Reserves or Plantations, nor shall they carry torches or kindle fire in places other than those specially set apart for cooking, or set fire within the limits of a Forest Reserve or grazing block or outside it, so as to endanger its safety from fire.

Infringement of this rule will entail cancellation of the permit or permits in addition to any other punishment that the law provides.

XIII. The Divisional Forest Officer may prohibit the grant of a permit to any person or cancel a permit for specified reasons. An appeal against such order shall lie to the Conservator of Forests within two months from the date of the Divisional Forest Officer's order and the Conservator's order thereon shall be final.

XIV. All permits shall be in triplicate, and the entries therein shall be in the current Language (Malayalam or Tamil) of the locality. The original should be given to the owner, the duplicate sent to the Range Officer who will submit it to the Divisional Forest Officer with his monthly account for check, and the triplicate retained by the issuing officer for record and check.

RULES FOR THE PENNING OF CATTLE IN GRAZING AREAS.

XV. In cases of real necessity, penning of cattle will be allowed in grazing blocks recommended by the Range Officer after *personal inspection*, provided there is not more than one pen in any compartment and subject to the following conditions :—

(1) The penning of cattle shall only be allowed in those penning localities or *tholus* which may be notified from time to time by the Divisional Forest Officer.

(2) The penning shall be done only on obtaining a printed pen-license, in the annexed form, from the Range Officer, who will issue the license only for cattle for which grazing permits have been previously obtained.

(3) The fee for a pen-license shall be one Rupee for every 20 head of cattle or fraction thereof, for penning throughout the year, or 8 As. for every grazing season.

(4) When cattle are taken from one locality, pen or *tholu* to another, a fresh license shall be obtained from the Range Officer in whose jurisdiction the latter *tholu* lies, on payment of a fresh license fee.

(5) There shall be at least one herdsman in charge of every cattle pen containing 500 cattle or less, and he shall keep the grazing permits of the cattle penned with him to be shown on demand.

(6) Herdsmen accompanying the cattle shall be allowed free use of unclassified timber, bamboos and reeds required for their huts and for firewood, in quantities to be fixed by the Divisional Forest officer.

(7) The herdsmen shall not kindle fire outside the limits of the pen, nor allow fire to spread beyond it, and they shall be bound to give information coming to their knowledge, to the nearest Forest Officer, of any forest offence, committed or damage done by others with as little delay as possible. They shall also render such reasonable assistance as may be required of them by any Forest Officer in putting out or preventing the occurrence of fires and in the detection or the prevention of the commission of any forest offence. Cattle owners will be held responsible for any damage that their herdsmen may cause to the forests besides the penalty provided by the Forest Laws.

(8) The license shall not ordinarily be transferable, but when the ownership of the cattle covered by a license changes hands, the license also shall go with it.

(9) Failure to abide by any of these rules will entail cancellation of the license and the grazing permit or permits by the Divisional Forest Officer, besides rendering the license-holder or his herdsman or both as the case may be, liable to any other punishment which the law provides.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Triyandrum, 23rd August 1911.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

TRIPLICATE.

Travancore Forest Department.

Malayalam year 108 .
Forest Division.

No.

License for penning cattle in Forest Reserves and Plantations.

1. To whom issued and place of residence.

2. Name of herdsman.

3. Name of penning locality or tholu.

4. Description and number of cattle penned.

5. Fees realised. Rs. as. p.

6. Period for which penning is allowed.

7. Numbers and dates of grazing permits.

8. Date of issue.

9. Remarks.

Station.

Forest Range Officer,
Range.

N. B.—The Forms are also in Duplicates.

CONDITIONS.

1. A herdsman (or owner) must always accompany the cattle and this permit must be in his possession and must be produced whenever demanded by a Forest Officer, Police Officer or Excise Chowkey Officer.

2. Herdsmen must not carry guns, knives, or other cutting instruments.

3. The penning of cattle within the forest is forbidden except under the pen license or special permission of the Divisional Forest Officer.

4. Cattle are not allowed within specially protected areas or grazing blocks closed under authority or in any other blocks or compartments than the one specified in the permit.

5. Breach of any of the above conditions will entail cancellation of the permit in addition to such other penalties as the Forest Regulation or the rules framed thereunder prescribe.

6. Permits will be valid from date of issue until the end of the Malabar year 108 or end of Panguni 108 (first season) or end of Purattasi 108 (second season).

TRIPLICATE.

Travancore Forest Department.

No. Malayalam year 108 .

Permit for grazing cows, bulls, horses &c. in Forest Reserves, Plantations and unreserved lands.

1. Name of the Forest Division.
2. To whom issued and place of residence.
3. Name of grazier or herdsman.
4. Name of the Range and the grazing block.
5. Route.
6. No. and description of cattle.
7. Fees realised. Rs. as. p.
8. Period of grazing allowed.
9. Date of issue.
10. Remarks.

Permits issuing station. Signature of the Permit Issuing Officer.

N. B.—The Forms are also in Duplicates.

CONDITIONS.

1. This license and the grazing permits for the cattle penned shall be kept in the pen and produced when demanded by a Forest Officer.

2. There should be a grazier or herdsman in the pen for every 500 cattle or less penned therein.

3. No fire shall be kindled outside the pen nor shall any fire be allowed to spread beyond the pen-limits.

4. Every herdsman in charge of a pen shall inform the nearest Forest Officer of the occurrence of any fires and render any reasonable help required of him in putting out fires and in the prevention of the commission of any forest offence.

5. The number and description of cattle penned shall not differ or exceed those mentioned in the grazing permits.

6. Breach of any of the above conditions will entail cancellation of this license and in case of condition No. 5 that of the grazing permits also in addition to such other penalties as the Forest Regulation or rules made thereunder prescribe.

Notification.

No. 9151/L. R.

As an infectious disease of a peculiar nature affecting cocoanut palms is prevailing in certain parts of Travancore, and as it is necessary to prevent the disease spreading into the neighbouring territories, it is hereby notified that, until further orders, the export of living cocoanut seedlings and roots from Travancore is prohibited. (22nd July 1908).

HUNTING AND SHOOTING.

Under section 22 clause F, and section 33 clause 12 of Regulation II of 1068, the following Rule has been passed and is published for general information.

All hunting and shooting within the teak plantation at Malayattur, Konni and Arienkavu is prohibited from the 1st Chingom 1074 except with the permission in writing of the Forest Officer in charge of the Plantations. (3rd August 1898).

RECIPROCAL SERVICE OF PROCESSES.

Under Section 588 of the Civil Procedure Code [Regulation II of 1065.] the following Rules for the reciprocal service of processes between Travancore and Cochin under date 12th September 1902 (27th Chingom 1078) are published for general information :—

1. All processes received from the Civil Courts of Cochin for service in this State shall be served by the local Civil Courts free of charge.

2. Processes issued by the Chief Court and the District Courts of Cochin shall be served by the local District Courts and processes issued by the Munsiff's Courts of Cochin by the local District Munsiff's Courts within whose jurisdiction the persons to whom they are addressed, reside, as if such processes had been originally issued by the local courts.

3. When any process received for service from Cochin is in a language other than English or Malayalam, the Court issuing it may be requested to forward an English Translation of the same.

4. The Civil Court in Travancore receiving a process for service from a Civil Court of Cochin shall accept the certificate endorsed on the process by the Court issuing it as sufficient proof that the proper fee for the issue thereof has been paid and shall deliver such process to the proper officer of the Court for service and shall re-transmit the same to the Court from which it was received with a return in the form appended to the Rules for the reciprocal service of processes between British India and Travancore dated the 11th January 1890 (29th Dhanu 1065) and with the endorsement of the process-server showing in what manner service has been effected and if service has not been effected, the reason for the non-service, and such endorsement shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the process-server.

5. The return &c., referred to in the preceding rule, shall be transmitted to the Court which issued the process by Anchal "On Sirkar Service."

6. The processes of the local High Court and the District Courts for service in Cochin other than those mentioned in Sections 85 and 86 of the Civil Procedure Code shall be sent by Anchal "On Sirkar Service" to the District Courts and those of the District Munsiff's Courts to the Munsiff's Courts in Cochin within whose jurisdiction the persons to whom the processes are addressed, reside, and no remittance on account of process service fees need accompany such process; but a note shall be entered on every such process that the necessary fee has been levied; and such note shall be attested by the Registrar in the High Court and by the presiding Judge or Munsiff as the case may be, in the other Courts.

7. The processes of the local courts for service in Cochin may be drawn up in Malayalam or English.

8. On processes to be forwarded to the Cochin Courts for service, the process fees prescribed by the Rules now in force in respect to processes for service within Travancore, shall alone be levied. The present practice of levying batta at varying rates in respect of such processes shall be discontinued. As regards processes in respect of which such batta has been levied but the processes have not been issued, the process fees prescribed by the local Rules shall be credited to "Process Service Fund" from the said batta when the processes are issued.

9. When the process issued for service in Cochin is for the appearance of any person as a witness, the amount of batta and travelling allowances he may be entitled to under the local Rules, shall be remitted with the process either in British Postage Stamps or Currency-notes or by money order. (29th September 1902.)

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, No. 2680, dated the 18th September 1908.

Read again the Revised State Life Insurance Rules, passed with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 16th August 1906.

ORDER THEREON.

The present rules enforce insurance on all public servants permanently entertained in the service on or after 1st Thye 1073. Several complaints have been received regarding the oppressive way in which the scheme is said to have been working, especially in the case of the poorer public servants. The scheme, *as a compulsory one*, has, in the opinion of Government, been tried long enough and it has been all through unpopular. His Highness' Government consider that it may be well left to each man to decide in what form he should provide for those dear to him, and they resolve to make insurance *optional* hereafter in the case of every public servant, irrespective of the date of his entertainment in the service.

2. There is no provision in the present rules for withdrawal from insurance if the person insured wishes to do so. Some provision for the purpose appears necessary and Government direct that a provision be inserted in the rules, permitting withdrawal *at any time at the option of the person insured*, the latter being paid back the sum total of all the premia paid by him up to the date of his withdrawal.

3. Further, the rules now in force do not insist upon medical examination for further insurance. It appears to Government desirable to prescribe such examination for further insurance also, as a person in perfectly good health when first insuring, may fall ill subsequently and his health may be so far impaired as to render him ineligible for further insurance. His Highness' Government therefore direct that, in the cases of all future proposals for further insurance, the proposers should undergo medical examination, before the proposals are taken up for consideration.

4. The State Life Insurance Rules, as now further revised, are appended to this order. They will come into force at once.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

Revised State Life Insurance Rules.

1. In these rules :—

(*a*) "Proposer" means the person whose life is proposed to be insured.

(*b*) "Insured" means the person who has insured his life under these Rules.

(*c*) "Policy" means the written document containing the contract for the payment under these rules of an endowment bonus in consideration of the premium paid by the Insured.

(*d*) "Pay" means the remuneration paid to an officer in respect of any permanent office held by him in the service of Government, in respect of which office he may become entitled under any rules, which are now or which may hereafter be in force, to a pension, but shall not include any fees accruing to any officer in respect of such office.

(*e*) "Premium" means the periodical payment for any policy.

2. All public servants holding permanent appointments *may* insure their lives under these rules.

Provided that the age of the officer insuring does not exceed 45 years and his salary is not below Rs. 10.

3. Ten per cent of the pay of the Insured shall be recovered every month as premium and credited to Government till the insured shall complete 55 years or, in the event of his dying earlier, till his death, in consideration of which a bonus (according to the table appended to these rules) shall be payable from the Government Treasury to the Insured or his representative or assignee as the case may be on his completing the age of 55 years, or at his death, if earlier. Fractions of a rupee other than half-a-rupee shall be excluded in calculating the monthly premium.

4. The age of the Proposer shall be taken to be the age at his last birthday.

5. Whenever the pay of the Insured is permanently increased, a further insurance *may* be effected for such bonus as will cover the surplus premium available.

6. When an Insured ceases to be in the service of Government before completing the age of 55 years, he may elect either to continue to pay the premium due on his policy till it becomes mature, or withdraw from insurance. Provided, however, that dismissed officials, who have been ordered by Government to be included in the list of officers not eligible for re-entertainment in Government service, shall not have the option to continue to pay the premium.

7. † If an Insured wishes to withdraw *at any time* from insurance, he may surrender his policy and apply for the surrender value of the bonus assured thereby, which will be the sum total of all the premia paid by him up to the date of such withdrawal.

8. If an Insured be degraded for any cause, he may either continue to pay the full premium on his Policy or discontinue payment of the difference between such premium and that due on his reduced pay, the bonus payable being in the latter case such portion of the original bonus as is proportionate to the premium paid.

9. The business of the State Life Insurance Scheme shall be managed by the Financial Secretary to Government, or any other officer specially authorised in this behalf, assisted by one of the Assistants in the Secretariat. The account portion of the work shall be attended to in the Central Account and Audit Office.

10. The Financial Secretary to Government or other officer specially authorised in this behalf may, with the Dewan's sanction, frame such subsidiary rules for the transaction of business as may be found necessary.

All matters not provided for in these rules and all doubts about the construction or interpretation of the rules shall be placed before the Dewan by the Financial Secretary or other officer aforesaid, and the orders thereon of the Dewan shall be final.

11. All receipts and disbursements on account of the State Life Insurance shall be carried to a separate head of account, and funds belonging to this account shall at the end of each month be invested in such manner as Government may prescribe.

12. A public servant proposing to insure his life under these rules, shall submit his proposal in Form No. 1 written in his own hand whenever possible, and signed in the presence of his immediate superior who will, in his turn, sign the certificate to the effect that he has read and explained the form to

† Vide also rules 7, 20, 21, and 22 modified by Notification No. G. 5176, dated 17th August 1910, appended.

the Proposer, whose signature was affixed in his presence, and that the entries made therein (especially those relating to the age, the date of birth, pay and the date of first permanent appointment in service on Rs. 10 or above of the Proposer) are correct and forward the same in a sealed cover to the head of the department concerned.

13. The Head of the department concerned will, after examining the Proposal, forward the same to the Medical Officer who may be appointed by Government in this behalf, requesting him to examine the Proposer and record his opinion regarding his age and health in the certificate appended to the Proposal.

Government may, however, in any case, dispense with the medical examination contemplated in the first para of this rule and accept a certificate of health produced by the Proposer from a competent Medical Officer.

14. It shall be the duty of the Medical Officer to examine the Proposer and record his remarks on the back of the Proposal and forward the same direct to the Durbar Physician in a sealed cover, after obtaining the signature of the Proposer to the declaration prescribed therein.

15. The Proposal and the Medical Report shall then be examined by the Durbar Physician and forwarded to the Financial Secretary or other officer specially authorised in this behalf, with his opinion, which shall be final. The Durbar Physician may, if he deems necessary, call a Medical Board to examine any Proposer before passing his final opinion. In all cases where the Medical Board is convened, the opinion of the majority shall be final. In cases of equality of votes, the Durbar Physician shall have a casting vote.

16. If the Proposer is declared to be fully eligible, the Financial Secretary or other officer aforesaid, shall issue a Policy in form No. 3 and arrange to give intimation of the acceptance of the Proposal to the Proposer through his immediate superior. If a proposal is not fully eligible, the age of the Proposer shall be taken to be his age *plus* the years recommended by the Durbar Physician to be added on, and a policy in form No. 3 A shall be issued for the amount of the bonus which the age so taken would entitle him to. The difference between the bonus thus entered in the policy and that payable if his age had been accepted without any addition, shall, however, be divided by the difference between his age and his 55th year, and the quotient shall be annually added to the bonus specified in the Policy until his death, if it happens before his 55th year, and paid along with the said bonus. If he lives to the age of 55, the amount of bonus payable shall be the same as that which would have been payable if his age had been accepted without any addition.

17. The Financial Secretary or other officer specially authorised in this behalf shall forward the policy to the Head of the department in which the Proposer may be employed, or to the Officer in charge of the Treasury from which his pay is disbursed, for delivery to him on payment of the first premium in cash or deduction from his pay. The date of payment of the first premium shall be the date of the policy, and shall be entered therein by the officer realising the premium, before delivery.

18. When an Insured wishes to further insure his life, he shall submit a Proposal in Form No. 2. The procedure prescribed in Rules 12 to 16 *supra* shall be applicable to this further insurance.

19. On an Insured completing the age of 55 years, the sum assured by his Policy less the amount (if any) on account of arrears of premia, will be paid to him or to his assignee, after the surrender of his policy and on the production of a certificate of identity ; but if he dies before completing the age of 55 years, the amount due will on production of satisfactory evidence of death and

of the claim to the bonus and on the surrender of the policy, be paid to his legal representative or assignee. If there be doubt or dispute as to the person entitled to receive the bonus, it shall be paid after production of satisfactory proof of the claimant's right.

20. † The premia shall be payable in advance and be recovered monthly by deduction from the pay of the Insured.

21. † When an Insured is absent from duty on leave with allowances, the premium shall be realised when such leave allowances are drawn. If he should obtain leave without allowances or be suspended from service, the past premium, if not otherwise recovered, shall be a debt on his policy carrying interest at 4 per cent per annum, and shall be recovered as arrears from his future pay, if any, in instalments not exceeding 10 per cent of such pay, in addition to the current premium.

22. † When an Insured who has ceased to be in the service of Government has elected to continue to pay premium till his policy matures, he may be allowed by the Financial Secretary or other officer specially authorised in this behalf, to pay such premium in advance monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly into any Government Treasury. Fifteen days' grace shall be allowed when the premium is payable monthly and a grace of one month when it is payed otherwise. If the Insured fails to pay the premium within the days of grace, he shall be deemed to have withdrawn under Rule 7 and he shall be paid back the surrender value of the bonus assured which will be the sum total of all the premia paid by him up to date.

23. Every Insured shall be supplied with a Premium Receipt-book (Form No. 4) in which payment of each premium shall be acknowledged by the Officer realising the same.

"If an Insured should lose his premium Receipt-book, a duplicate thereof may be issued to him by the Financial Secretary or other officer specially authorised in this behalf, on his paying a fee of Re. one."

The above addition was made to Article 24 to the rules under Palace sanction on 20-2-09 and published in the Gazette dated 2-3-09.

24. If an Insured should lose his policy, a duplicate thereof shall be issued to him by the Financial Secretary or other officer specially authorised in this behalf on his paying a fee of one rupee.

25. False information furnished by an Insured or production by him of any false evidence in connection with the insurance of his life, shall render his policy null and void, and the premia paid by him shall be forfeited to Government.

26. Government reserve to themselves the right to add to, or modify or altogether cancel, these rules in regard to all *Future* applicants.

27 These rules do not apply in respect of appointments, service in which does not count towards pension under the pension rules.

28. These Revised Rules shall come into force at once.

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† Vide also rules, 7, 20, 21 and 22 modified by Notification No. G. 5176 dated 17th August, 1910, appended.

Table of Bonus payable on the completion of age 55, tabulated according to age and to the monthly premium payable by the Insured.

Vide RULE 3.

Age last birthday.	monthly premium in rupees																			Age last birthday.
	1	1·5	2	2·5	3	3·5	4	4·5	5	5·5	6	6·5	7	7·5	8	8·5	9	9·5	10	
18	503	754·5	1006	1257·5	1509	1760·5	2012	2263·5	2515	2766·5	3018	269·5	3521	3772·5	4024	4275·5	4527	4778·5	5030	18
19	487	730·5	974	1217·5	1461	1704·5	1948	2191·5	2435	2676·5	2922	3165·5	3409	3652·5	3896	4139·5	4383	4626·5	4870	19
20	471	706·5	942	1177·5	1413	1648·5	1884	2119·5	2355	2590·5	2826	3061·5	3297	3532·5	3768	4003·5	4239	4474·5	4710	20
21	455	682·5	910	1137·5	1365	1592·5	1820	2047·5	2275	2502·5	2730	2957·5	3185	3412·5	3640	3867·5	4095	4322·5	4550	21
22	439	658·5	878	1097·5	1317	1536·5	1756	1975·5	2195	2414·5	2634	2853·5	3073	3292·5	3512	3731·5	3951	4170·5	4390	22
23	423	634·5	846	1057·5	1269	1480·5	1692	1903·5	2115	2326·5	2538	2749·5	2961	3172·5	3384	3595·5	3807	4018·5	4230	23
24	408	612	816	1020	1224	1428	1632	1836	2040	2244	2448	2652	2856	3060	3264	3468	3672	3876	4080	24
25	393	589·5	786	982·5	1179	1375·5	1572	1768·5	1965	2161·5	2358	2554·5	2751	2947·5	3144	3340·5	3537	3733·5	3930	25
26	378	567	756	945	1134	1323	1512	1701	1890	2079	2268	2457	2646	2835	302	3213	3402	3591	3780	26
27	363	544·5	726	907·5	1089	1270·5	1452	1633·5	1815	1996·5	2178	2359·5	2541	2722·5	2904	3085·5	3267	3448·5	3630	27
28	348	522	696	870	1044	1218	1392	1566	1740	1914	2088	2262	2436	2610	2784	2958	3132	3306	3480	28
29	333	499·5	666	832·5	999	1165·5	1332	1498·5	1665	1831·5	1998	2164·5	2331	2497·5	2664	2830·5	2997	3163·5	3330	29
30	318	477	636	795	954	1113	1272	1431	1590	1749	1908	2067	2226	2385	2544	2703	2862	3021	3180	30
31	303	454·5	606	757·5	909	1060·5	1212	1363·5	1515	1666·5	1818	1969·5	2121	2272·5	2424	2575·5	2727	2878·5	3030	31
32	289	433·5	578	722·5	867	1011·5	1156	1300·5	1445	1589·5	1734	1878·5	2023	2167·5	2312	2456·5	2601	2745·5	2890	32
33	275	412·5	550	687·5	825	962·5	1100	1237·5	1375	1512·5	1650	1787·5	1925	2062·5	2200	2337·5	2475	2612·5	2750	33
34	261	391·5	522	652·5	783	913·5	1044	1174·5	1305	1435·5	1566	1696·5	1827	1957·5	2088	2218·5	2349	2479·5	2610	34
35	247	370·5	494	617·5	741	864·5	988	1111·5	1235	1358·5	1482	1605·5	1729	1852·5	1976	2099·5	2223	2346·5	2470	35
36	233	349·5	466	582·5	699	815·5	932	1048·5	1165	1281·5	1398	1514·5	1631	1747·5	1864	1980·5	2097	2213·5	2330	36
37	219	328·5	438	547·5	657	766·5	876	985·5	1095	1204·5	1314	1423·5	1533	1642·5	1752	1861·5	1971	2080·5	2190	37
38	206	309	412	515	618	721	824	927	1030	1133	1236	1339	1442	1545	1648	1751	1854	1957	2060	38
39	193	289·5	386	482·5	579	675·5	772	868·5	965	1061·5	1158	1254·5	1351	1447·5	1544	1640·5	1737	1833·5	1930	39
40	180	270	360	450	540	630	720	810	900	990	1080	1170	1260	1350	1440	1530	1620	1710	1800	40
41	167	250·5	334	417·5	501	584·5	668	751·5	835	918·5	1002	1085·5	1169	1252·5	1336	1419·5	1503	1586·5	1670	41
42	154	231	308	385	462	539	616	693	770	847	924	1001	1078	1155	1232	1309	1386	1463	1540	42
43	142	213	284	355	426	497	568	639	710	781	852	923	994	1065	1136	1207	1278	1349	1420	43
44	130	195	260	325	390	455	520	585	650	715	780	845	910	975	1040	1105	1170	1235	1300	44
45	118	177	236	295	354	413	472	531	590	649	708	767	826	885	944	1003	1062	1121	1180	45
PAY RS.	**10**	**15**	**20**	**25**	**30**	**35**	**40**	**45**	**50**	**55**	**60**	**65**	**70**	**75**	**80**	**85**	**90**	**95**	**100**	

LIFE INS. 1.

TRAVANCORE STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

PROPOSAL FOR INSURANCE.

Statements to be made by the person proposing to insure his life for the first time.

Instructions to Proposer.	Statements to be made by Proposer.
Your full Christian name and surname should be written on the line marked (a); or Your full name and father's or Karnavan's name, your caste and residence, should be written on the lines marked (a), (a1) and (a2).	(a).. (a)1.. (a)2. ....
The place in which you were born should be stated on the line marked (b) and if born in India, also the District or Province of birth. The day of your birth and the month and year in which you were born, should be stated on the line marked (c).	Declared that I was born at... (b).. on the.. (c)...day of .... in the year..... So that I was...years of age on the last birthday.
The appointment now held by you under Government and your substantive pay exclusive of all allowances should be stated on the lines marked (d) and (d1).	I now hold the appointment of (d).. My substantive pay is........... (d1)..
The length of your service (if you are an old employe) under Government, and the period of leave taken by you, should be stated on the line marked (e). Date of first permanent entertainment in service on Rs. 10 or above.	and my service under Government extends over a period of. (e) During that period I have taken the following leave *viz*:—
Was your life ever before rejected in the State Life Insurance, or by any, and what Insurance Company?	

NOTE.—If the Proposer be a Christian, he must attach to this Proposal an attested copy of his baptismal certificate, or if this is impracticable, produce satisfactory evidence as to his age. If the Proposer be other than a Christian, he must forward his horoscope in original or a copy attested by a Magistrate, or, if this has not been written at his birth, he must mention below, the names and addresses of two respectable persons to whom reference can be made, if necessary, regarding his age.

(*Date*) (*Signature of the Proposer*).

Certificate by the Officer before whom the Proposal is signed.

I certify that, I have read over [and explained] the above instructions and statements to the Proposer, that the entries above made, especially those relating to the Proposer's age, date of birth, pay and date of first permanent appointment in service on rupees ten or above, are correct and the Proposer's signature was affixed in my presence.

(*N. B.* The portion of the Certificate bracketted to be attended to when the Proposer's knowledge of English is limited or nil in other cases it may be struck out.)

(*Station*) (*Signature*)

(*Date*) (*Designation*)

Declaration to be signed by the Proposer in the presence of the Medical Officer.

I do hereby declare that the foregoing statements, and those made by me to the Medical Officer, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that I have not withheld or concealed any circumstances with regard to which information has been required from me. I agree that the foregoing statements shall be the basis of the proposed contract for an insurance on my life, and that if it shall hereafter appear that I have wilfully made any untrue statement, or have fraudulently concealed any circumstance which I ought to have made known, then all the premia which shall have been paid under the said contract shall be forfeited, and the contract rendered absolutely null and void.

(*Date*) (*Signature of the Proposer*)

MEDICAL OPINION.

I am of opinion that ________________________________
$\frac{\text{is}}{\text{is not}}$ suffering from disease likely to shorten life, and that he $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{has not}}$ had serious disease of any kind likely to recur.

I $\frac{\text{recommend}}{\text{do not recommend}}$ the Government to insure the life of ____________ at the ordinary rates of premium.

Judging from his appearance ________________________'s age is ________________________ years.

The above declaration was signed by the Proposer in my presence.

(*Station*) *Signature of the Medical Officer.*

(*Date*)

LIFE INS. 2.

TRAVANCORE STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

PROPOSAL FOR FURTHER INSURANCE BY THE HOLDER OF

Policy No..................................dated....................................

Statement to be made by the Person who is already insured, and who proposes to effect a further Insurance on his Life.

Instructions to Proposer.	Statements to be made by Proposer.
Your full Christian name and surname should be written on the line marked (*a*);	(*a*)..................................
or	
Your full name and your father's or Karnavan's name, your caste and residence, should be written on the lines marked (*a*), (*a*¹) and (*a*²).	(*a*¹) .... (*a*²) ....
Your present appointment and the one you held when last insuring, together with the dates and Nos. of previous Policies.	
You present and former pay excluding all allowances.	
Date of increase.	
Date of birth entered in the last Policy.	

(*Date*) (*Signature of Proposer.*)

Signed by the proposer in my presence.

(*Station*) (*Signature and designation of the Officer*

(*Date*) *before whom the Proposal is signed.*)

Declaration to be signed by the Proposer in the presence of the Medical Officer.

I do hereby declare that the foregoing statements and those made by me to the Medical Officer, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that I have not withheld or concealed any circumstance with regard to which information has been required from me. I agree that the foregoing statements shall be the basis of the proposed contract for an Insurance on my Life, and that if it shall hereafter appear that I have wilfully made any untrue statement, or have fraudulently concealed any circumstance which I ought to have made known, then all the premia which shall have been paid under the said contract shall be forfeited, and the contract rendered absolutely null and void.

(*Date*) (*Signature of the Proposer.*)

MEDICAL OPINION.

I am of opinion that..

$\frac{\text{is}}{\text{is not}}$ suffering from disease likely to shorten life and that he $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{has not}}$ had serious disease of any kind likely to recur.

I $\frac{\text{recommend}}{\text{do not recommend}}$ the Government to insure the life of .... at the ordinary rates of premium.

Judging from his appearance ....'s age is ....years.

The above declaration was signed by the Proposer in my presence.

(Station) *(Signature of the Medical Officer.)*

(Date)

LIFE INS. 3.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

POLICY No ....

Whereas .... holding the appointment of .... hereinafter call the Insured, has contracted with the Government of Travancore for an endowment bonus of the sum of Rupees .... on his own life, and has deposited a Proposal and Declaration, dated the .... and signed by him as the basis of such contract;

Now it is hereby declared that if the Insured shall pay to the Government of Travancore in the manner prescribed in rules framed in that behalf, the sum of Rupees ....being the first premium and Rupees............... ....in every subsequent month, commencing with the month of.......................... in the year 10____________, and ending with the month of____________in the year ____________, or until his death, whichever shall first occur, the said Government shall be subject and liable to the payment to the said ______ of the sum of Rupees______ on his completing the age of 55 years and the surrender of his Policy, or in the event of his death before completing the age of 55 years, to his assignees or legal representatives after surrender of the Policy and after the production of satisfactory evidence of the death of the said____________

But this contract is made subject to the following proviso, *viz:* It shall be void, and the payment made by the Insured under it shall be forfeited, if the statements contained in the aforesaid Proposal and Declaration be untrue.

The date of birth of the Insured is hereby admitted to be __________

Financial Secretary to Government.

The __________ *day of* __________

The first premium of Rs. ____ has been paid into ________ Treasury

(Station)

(Date) *Officer realising the premium.*

N. B. This policy is granted subject to the Rules issued by the Government of Travancore relating to State Life Insurance.

LIFE INS. 3 A

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

POLICY NO.

Whereas ____________________ holding the appointment of __________ hereinafter called the Insured, has contracted with the Government of Travancore for an endowment bonus of the sum of Rupees ____________________ on his own life, and has deposited a Proposal and Declaration, dated the ________________, and signed by him as the basis of such contract *and whereas, on the recommendation of the Durbar Physician, it has been resolved to accept his application subject to an addition of* ________ *years to his age:*

Now it is hereby declared that if the Insured shall pay to the Government of Travancore in the manner prescribed in rules framed in that behalf, the sum of Rupees ________________ being the first premium and Rupees ________________ in every subsequent month, commencing with the month of __________ in the year 10 ______, and ending with the month of __________ in the year __________, or until his death, whichever shall first occur the said Government shall be subject and liable to the payment to the said ____________________ of the sum of Rupees ________ on his completing the age of 55 years and the surrender of his Policy, or in the event of his death before completing the age of

55 years, to his assignees or legal representatives after surrender of the Policy and after the production of satisfactory evidence of the death of the said.........

____

Provided that, in addition to the said amount of Rupees __________, *he shall be entitled to receive Rupees* ____________________

____

for every year he lives after the date of the payment of the first premium; and provided further that on his actually attaining the age of fifty-five, the bonus payable shall be Rupees ____________________

But this contract is made subject to the following proviso, *viz*: It shall be void, and the payment made by the Insured under it shall be forfeited, if the statements contained in the aforesaid Proposal and Declaration be untrue.

The date of birth of the Insured is hereby admitted to be __________

The assumed age is __________

Financial Secretary to Government.

The __________ day of __________

The first premium of Rs. ______ has been paid into ______ Treasury.

(*Station*)

(*Date*)

Officer realising the premium

N. B.—This policy is granted subject to the Rules issued by the Government of Travancore relating to State Life Insurance.

LIFE INS. 4.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

Premium Receipt Book.

Policy No __________

Issued to ____________________

Holder of Policy No. __________ *dated* __________ *19*

for Rs. (   )

Financial Secretary to Government.

Delivered with the above Policy to the said ____________________

____

on the __________ *19*   *on the receipt of the first premium.*

Signature and disignation of the Office
realizing the premium.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

Account of Premia paid on account of Travancore State Life Insurance Policy No................................for Rs.....................................

Month for which Premium is paid.	Amount of Premium paid.	Signature of Officer receiving the Premium.	Date of payment.

Subsidiary Rules.

1. The following registers shall be maintained in the Life Insurance Branch' the various Treasuries and Departments :—

IN THE LIFE INSURANCE BRANCH, HUZUR CUTCHERRY.

(1) General Register of Policies issued.
(2) Register of Policies paid.
(3) Alphabetical Index of the Insured.
(4) Register of Proposals received.

IN THE CENTRAL ACCOUNT AND AUDIT OFFICE (ACCOUNTS BRANCH).

(1) The Personal Ledger of Premia collected.
(2) The Register of Interest and other dues.

IN THE TREASURIES.

(1) General Register of Insured paying premium at the Treasury.
(2) Daily Register of Premia credited at the Treasury.

IN THE OFFICES OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Register Insured attached to the Office.

2. The Policies will be signed by the Financial Secretary or such other Officer specially authorized.

Rules regarding the Statement of Claims to the Bonus of deceased Policy-holders.

1. On the receipt of the report of the death of any Policy-holder, the Financial Secretary to Government or any other officer specially authorised in this behalf shall publish a notice in the Government Gazette inviting the claimants to produce within a date to be fixed therein, satisfactory evidence of their title or representative character.

2. The following will be accepted as satisfactory evidence of title unless the Financial Secretary or any other officer specially authorised in this behalf sees grounds to require further evidence :—

(a) A certificate from the Head of the office in which the deceased Policy-holder was serving at the date of his death, certifying, from his personal knowledge or on the declaration of two senior subordinates serving under him possessing personal knowledge, to the relationship of the claimant or claimants, as the case may be.

(b) In cases where the deceased has, by a registered will bequeathed, the bonus to any particular individual, a certified copy of such will granted, under the signature and seal of the Registrar in whose office the will was deposited or registered.

(c) Certificate of heirship, probate or letter of administration granted by the Resident or any Court of Law in British India, although such certificate, probate or letter of administration does not expressly mention the bonus due under the State Insurance Policy.

(d) Decree or order of a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction in Travancore or British India, recognizing the heirship of the claimant to the deceased although the suit or proceeding in which the decree or order was passed, did not directly embrace the claim to the bonus under the State Policy.

(e) Certificate from any officer of Government drawing a salary of not less than Rs. 200, or from a Tahsildar, Munsiff or Magistrate in the service of this State or a Justice of the Peace exercising jurisdiction in Travancore, declaring from his personal knowledge the relationship of the claimants to the deceased.

(f) Certificate from a Tahsildar in the service of this State testifying as the result of due enquiry, to the claim of the applicant (or applicants) to the bonus assured by the Policy of the deceased.

3. Notwithstanding anything said in the previous paras, the Financial Secretary or any other officer specially authorised in this behalf may, in cases of conflicting and cross claims require the claimants to produce a decree of the Travancore Civil Court establishing his or their claim to the bonus as against his or their opponents.

4. In cases of bequests, a certificate of the identity of the claimant must also be produced from an officer of the rank mentioned in clause (e); Rule 2

5. The certificate granted by officers under (a) and (e) of Rule 2 should give full particulars of the relationship of the claimant to the deceased and the means of knowledge possessed by the officer granting it and state whether there are any other relations of the deceased likely to claim the bonus.

6. Any person who does not put forward his claim within three months from the date of the notice referred to in Rule 1 will be considered to have waived his claim to the bonus.

7. The bonus assured by the Policy will be paid to the person who among several claimants, seems to the Financial Secretary or any other officer specially authorised in this behalf to have the best claim, on his giving a good and tangible security to indemnify the Government against any loss that may accrue in the event of the Government being compelled by a decree of a court to pay the bonus over again to another claimant.

8. The Financial Secretary to Government or any other officer aforesaid may consult the Head Sirkar Vakil or Assistant Head Sirkar Vakil on any legal point connected with the settlement of claims, (30th August 1906.)

No. G. 5176.

NOTIFICATION.

His Highness the Maha Raja has been pleased to sanction Rules 7, 20, 21 and 22 of the Revised State Life Insurance Rules, appended to the

Proceedings of Government No. 2680, dated 18th September 1908, being modified as follows;—

7. If an Insured wishes to withdraw *at any time* from insurance, he may surrender his policy and apply for the surrender value of the bonus assured thereby, which will be 75 °/₀ of the sum total of all the premia paid by him up to the date of such withdrawal.

Note—This rule will apply to all applications (for withdrawal) made on and after the 1st Thluam 1086.

20. The premia shall be payable strictly in advance and the Insured shall be responsible for seeing the same paid into the Treasury on or before the 25th of the month either by deduction from his pay bill or otherwise. If payment be not so made, the past premium shall be a debt on his policy carrying interest at 4 °/₀ per annum.

Note—This rule applies to all policies issued to applicants who sent proposals after 18th September 1908 the existing rules 20 and 21 being applicable in other cases.

21. Omit.

22. When an Insured who has ceased to be in the service of Government has elected to continue to pay premium till his policy matures, he may be allowed by the Financial Secretary or other officer specially authorised in this behalf, to pay such premium in advance monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly into any Government Treasury. Fifteen days' grace shall be allowed when the premium is payable monthly and a grace of one month when it is paid otherwise. If the Insured fails to pay the premium within the days of grace he shall be deemed to have withdrawn under Rule 7 and he shall be paid back the surrender value of the bonus assured, which will be 75 °/₀ of the sum total of all the premia paid by him up to date.

Note.—This rule will apply to all withdrawals made on and after the 1st Thulam 1086, 17th August 1910.

Rules of the Government Veterinary Hospitals.

The following is the scale of charges for the treatment of animals brought to the Hospital by the public:—

A. Horses, ponies and cart-bullocks—½ Rupee per head for advice and cost of medicines supplied.

B. Cattle (other than cart-bullocks), sheep, goats and dogs: ¼ Rupee per head for advice and cost of medicines supplied.

For horses, ponies and bullocks, subscribers (*i. e.*, who pay yearly Rs. 8 and Rs 7 and half yearly Rs. 5 and Rs. 4 for horse and ponies a head respectively, and yearly Rs. 12 and half-yearly Rs. 7 for a pair of bullocks in advance,) will be furnished with medicines and advice *gratis*. This would not, however, dispense with the stabling charges provided below, in the event of the animals being admitted into the hospital for treatment as in-patients.

2. Cattle for agricultural purposes belonging to poor ryots or others unable to pay the charges for treatment will be treated *gratis*. The Veterinarian will satisfy himself that such relief is given only to those really deserving. This exemption refers only to animals treated as out-patients.

N. B. - The Veterinary Inspector is allowed to charge visiting fees at the rates allowed to the Assistant Apothecaries of the Medical Department.

3. Animals will be admitted as in-patients at the hospital during treatment according to the extent of accomodation available. An additional charge of 4 and 2 annas a week or broken parts thereof per head for groups A and B respectively will be charged for such accommodation. The feeding of the animals will be arranged for by the owners themselves and at their expense, under directions given by the Veterinarian.

4. No animals suffering from diseases contagious or infectious will be admitted as in patients.

5. No animals will be admitted or allowed to be removed from the hospital without the permission of the Veterinarian.

6. The hospital will be open daily from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M.

Rules for the constitution and management of H. H. the Maharaiah's Caste Hindu Hostel, Trivandrum.

Part I.—Constitution.

1. The Hostel shall be called H. H. the Maharajah's Caste Hindu Hostel, Trivandrum.

2. It is established for the use and benefit of the caste Hindu students of H. H. the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum, and of such other educational institutions as may be notified from time to time by Government, with the object of providing lodging and board in accordance with caste rules for such students and of subjecting them to proper disciplinary control.

3. The Hostel shall be the property of Government.

Part II.—Administration.

(A) General.

4. The general administration of the Hostel shall vest in a Governing Body the members of which shall all be appointed by Government.

5. The executive management and control of the Hostel shall vest in a Warden, who shall be appointed by Government.

6. Any appointment made by Government, either to the Governing Body or to the executive management of the Hostel, may at any time be cancelled by Government without reasons assigned.

(B) The Governing Body.

7. The Governing Body of the Hostel shall ordinarily be constituted as follows:—

(*a*) The Warden of the Hostel; (*b*) the Principal of H. H. the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum, *ex-officio*; (*c*) a member of the staff of H. H. the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum, nominated in the first instance by the College Councils (*d*) a qualified medical practitioner: and (*e*) qualified engineer; provided that if and when admission to the hostel is open to students of any institution other than H. H. the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum, a representative of such institution shall also be appointed to be a member of the governing body; and provided also that at least two members of the governing body shall ordinarily be caste Hindus.

8. The members of the Governing Body, other than those who hold office *ex-officio*, shall ordinarily hold office for three years, but shall be eligible for re-appointment.

9. The place of any member of the Governing Body who is temporarily absent from Trivandrum for more than 6 months shall be filled until his return by the apointment of substitute, and the period of absence shall be included within the three years' tenure of membership.

10. The place of any member of the Governing Body shall be vacated on his transfer from Trivandrum or on his leaving Trivandrum permanently.

11. The Chairman of the Governing Body shall be chosen by the members present at each meeting.

12. It shall be the duty of the Governing Body (*a*) to regulate all general matters relating to the scope, policy, management, control and discipline of the Hostel, (*b*) to inspect the Hostel either individually at any time or as a body at stated times, (*c*) to frame an annual budget of expenditure and of income and submit the same to Government, and (*d*) to submit an annual report on the working of the Hostel to Government.

13. The governing Body shall have power (*a*) to frame by-laws, consistent with these Rules, for the internal management, control and discipline of the Hostel, (*b*) to frame by-laws, consistent with these Rules, for the transaction of their own business, (*c*) to appoint Resident Tutors and a Junior Warden, subject to the approval of Government, if and when such appointments are deemed necessary, (*d*) to enquire into any matter relating to the Hostel and take such action as they may deem fit, and (*e*) to fix the periods of the year during which the Hostel shall be closed for vacations. The Governing Body shall not however interfere with the discretionary powers of the Warden in matters of detail or of internal management.

14. The Governing Body shall hold meetings not less than twice annually, and also at any other time at the request of the Warden or of any two members of the Governing Body. Three members shall constitute a quorum. All questions brought before a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of those present and voting. If the votes, including that of the Chairman of the meeting, be equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote. A certified copy of the proceedings of each meeting shall be forwarded to Government within a week of the date of the meeting.

(C) The Warden.

15. The Warden of the Hostel shall ordinarily be a Professor or an Assistant Professor of H. H. the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum, and he shall ordinarily reside in the College Professor's Bungalow adjacent to the Hostel. He shall ordinarily hold office for three years, but shall be eligible for reappointment.

16. In the event of the Warden being absent from Trivandrum for any period exceeding three months, a substitute shall be appointed in his place, and the period of absence shall be included in the three years' tenure of office.

17. It shall be the duty of the Warden (a) to manage and control the Hostel, its subordinates, servants and inmates, in accordance with these Rules and with the by-laws which may be prescribed by the Governing Body (b) to keep a record of the proceedings of the Governing Body, and to conduct all correspondence on behalf of the Hostel and the Governing Body, (c) to inform the Governing Body of all serious breaches of discipline on the part of the inmates of the Hostel, and supply the Governing Body with information regarding the needs of the Hostel or with regard to any matter into which they may inquire, (d) to provide facilities for the inspection of the Hostel by the Governing Body or by any member thereof, (e) to inform the head

of the institution to which an inmate of the Hostel belongs of any serious breach of discipline or of any serious misconduct on the part of such inmate, and the expulsion from the Hostel of any inmate belonging to such institution, (f) to report to the Governing Body any serious neglect of duty, disobedience of orders, or misconduct on the part of a Resident Tutor or the Junior Warden, and to make recommendations in connection with such report, and (g) to make suitable arrangements for the supervision of the Hostel during his absence during College vacations.

18. The Warden of the Hostel shall have power (a) to make recommendations to the Governing Body in regard to the appointment of the Junior Warden and of Resident Tutors, (b) to appoint, punish, suspend or dismiss, any subordinate or servant of the Hostel other than the Junior Warden and the Resident Tutors, (c) to grant leave, in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations, to any subordinate or servant of the Hostel, (d) to deligate any or all his powers and duties to the Junior Warden (or, if, no Junior Warden be on the staff, to a Resident Tutor), in his absence, provided he inform the Governing Body of the fact of his having done so (e) to refuse admission to any student whom he may consider to be undesirable as an inmate of the Hostel, provided he inform the head of the institution to which the student belongs of the fact of such refusal, (f) to suspend temporarily, expel or otherwise punish any inmate for repeated or serious breaches of discipline or for any conduct which in the opinion of the warden makes him an undesirable inmate of the Hostel (g) to prohibit the entrance into the Hostel of any person or thing considered by him to be undesirable in the interests of the Hostel or its inmates and to take all lawful measures to effect such prohibition, (h) to prohibit any practice or thing within the Hostel considered by him to be undesirable in the interests of the Hostel or of its inmates and to take such measures as may be necessary to enforce such prohibition (i) to act, in the absence of prescribed rules, in such manner as may seem to him best fitted to ensure the physical health, moral well-being and sound discipline of the inmates of the Hostel, (j) to depart if necessary from the prescribed rules in cases of emergency, provided a report on the matter, with reasons for the action taken, is made immediately thereafter to the Governing Body, (k) and to submit direct to Government any representation regarding any decision or action of the Governing Body to which he may take exception.

(D) Hostel subordinates.

19. The duties of all Hostel subordinates shall, subject to such by-laws as may be passed by the Governing Body, be prescribed from time to time by the Warden of the Hostel; and such subordinates shall be responsible to the Warden for the proper execution of those duties.

(E) Admission and discipline of students.

20. Admission to the Hostel shall be open to all caste Hindu students of His Highness the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum, whose parents or legal guardians are not resident in Trivandrum. The admission of students from other education institutions shall be permitted only after the needs of the students of His Highness the Maharajah's College are fully satisfied. No student shall in any case be admitted from any institution other than H. H. the Maharajah's College unless such institution has been notified by Government under Rule 2.

21. Students to whom admission as inmates of the Hostel is granted, shall make themselves acquainted with the rules and by-laws of the Hostel

and admission of a student shall be held to be conclusive evidence of acquiesence in, and of his undertaking to obey, the rules and the by-laws of the Hostel.

22. The arrangements for the feeding of the Hostel students shall be made on caste Hindu lines, by the Warden with the approval of the Governing Body.

23. It shall be left to the discretion of the Governing Body to admit persons, other than resident students, to take their meals in the Hostel.

24. The Hostel students shall pay such charges for their room, food etc., as may be fixed by the Warden with the approval of the Governing Body, and these charges shall not be lower than they would have to pay for such 'rooms, food etc., in lodging approved by H. H. the Maharajah's College.

25. Reasonable facilities shall be afforded for the religious observance of the Hostel students and as far as possible for the inculcation of a sound moral, physical, and intellectual training and discipline.

26. No person other than a member of the staff or a student or a servant of the Hostel, shall be permitted to stay in the Hostel without the express permission of the Warden, or of some one authorised by him to such permission.

27. The Hostel shall be locked up at a certain hour every night, and no Hostel student allowed out after that hour without the express permission of the Warden, or the Resident Tutor.

28. Hostel students not returning to the Hostel by a certain hour at night shall be held guilty of a serious breach of discipline and immediately reported to the Warden, except when special leave has been previously granted.

17th February 1908.

Rules for the formation, Constitution and Working of Educational Boards.

1. The Boards constituted in accordance with the Proceedings of Government, No. E. 1960, dated 22nd June 1907, shall be known as Educational Boards.

2. Every Educational Board shall consist of such number of members, exclusive of ex-officio members, not less than five and not more than eleven as may from time to time be fixed by Government.

3. The members shall be nominated by Government either acting on their own motion or upon the recommendation of the Division Peishkars and Range Inspectors and Government shall nominate one of the members of each Board as Chairman thereof.

4. The Range Inspectors, and Assistant Inspectors shall *ex-officio* be member of all the Boards within their several jurisdictions.

5. In recommending to Government members to any Educational Board the educational qualifications, the status, educational experience, if any, and interest in educational matters of the person recommended shall be considered.

6. Teachers and managers of Schools, and others having a personal interest in schools, shall not be ineligible for nomination except to Boards having jurisdiction over those schools.

7. The members of each Board shall be so selected as to ensure the several sections of the community being represented so far as may be and to secure adequate attention to the educational needs of the locality.

8. The persons nominated shall ordinarily hold office for *two* years. At the expiration of their ordinary term, members shall be eligible for re-nomination.

9. Government may at any time remove from a Board any member whose retention in the Board shall appear to Government to be inadvisable.

10. An entire Board may for sufficient reasons be dissolved by Government.

11. A nominated member may resign his place in the Board at any time by a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Board.

12 A nominated member who absents himself for *three* consecutive meetings shall forfeit his seat in the Board, but it shall be open to Government to reinstate him if such absence is satisfactorily accounted for.

13. Each Board shall have jurisdiction over such schools within a specified area as may be fixed by Government.

14. The services rendered by the Boards shall be purely honorary.

15. Every Chairman of a Board shall be supplied with the requisite stationery, registers and the Educational sheets of the Government Gazette and shall be competent to transmit official communications through anchal free of postage.

16. The following matters shall fall within the scope of an Educational Board :—

(*a*) the educational needs of the locality;

(*b*) the extent to which the needs are being met by the existing institutions;

(*c*) the necessity for providing new institutions;

(*d*) modifications in the standard of existing institutions by way of raising or lowering the same;

(*e*) advisablity of closing, permanently or temporarily, any existing institution;

(*f*) suggesting special provision for the education of special classes of people, or for imparting special kinds of instruction;

(*g*) extension of female education;

(*h*) suggestions for the suitable location of schools;

(*i*) advice in the matter of construction of school buildings and of acceptance of endowments for educational purposes;

(*j*) suggestions as regards additional accommodation, sanitary requirements, furniture, appliances, apparatus, library and recreation grounds;

(*k*) proposals for attendance of pupils in special institutions such as agricultural farms at periodical lectures, magic lantern exhibitions and other demonstrations of educational value;

(*l*) visiting institutions and recording observations in the official visitors' book regarding the attendance of teachers and pupils and the general working and discipline in the institutions;

(*m*) recommendations regarding the award, stoppage, enhancement or reduction of grants to schools.

17. The following matters shall not fall within the scope of Educational Boards:—

(a) interference with the teaching or internal discipline of the schools;

(b) the appointment, transfer, removal, promotion or punishment of teachers;

(c) entertainment of or inquiry into complaints against teachers, pupils or officers of the Department;

(d) control over the income, expenditure, assets and liabilities or the management of schools;

(e) issuing orders or directions to teachers, pupils or the establishment.

18. Educational Boards are expected to co-operate with the officers of the Department in preventing or removing apathy, party factions, sectarian animosities, local rivalries and other influences, disputes or differences likely to prejudice the cause of education.

19. Each Educational Board shall *ordinarily* hold a meeting at least once a month.

20. Every meeting shall be convened by the Chairman of the Board, who shall specify in the notice the day, time and place of meeting and the matters to be considered.

21. Such notice shall be issued not less than *three* days before the day fixed for the meeting.

22. In the absence of the Chairman a meeting may be convened on the signed requisition of not less than *three* members none of whom shall be ex-officio members.

23. An extraordinary meeting may be convened at any time on the signed requisition of not less than five members of the Board.

24. In the absence of the Chairman, one of the members shall be elected to preside.

25. A bare majority of the nominated members constituting a Board shall form a quorum.

26. Should a meeting fail for want of quorum, a fresh meeting shall be convened after the prescribed time.

27. The Chairman shall be responsible for the orderly conduct of the meeting and for the methodical presentment to it of the several subjects.

28. It shall be open to a member to move for the consideration of any subject not specified in the notice provided he has given intimation of it to the Chairman not less than twenty four hours before the time fixed for the meeting.

29. No proposition shall be deemed to be passed unless voted for by the whole or a majority of the members present and voting.

30. In cases where the votes are equally divided the Chairman of the meeting shall have a casting vote.

31. The Chairman shall either himself record or get recorded every resolution passed at a meeting and shall forward a copy of it within three days with his signature to the Range Inspector.

32. The Range Inspector shall fix the place at which each Educational Board shall usually meet and shall communicate the same to it

33 The Chairman of each Board shall maintain the following Record and Registers :—

(a) a file of letters received in the order of the date of receipt;

(b) a register of copies or abstracts of letters, notices and other communications sent by the Board

(c) a book of the resolutions passed by the Board and of the observations, suggestions, proposals, &c., made by the Board or individual members on inspections.

34. All these books shall be in the custody of the Chairman but they shall be open to the inspection of any member on his requisition.

35. The Chairman shall be the channel of communication between members of the Board and the inspecting officers.

36 Any communication which a Board may desire to make to Government shall be submitted through the Range Inspector.

37. It shall not be competent to an Educational Board to address any Department or Officer of State, except Inspecting Officers.

38. A copy of the observations recorded in the visitors' book by an Educational Board or any member of it under Rule 16 (1) shall be forwarded within a week by the Headmaster or the Headmistress of the Institution with his or her remarks, if any, to the Range Inspector.

39. The Range Inspector shall be bound to supply any information applied for by an Educational Board on matters falling within its scope.

40. The Range Inspector shall expeditiously communicate to the Chairman all orders passed by him or by Government in relation to the resolutions or communications of the Board as well as any proceedings of general educational interest not published in the Government Gazette.

41. Each Range Inspector shall at the beginning of each quarter of the official year forward to Government a brief report on the salient features of the working of the Educational Boards in his Range.

42. Every Range Inspector shall do his utmost to promote the successful working of Educational Boards by his timely advice and cordial co-operation.

22nd June 19[illegible]7.

ANCHAL RULES.

LETTERS.

1. Letters weighing up to 20 tolas, whether paid or service,* shall be sent by letter mail, and those exceeding that weight by the slower bhangy mail, but letters of an emergent character, though weighing above 20 tolas, may, nevertheless, be sent by letter mail, provided the charges are paid at letter rates in the case of private covers, and provided that words "emergent" and "and letter mail" are written on the cover in the case of official letters.

2. Heads of offices and departments are required to pay particular attention to the proper superscription of service letters &c., sent through the Sirkar Anchal. A specimen form of address is given in the margin. If the service covers from any office are not properly addressed and franked by the head of each Department or office or by a trustworthy subordinate specially authorised by him in writing for the purpose, they will be treated as private covers and charged at the prepaid rates.

> Office of the Trivandrum Division Peishkar.
> On Sirkar Service only.
> To
> The Tahsildar
> A. B.
> Division Sheristadhar Quilon.

3. The officer authorized as aforesaid to sign the cover must enter *in full* his official designation, in order that his individual responsibility may be enforced in cases of doubt or fraud.

4. Government officers are bound to receive all service letters &c., addressed to them, paying any charge which may be made by the Anchal office on account of any irregularity or incompleteness of the address or signature.

5. The postage thus charged by the Anchal Department will be paid by the official to whom such cover is addressed: the addressee will, in due course, apply to the official from whose office the cover was despatched for the postage paid by him forwarding the cover as a voucher for the amount. The officer to whom such application has been made will use his discretion in recovering the postage from the person or persons in fault.

6. Letters sent by Government officers in their official capacity which relate nevertheless to the private interests and concerns of the individuals addressed should be addressed according to the specimen form given in the margin under the full signature and official designation of the person by whom they are sent. Letters &c., so addressed shall be regarded by the Anchal office as private covers and charged on delivery with postage at prepaid rates instead of at double rates. Under this head come replies sent to communications of the kind named below:—

> Office of the Trivandrum Division Peishkar.
> Service bearing.
> To
> A. B.
> C. D.
> Dewan Peishkar, Alleppey.

Petitions.
Applications for appointments.
Do. for transfer.
Enquiries about the title to leave &c.

EXPRESS ANCHAL.

7. The fee for expresses sent through the Sirkar Anchal by the public is one fanam per mile or fraction of a mile during day and two fanams during

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* Separate Rules have since been sanctioned by Government regarding service letters &c. vide page.

night (*vide* Huzur letter No. 791 dated 7th Dhanu 1067). Letters sent by express must be registered without which the Anchal authorities cannot claim a receipt from the addressee.

8. If the person to whom an express has been sent has left the station for another, it will be forwarded to him to the new station by the ordinary mail.

9. If the addressee be not found and if the Anchal Master be unable to find out his whereabouts, the letter shall be treated as unclaimed. It will be detained at the office of delivery for three weeks and then returned to the sender.

SERVICE EXPRESSES.

10. Service expresses can be ordered only by the officers named in the margin. Such expresses shall not be accepted for despatch by Anchal Masters unless accompanied by written orders *duly signed by the officers* named.*

Sarvadikariakar in behalf of His Highness the Maha Raja.
Dewan.
Chief Secretary to Government.
Anchal Superintendent.

11. As the employment of expresses interferes greatly with the celerity and regularity of the ordinary mails and is attended with expense, trouble and inconvenience, this mode of conveyance must be resorted to as sparingly as possible.

12. The above rules regarding express do not in any way affect the existing arrangements for the transmission of articles &c., by periodical expresses for the use of the Palace.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

13. The fee for registration shall be 3 *chuckrams*.* Only one receipt shall accompany every registered letter. The addressee's signature will be obtained in the receipt and the receipt recorded in the office of delivery. If the sender is desirous of obtaining an acknowledgment from the addressee, he must give his name and full-address at the time of presenting the letter and pay half a chuckram* in addition to the usual registration fee and postage.

14. Letters containing a currency note or any portionthereof, postage or other stamps, cheque, hundi, bank note, bill of exchange or the like must be sent registered. It is considered expedient, for the safety of currency notes in transit, that they should be sent in halves.

15. The sender of a registered letter is required to see that it is enclosed in a cover or envelope of a substantial kind fastened in a secure manner. Sealing wax with a distinct impression (other than that of the current coin) is recommended for fastening the cover instead of or in addition to any other means of fastening.

NEWSPAPERS.

16. Packets of newspapers weghing under 20 tolas will travel by the letter mail and those exceeding that weight by bhangy mail.

BOOK AND PATTERN PACKETS.

17. Books and pattern packets must be packed in open covers.

18. Samples of seeds, drugs and such like articles, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be packed in boxes or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be, if necessary, easily opened to enable the Anchal officers readily to satisfy themselves of the nature of the contents.

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* As modified by Notice dated 1st February 1901.

† As modified by notice published on page 1638 of Government Gazette dated 30-3-86 / 11-11-10.

* Service expresses from Huzur will be paid for (Vide Government letter No. G. 4500 dated 4th August 1911.)

19. A book-packet may contain newspapers, paper, any binding covering mount'ng or other appurtenances of books or maps.

20. Proof sheets, marked as such on the outside under the signature of the sender, may be transmitted by book post.

21. Press manuscripts intended for publication may also be transmitted by book post provided that the packet bears on the outside above the address the superscription 'Press manuscript' and is addressed to the office of a newspaper.

22. Pattern packets may contain only *bona fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise.

23. No packets may exceed 2½ feet in length or 1½ in. width or depth. Packets exceeding the prescribed dimensions shall be treated as parcels and charged accordingly.

24. Packets may be registered and acknowledgements obtained for them on payment of 3 chuckrams* for the former and half a chuckram* for the latter.

PARCELS.

25. The sender of a parcel is required to see to its secure packing and sealing. Cloth, wax-cloth or tin is recommended for a covering and if cloth or wax-cloth is used for this purpose, the sender is required to seal it at intervals not exceeding 3 inches along the line of sewing.

26. If the sender desires to obtain an acknowledgment from the addressee, he must prepay the acknowledgment postage of half a chuckram* independently of the parcel postage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

27. Letters &c., must be posted at least half an hour before the time fixed for the closing of the mail. Letters &c., posted after that time will be stamped 'Too late' and detained for the following day's mail. The time of the closing of the mail will be notified by the Anchal Master at every station. Letters &c., that are to be despatched by mails during night, must be posted before 6 P. M. except under special orders to the contrary from the Anchal Superintendent.

28. The hours of registration of letters and parcels at every Anchal office shall be from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 12 Noon to 5 P. M. Letters and parcels intended for any mail will not be despatched by that mail unless presented half an hour before it is closed. In no case will they be received during the hours of despatch or receipt of mails.

29. Registered letters and parcels (whether paid or service,) will be delivered only to the addressees in the absence of written instructions from them to the local Anchal Master. Heads of offices and departments are therefore desired to make the necessary arrangements either to receive service registered letters or parcels themselves, or authorise the local Anchal Master to deliver them to any one whom they may authorise for that purpose.

30. Anchal peons are forbidden to deliver any letter or other article without requiring immediate payment of the amount due or to deliver any registered letter or parcel without requiring the immediate signature of the receipt and acknowledgment.

31. Anchal peons are not bound to give change. If the amount charged is not at once tendered, or if the receipts or acknowledgments are not at once

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* As modified by Notice dated 1st February 1910.

signed and the Anchal peons are subjected to detention, the letters &c., shall be taken back to the anchal office for the next delivery.

32. Whatever postage is marked on a letter or other article must be paid at once on delivery after which any complaint of overcharge may be made and will be duly attended to.

33. In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters &c. the covers or envelopes bearing the Anchal stamps must be presented for inspection.

34. Complaints against the Anchal office, certified as such under the full signature of the sender and addressed to the Anchal Superintendent are not chargeable with postage.

35. Since Anchal peons cannot deviate on any account from their regular course of delivery in their respective beats, persons residing far away from the Anchal office, if desirous of obtaining their letters &c., immediately on arrival of the mail, must send their own authorised messengers to the Anchal office to whom all covers except those for which receipts are required will be delivered.

36. It is forbidden to send by Anchal, explosive, dangerous or offensive substances or materials such as gunpowder, matches, percussion caps, saltpetre, indigo, glass, liquids, &c., or any article which either in itself (however packed), or by reason of insecure packing, may be liable to injure the contents of the mail bag or the person of the Anchal officers.

37. No address is complete which does not contain the Anchal station from which delivery is intended and care should always be taken to write the name of the anchal station as clearly as possible.

38. Persons changing their place of residence are particularly required to leave written instructions to the Anchal office of their previous residence and to send written instructions to the Anchal office of the place to which they may be going.

39. The Anchal Master at any station or the person in charge of the Anchal office has power ro refuse letters or other articles bearing the appearance of having been opened and re-closed or otherwise improperly dealt with, unless the writer or sender thereof shall attest with his full signature that they were sent in that state. The refusal will be absolute in the case of registered letters and parcels.

40. Persons not belonging to the department shall not be admitted into the interior, nor permitted to examine the records of any Anchal office without the special permission of the Dewan, to whom or the Anchal Superintendent application for information or redress must be made either in person or in writing by the party requiring the same. (15th April, 1882.)

SUPPLEMENTARY ANCHAL RULES.

1. From and after $\frac{\text{1st Thulam, 1064}}{\text{16th October, 1888}}$ the Anchal Stamps and cards will be brought into use.

2. Postage on letters and other articles sent by Anchal and fees for the transmission of express letters shall be paid by means of Anchal stamps affixed thereto.

3. In the case of letters and other articles intended for delivery within Travancore pre-payment of postage is optional.

4. Unpaid letters and other articles will be charged on delivery* with double postage and those insufficiently paid with double the amount of the deficiency.

5. Letters and other articles, found in letter boxes with postage not paid only partially paid and intended for places out of Travavancore will not be forwarded to their destinations but will be returned to the senders and the postage recovered, from them according to the preceding rule if the senders are known.

6. *The system of charging parcels according to distance is abolished and all parcels will be charged at the rate of 2 chuckrams for every 20 tolas or fractions thereof.

7. No receipt will be granted for parcels unless a registration fee of 3† chuckrams is paid.

8. Nor will receipts be granted for ordinary service covers dropped into the letter box. Covers containing valuable enclosures or which are otherwise of importance should have the words 'To be registered' written on them in addition to the words 'On Sirkar service' and franked by the Head of the department the Manager or a principal clerk of the office from which it is despatched. Such covers should be delivered to the Anchal Master who will acknowledge receipt in the Book kept by the despatching office.

9. Book packets may contain any paper whether written or printed or lithographed, except communications of the nature of a letter.

10. No service covers intended for delivery at the station should be dropped into the letter box. If so posted, they will be charged with prepaid postage recoverable from the addressee on delivery.

‡ Provided that the Dewan may, at his discretion, direct that this rule shall not apply to service covers from any officer or class of officers.

11. § Nothing shall be written, printed or otherwise impressed on the address side of the Anchal card except the name and address of the addressee, the name of the sender, the place and date of posting. If any of these conditions be infringed, the card will be charged with a postage of half a chuckram.

12. Anchal cards may be used for official correspondence. They should not be franked on the address side but the official designation of the sender should be given in full under his signature on the other side.

13. Anchal cards intended for official use will be printed on blue paper.

14. Anchal stamps, covers letter cards and cards for the use of the public will be sold at all Anchal offices from 7 to 10 A. M, and from noon to 5. P. M. They are of thirteen denominations valued at four, three, two and one chuckrams and twelve, eight, six and four cash (vide Huzur Notification of Kanni 1065, Karkadagom 1075, 31st January 1901 and 9th Kumbhom 1081).

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* As modified by notice dated July 1904.

† As modified by Notice dated 1st February 1901.

‡ Added by notification dated 24th June 1895.

§ As modified by Notice dated 19th November 1903.

‖ As modified by Notice dated 10th August, 1894.

Certificate of Posting.

In modification of Rule 16 of the Supplementary Anchal Rules the following Revised Rules relating to the grant of certificates of Posting, are passed, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, under date the 3rd January 1912:—

To afford assurance to persons who send letters and other articles by servants or messengers to be posted in Anchal that they have done so, and for evidence in cases of enquiry into alleged loss of letters and other articles that they have been actually posted, "Certificates of posting" will be granted by the Anchal office in the following manner:—

(1) A certificate of posting may be obtained in respect of any Anchal articles for which a receipt is not given by the Anchal Office, subject to the following conditions, namely :—

1. The certificate of posting written in ink must be presented to the Anchal Master along with the letter or other articles to be posted.

2. The certificate must contain an exact copy of the address on the letter or other articles to which it relates, and must have an Anchal stamp affixed thereto in payment of a fee to be charged as follows:—

(a) In the case of unregistered letters, post cards, book packets (including registered newspapers) and pattern packets posted by the same person at one time,

½ Chuckram for every three articles of any of these classes or for any less number.

(b) In the case of unregistered parcels (ordinary or value payable) and value payable unregistered book packets, posted by the same person at one time,

½ chuckram for every six articles of either or both of these classes or for any less number.

2. There must be a separate certificate for each of these two classes of articles (a) and (b) headed with the words "Certificate of posting for letters" or "Certificate of posting for parcels", as the case may require and the actual number of articles in respect of which the certificate is required must be written in words at the foot of the document.

3. The Anchal master will compare the number of the articles presented and the addresses on them with the entries in the certificate and if the latter be correct, will obliterate the Anchal stamps and impress the date stamp upon the certificate. The certificate will then be returned to the person who presented it.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
25th January 1912.

(By Order)
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government

Dead Letter Office (Anchal.)

Under section 3 of Regulation I of 1064, it is hereby notified for general information that a Dead Letter Office will be opened at Trivandrum on the 1st Avany, 1070 / 16th August, 1894. *and that the following Rules in connection therewith will come into force from that date.*

1 "Unclaimed articles" include all articles which cannot be delivered because the person to whom they are addressed cannot be found or because the addresses are so illegible or imperfect that the place of destination cannot

be ascertained or because the articles bear no address at all, and articles returnable to the senders under section 5 of Supplementary Anchal Rules dated 1st October 1888.

2. A. Unclaimed articles which cannot be delivered bacause the addressees cannot be found shall be kept for three weeks at the office of delivery. A list of such articles shall be prepared daily at every such office and exposed for not less than two weeks in the most conspicuous part thereof. All such articles, which shall have remained three weeks unclaimed in office, shall be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

B. All other unclaimed articles shall, without unnecessary delay, be transferred to the Dead Letter Office for disposal.

3. "Refused articles" are articles which the persons to whom they are addressed have refused to receive or omitted to take delivery of, after due notice has been given them by the Anchal Office.

4. All refused articles shall at once be transferred to the Dead Letter Office for disposal.

5. The articles received in the Dead Letter Office under sections 2 and 4 shall be disposed of as follows:—

(a) If the sender's name is on the cover, the articles shall be returned unopened to the office at which it was posted for delivery to the sender.

(b) If the sender's name is not found on the cover, it shall be opened to see if the contents furnish sufficient information to enable the office to return the articles to the sender. If sufficient information is obtained, the articles shall be returned to the sender, in a Dead Letter cover; if not it shall be detained in deposit for one year and then destroyed.

Exception.—This section shall not apply to articles which are transferred from any British Post Office or Cochin Sirkar Anchal for delivery through the Travancore Anchal. Such articles shall, as hitherto, be returned to the British Post or Cochin Anchal, as the case may be.

6. All paid articles returnable under the foregoing section shall be returned to senders free of charge, and all unpaid and insufficiently paid articles shall be returned to the senders charged with any postage due on them.

7. The senders to whom the articles are returned by the Dead Letter Office shall receive and pay the postage due thereon.

8. Where the sender disowns the article or cannot be found, it shall be returned to the Dead Letter Office, and it shall be competent to the officer in charge to decide whether payment of the postage due should be enforced.

In cases where postage is decided to be recovered, the recovery shall be effected in the same manner as arrears of public revenue under Regulation I of 1068, and the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office may further order the with-holding, until payment of the postage is made or levied from the defaulter, of any article addressed to him, not being on Sirkar Service.

In other cases, the article shall be dealt with under the provisions of Section 5 (B).

9. Articles sent 'service bearing' such as endorsements, notices &c, which may be unclaimed, shall be returned unopened free of charge by the Dead Letter Office to the office from which they were issued.

10. 'Service bearing' articles which are refused shall be dealt with under the provisions of Section 8.

11. Cancelled by notice dated 8th December 1899.

12. Unclaimed or refused articles which are not registered, if found to contain anything which makes registration compulsory, shall be returned to the senders registered and charged with double registration fee in addition to any postage which may have been paid or which may be due on them.

13. All money including currency notes, cheques, stamps, hundies &c. found enclosed in any article, falling under Section 5 b shall be paid into the Huzur Treasury by the officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office, and other valuable property found as above, shall subject to the sanction of the Dewan, be sold by public auction by the said officer and the proceeds of the sale shall be paid into the Huzur Treasury ; such money or proceeds being held in deposit for the benefit of any person who may have a right thereto, after deducting all sums due by such person for postage and the charges connected with the auction.

14. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, where the contents of any article are found to be of a perishable or offensive nature they may immediately be sold or otherwise disposed of by the officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office.

15. The employes of the Dead Letter Office shall not bid for or purchase directly or indirectly, anything sold at any auction held under paras 13 and 16.

16. Notice inviting claimants for the valuable contents or the sale proceeds of the articles mentioned in paras 13 and 14 shall be published in the Government Gazette ; and if not claimed within a year from the date of publication, they shall lapse to Government.

17. All claims under the last preceding section shall be preferred to the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office.

18. Where the claim is established to the satisfaction of that officer he shall move Government for the return of the property held in deposit and they may pass such orders as they think fit.

19. Where the claim is not so established, he shall refer to Government for the necessary investigation being made by any officer whom they may appoint for the purpose, and make such orders on the result of the investigation as they think fit.

20. No person unconnected with the Dead Letter Office, whether an employe of the Anchal Department or not, shall have admission into the Dead Letter Office, without the special sanction of the Dewan.

21. The Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office and the clerks employed in it must be sworn to secrecy, i. e., not to divulge the contents of any article opened and read by them.

22. Employes of the Dead Letter Office who violate the above said rule will, besides being liable to dismissal, be debarred from admission into any other department of the Government service.

23. On the first of every month or the next office day, if the first of the month happens to be a holiday, all articles which have been in deposit at the Dead Letter Office for one year shall be destroyed, in the presence of the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office.

24. The Anchal Superintendent will, for the time being, be the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office. (6th July, 1894).

TABLE I.

Revised Schedule of Anchal Rates.

Cards.

Cards.	Rates. S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.
Anchal Card.	...	...	4	...	...	$1\frac{13}{19}$
Letter Cards.	...	...	12	...	...	$5\frac{1}{19}$

Letters.

Not exceeding in weight.	Rates. S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.
1 Tola.	...	...	8	...	...	$3\frac{7}{19}$
Above 1 Tola up to 10 Tolas.	...	1	4	...	...	$8\frac{8}{19}$
Above 10 Tolas up to 20 Tolas.	...	2	8	...	1	$4\frac{16}{19}$

Book and pattern packets.

Not exceeding in weight.	Rates. S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.
10 Tolas	...	...	8	...	...	$3\frac{7}{19}$
For every additional 10 Tolas or fraction thereof.	...	...	8	...	...	$3\frac{7}{19}$
Book packets maximum 400 Tolas.						
Pattern 10 Tolas						

Newspapers.

Not exceeding in weight.	Rates. S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.
6 Tolas.	...	...	6	...	...	$2\frac{10}{19}$
For every additional 6 Tolas or fraction thereof.	...	...	6	...	...	$2\frac{10}{19}$

Parcels.

Not exceeding in weight.	Rates. S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.
20 Tolas or fraction thereof.	...	2	...	...	1	$1\frac{9}{19}$
Maximum weight 600 Tolas.						

Registration.

Fee.	Rates. S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.
On all articles.	...	3	...	...	1	$8\frac{4}{19}$
Acknowledgement.	...	...	8	...	...	$3\frac{7}{19}$

Hundies.

Amount.	Commission. S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.
For every B. Rs. 5/or fraction thereof.	...	1	...	...	...	$6\frac{14}{19}$
Maximum amount of an order B. Rs. 500/.						

NOTICE.

No. G. 2991.

It is hereby notified for general information that His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to reduce the postage on letters weighing up to (1) one tola from ¾ to ½ chuckram, with effect from the 1st Mithunam 1087.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum 29th May 1912.

(By order).
R. MAHADEVA IYER.
Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

No. G. 458

ANCHAL NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Government have sanctioned the introduction of twelve cash embossed envelopes for the use of the public. These envelopes will be available in all the Anchal Offices from 1st Kumbhom 1087.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 27th January 1912.

By order,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

No. G. 2348.

It is hereby published for general information that from 1st Edavom 1087, a fee of (2) two chuckrams will be levied for each copy of the receipt of registered Anchal articles applied for by the public.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 27th April 1912.

A. J. VIEYRA.
Chief Secretary to Government.

ANCHAL HUNDIS.

Rules regarding the issue and payment of Hundis by the Anchal Department.

With a view to extend the benefit of the Hundi system to the general public, the business of issuing and paying hundis or orders shall, from and after the 16th August 1901, (1st Chingom 1077) be transferred from the Treasury Department to the Anchal Office except in the case of Hundis issued on Sirkar account, and the following rules in connection therewith are published for general information.

1. The Anchal offices named in the margin, with the exception of those marked with the asterisk* where no payment will be made, shall be authorised to issue and pay hundis and shall be open, for that purpose, between the hours of 7 to 11 A. M. and 12 noon to 4 P. M. on every day except the undermentioned holidays [during which the Chief Anchal Office at the Capital will be open from 1 to 4 P. M. and other Offices from 2 to 4 P. M.]

All New Moon days.	
All Sundays.	
His Highness the Maha Rajah's Birthday.	
His Majesty the Emperor's Birthday	
Chingam—Avani Pirappu	1 day
,, Avani Avittam	1 day
,, Gayathri Japam	1 day
,, Thiruvonam & Avittum	2 days
Kanni—Mahanavami & Vijayadesami	2 days
Thulam—Deepavali	1 day
Vrischigom—Thirukartigay	1 day
Dhanu—Swargavadal Yekadesi	1 day
,, Christian New Years' day	1 day
Makaram—Thye Pongal	1 day
Medam—Vishu	1 day
Mithunam—Karkataka Sankranthi	1 day
Karkadakam—Adiaruthi	1 day

List of Hundi Offices.

Name of Head Office.	Sub-Offices under the Head Office.
Bhoothapandy.	(1) Azhakiapandipuram.
Suchindram-	(1) Kottaram. (2) Cape Comorin. (3) Mylady. (4) Thamarakulam * (5) Parakka. * (6) Mahadanapuram.
Kottar.	(1) Edalakudy.
Nagercoil.	(1) Aramboly. (2) Thovalay. (3) Thazhakudy.
Eraniel.	(1) Kolachel. (2) Karinkal. (3) Aloor. (4) Rajakkamangalam.
Padmanabhapuram.	(1) Mulagumudu. (2) Thiruvithancode.
Kuzhithura.	(1) Kaleekavila. (2) Kulashekaram. (3) Puthukada.

Vide Notice dated 23rd September, 1901.

List of Hundi Offices.

Name of Head Office.	Sub-Offices under the Head Office.	Name of Head Office.	Sub-Offices under the Head Office.
Kuzhithura.	(4) Tiruvattar. (5) Arumana. (6) Palliyadi.* (7) Kollengode.* (8) Parassala. (9) Onnamalakada.	Kottarakara.	(1) Kundara. (2) Chadayamangalam (3) Kadakkal (4) East Kallada (5) West Kallada (6) Kunnicode (7) Pooyappalli
Neyyattinkara.	(1) Balaramapuram. (2) Poovar. (3) Kattakada. (4) Nemom. (5) Nellikakuzhy* (6) Kulathoor * (7) Amaravila.	Punaloor.	(1) Pathanapuram (2) Thenmala (3) Kulathupuzha. (4) Anchel.
Challay.	(1) Kalpalakadavu * (2) Karamana *	Shencottah.	(1) Puliyara. (2) Sambur-vadagara. (3) Elathur.
Trivandrum.	(1) Kazhakoottam. (2) Thycaud* (3) Pettah * (4) Perukada.	Adoor.	(1) Panthalam (2) Pathanamthitta. (3) Koni. (4) Ranni. (5) Kaipattur. (6) Thumpaman. (7) Nurnad. (8) Vadaserikara.
Nedumangad.	(1) Aryanad. (2) Vithura. (3) Patcha. (4) Parappencode.	Padanayarkulangara.	(1) Sasthancottah (2) Chavara (3) Clappana (4) Thevalakkara
Attingal.	(1) Chirayankil. (2) Varkala. (3) Kilimanoor. (4) Navaikulam. (5) Madavoor Pallikal (6) Vakkom. (7) Vamanapuram. (8) Varkala Town* (9) Thonnakkal.	Mavelikara.	(1) Mannar (2) Niranom (3) Alaramapuram (4) Cherukol
Quilon.	(1) Paravoor. (2) Chathannoor. (3) Perunad. (4) Mayyanad. (5) Quilon-Piravagay.	Haripad.	(1) Karthigappalli* (2) Thrikunnapuzha (3) Muthukulam*
		Kayenkulam.	(1) Pallikkal.
		Chenganoor.	
		Ambalapuzha.	(1) Champakulam.

List of Hundi Offices.

Name of Head Office.	Sub-Offices under the Head Office.	Name of Head Office.	Sub-Offices under the Head Office.
Thiruvella.	(1) Kozhencherry	Muvattupuzha.	(1) Koothattukulam
	(2) Aranmula		(2) Pampakuda*
	(3) Kuzhikala		(3) Piravam
	(4) Ayroor*		(4) Kothamangalam
	(5) Eraviperoor		(5) Puthencruz
	(6) Thalavadi		(6) Vazhakulam
	(7) Mepral		(7) Thrikariyoor*
	(8) Edathua*	Shertallay.	(1) Kalavoor
Kottayam	(1) Kottayam-Piravagay		(2) Arthungal
	(2) Pallam		(3) Kuthiathode
	(3) Mannanam	Thodupuzha....	
	(4) Pampady	Vycome.	(1) Udayamperoor
	(5) Olesha		(2) Arukutty
	(6) Kumaragam		(3) Panavally
	(7) Thazhathangadi*		(4) Kaduthuruthy
	(8) Puthuppally*		(5) Thaikatcherry
Ettumanur.	(1) Kuravalangad	Perumpavoor.	(1) Malayattur
	(2) Kidangoor		(2) Kalady
	(3) Athirampuzha	Alwaye.	(1) Edappally
Alleppey.	(1) Alleppey-Piravagay*		(2) Ankamali
Changanacherry.	(1) Karukachal	Parur.	(1) Verapuzha
	(2) Mallappally		(2) Munambhom
	(3) Veliyanad	Peermade.	(1) Kumili
	(4) Monkompu		(2) Mundakayam
	(5) Pulinkunnu		(3) Vandemmettu
	(6) Kavalam		(4) Vandiperiyar
	(7) Ezhumatoor	Devikulam.	(1) Marayoor
Pala.	(1) Erattupettah		(2) Munnar
	(2) Bharananganam		(3) Santhanpara
	(3) Cherpungal		(4) Odumbhanshola
	(4) Poonjar		
	(5) Mutholy		
	(6) Ramapuram		
Ponkunnom.	(1) Kanjirappally		
	(2) Manimala		

2. The "Hundi" is an order granted by the Anchal Office for the payment of a sum of money through the agency of the Anchal Office.

A 'Remitter' is the person who sends money by means of a Hundi.

A 'Payee' is the person named in a hundi as the person to whom the money is to be paid.

* 3 The amount for which a single hundi may be issued must not exceed Bh. Rs. 500 and no person shall be allowed to obtain one day several hundies payable to the same payee the total of which exceeds Bh. Rs. 500.

4. A commission on the issue of hundies will be charged at the following rates :—

for every Bh. Rs. 5 or fraction thereof ... 1 ch. †

5. The remitter of a hundi must fill in, in ink, on the hundi form (which will be supplied to him gratis by the Anchal Office) the necessary entries adding his signature at foot. He must also write his own name and address on the (acknowledgment) portion of the form. Entries must be legible and may be written in English, Tamil or Malayalam, either by the remitter himself or by any one on his behalf. The remitter may write on the 'Coupon' any communication he desires to make to the payee regarding the remittance.

6. The hundi form duly filled in together with the amount of the hundi and commission must be presented at the Anchal Office window during the prescribed hours.

7. The name and address of the payee must be entered with such completeness as shall secure identification and prevent the risk of wrong payment. The occupation, trade or profession of the payee and any other particulars calculated to help in identifying him should be added. The name of only one person may be entered as the payee except in the case of Firms or Corporations whose usual designation must be given. A hundi payable to a Government official, Bank manager or an Editor of a newspaper &c, in his public capacity should contain the designation, not the name of the person to whom the Hundi is intended.

8. The Anchal Office will not be responsible for the wrong payment of a hundi caused by incorrect or incomplete information given by the remitter as to the name and address of the payee.

9. A receipt will be given to the remitter for the amount paid by him on account of the hundi and commission. Any error or omission should be pointed out at once by the remitter; otherwise, the Anchal Office will not be responsible.

10. The payment of a hundi will ordinarily be made at the address of the payee on his signing the hundi and acknowledgment and returning them to the Anchal peon.

11. The hundi and acknowledgment must be signed by the payee named by the remitter or by some person authorized in writing by the payee in his behalf. The signature must be written in ink in the space provided for the purpose. If the payee of a hundi resides at a station where there is no Hundi Anchal Office and the payment cannot be effected in the usual way, a notice of the arrival of the hundi will be sent to him service-bearing by the Anchal master, requesting him (the payee) to attend personally or send an agent duly authorised in writing to sign the hundi on his behalf to receive payment of the amount. In either case, the notice issued by the Anchal Office must be returned to the Anchal master.

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* Vide notice dated July 1904.

† Vide notice dated 4th April 1901.

12. The remitter of a hundi is entitled to obtain free of charge an acknowledgment of the payment of the amount of the hundi signed by the payee. Should the remitter fail to receive an acknowledgment in due course, he should represent the matter to the Anchal master who will take the necessary steps to obtain it. If it is found after making the necessary enquiries that the acknowledgment is lost, he will obtain a certificate of payment free of charge signed by the Anchal Master of the office of payment.

13. If the payee of a hundi is illiterate, it will be necessary for him to make his mark on the hundi in the presence of two respectable witnesses whose signature must also be obtained in the hundi.

14. If a person removing from one Hundi Anchal Office to another Hundi Anchal Office leaves written instructions with the Anchal master of the former place to redirect any hundi that may become payable to him after his departure, the instructions so given will be carried out free of charge and the hundis will be made payable at the Anchal Office to which they are so redirected.

15. The remitter of a hundi which has not been paid may require that the the address of the payee shall be altered or that the name of the Anchal Office at which the hundi was originally made payable shall be changed. The required change will be made without additional charge on the remitter's applying in writing to the Anchal Office at which the hundi was issued.

16. The remitter of a hundi which has not been paid may require that the amount be paid to some person other than the payee named in the hundi. The required change will be made on payment of a second commission equal to the first on the remitter's applying in writing to the Anchal Office at which the hundi was issued and producing the receipt granted to him for the hundi.

17. The remitter of a hundi which has not been paid may stop payment and require that the money be repaid to himself. This will be done without additional charge on the remitter's applying in writing to the Anchal Office at which the hundi was issued and producing the receipt. Payment can also be stopped by telegram, if the remitter pays for it and if there is a telegraph communication between the offices of issue and payment. In no case, however, will the Anchal Office be responsible for inability or failure to stop payment of hundi in compliance with the remitter's request.

18. If the payee of a hundi cannot be found or if the payee refuses to take payment, the amount of the hundi will be returned at once to the remitter free of charge. The commission will in no case be refunded.

19. If payment of a hundi to a payee cannot be effected and the amount cannot be repaid to the remitter owing to the latter not being found, the hundi will become void and its value will be credited to Government. But if the payee or remitter or their heirs subsequently apply for payment before the expiration of one year from the date of issue of the hundi the amount of the hundi will be paid to him with the sanction of the Dewan.

20. The payment of a hundi may be deferred for a period not exceeding a week owing to an exceptional state of treasury balances or any other special cause. Such instances will, of coure, be very rare. (28th may 1901).

Anchal Notices.

Instances having come to the notice of Government, in which Anchal labels obliterated by the private seals of the senders could not be easily distinguished from used labels, it is hereby notified for general information that senders of letters, packets &c., by anchal, are permitted to obliterate the

Anchal stamps by their private seals only to the extent of a fourth portion thereof, leaving the remaining portion to be cancelled by the Anchal authorities. Letters, packets &c., which are cancelled in cotravention of this rule will be treated as 'unpaid' and dealt with as such (6th December, 1900.)

Under section 4 of Regulation I of 1064, it is hereby notified for general information that, from and after the 15th *Kumbhom* 1076/26th February 1901, all articles posted in any Post Office outside Travancore and transferred from any British Post Office within Travancore for delivery through the Anchal will be charged at prepaid rates and those posted in any British Post Office within Travancore and transferred to the Anchal with double rates. (16th February 1901.)

1. In view to afford additional facilities to the public, the price of Anchal Letter Cards has been reduced from one chuckram to twelve cash. This arrangement will take effect from the 1st Margaly 1079.

2. On and after the 1st *Dhanu* 1079/16th *December* 1903, *nothing shall be* written, printed or otherwise impressed on the address side of the Anchal Card except the name and address of the addressee, the name of the sender, the place and date of posting. Should any of the conditions above indicated be infringed, the card will be charged with a postage of half a chuckram. The above restriction applies not *only* in respect of the cards *on which are printed* the words "the address only to be written on this side" in English and Malayalam and which will be issued for sale from the 1st Dhanu 1079 but also in respect of any cards on which the said words are not printed, that may be issued or used on and after the said date. (19th November 1903).

Notification.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja it is hereby notified for general information that in order to afford additional facilities to the public for posting unregistered letters &c., the following arrangements will be carried out by the Anchal Department from the 1st Makaram 1082.

1. Any single individual, community, merchantile firm or others wishing to have a letter box at his or their place of residence or office situated within a radius of three miles from the nearest Anchal Office may be allowed to have one under the following conditions:—

(a) That an annual fee as shown below should be paid in advance.

For a distance of 1 mile from the Anchal office		....	Rs. 6
Do.	2 miles	.. ....	,, 12
Do.	3 miles	.. ....	,, 18

Fractions of a mile will be reckoned as one mile.

(b) That the letter box will be cleared daily by an *Anchal Peon* at the hour appointed and notified by Anchal Superintendent; such hour shall be as near as possible to the time when the mail is ordinarily despatched from or to the Capital.

(c) That the cost of the box (iron or wooden) with duplicate keys and the fitting up shall be borne by the individual, community, or firm concerned.

(d) That the box should be fixed at a place where the Anchal *Peon* can have free access at any time.

(e) That when the box is cleared by the Anchal *Peon* the owner or other responsible male member concerned may enter in a book which will be produced by the Peon, the number of covers taken from the box and affix his initials.

2. The fee should be paid to the local Anchal Master and the receipt obtained from him should accompany the application.

3. All applications for letter boxes should be made in the form appended hereto and addressed to the Anchal Superintendent (3rd November, 1906).

Application for Letter Box.

Name of individual or agent.	Place of residence and occupation.	Site where the letter box is to be put up.	Distance from the nearest Anchal Office.	Period for which the letter box is required.	Amount of fee paid.	Signature of applicant.	Remarks.

Rules introducing the Value Payable System in the Anchal Department.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maharajah with a view to afford additional facilities to the public the Value Payable system will, from and after the 1st Makaram 1082, be introduced in the Anchal Department.

1. Registered letters and registered and unregistered Newspapers, Book packets, and parcels may be transmitted by Anchal as Value Payable articles, provided the amount to be recovered on a single article does not exceed Rs. 500.

2. Value payable articles can be posted at any Anchal Office that is a Hundi office for transmission to any other office that is also a Hundi office.

3. Every article intended to be transmitted by Anchal as a Value Payable article, must be presented at the Anchal Office with prescribed printed form (which can be obtained gratis from the Anchal Office) in which the sender must specify the sum to be recovered from the addressee filling up the required entries and affix his signature. The sender of the article must write his name and address clearly on the article itself.

4. The prepayment of postage on all Value-Payable article is compulsory. The postage and registration fee must always be prepaid in stamps if the article is a Letter, Newspaper or Book packet, *and in each if it is a parcel.* The prepayment of postage and registration fee is not compulsory in the case of service bearing articles. If the value payable article is sent unregistered, a fee calculated according to the rates, mentioned in Rule 7 on the amount specified for remittance to the sender must be prepaid by the sender in cash.

5. The rules regarding the packing &c., of ordinary packets and parcels and sending forbidden articles apply to Value Payable articles as well.

is pleased to approve of the following rules, mutually agreed upon by the two Darbars, to give effect to the arrangements:

1. From any Travancore Anchal Office where the Hundi system is in force, a Hundi may be issued for payment from any Cochin Anchal Office where Hundi business is conducted, and similarly any Anchal Office of the Cochin State which does Hundi business, may issue a Hundi for payment from a similar Anchal Office in the Travancore State, the issues and payments of Hundis by the Anchal Offices of each State being governed by the rules in force for the time being in that State.

2. The Hundis sent from the Travancore Anchal Offices to the Cochin Anchal Offices shall be in forms printed on light blue paper, and those sent from the Cochin Offices to Travancore shall be on light green paper, in order to distinguish these Hundis from the ordinary Hundis issued by both the States within their respective areas.

3. The amount of Hundis issued from one State to the other will be entered in the British coinage. The maximum amount of a Hundi will be British Rs. (500) five hundred and the minimum amount one anna. Each State may levy its own rate of commission on the Hundis issued by it, and such commission shall belong to the State levying it.

4. For convenience and the proper adjustment of accounts, all Hundi transactions between the two States will be conducted through the medium of two Anchal Offices, one in each State, to be called "Central Office."

5. In Travancore, Alwaye will be the Central Office, and in Cochin it will be Ernakulam.

6. All Hundis issued from any of the Anchal Offices in the Travancore State, will in the first instance, go to the Alwaye Anchal Office, from which they will be sent to the Ernakulam Anchal Office, which will transmit them to their destinations in the Cochin State.

Similarly, all Hundis issued by any of the Anchal Offices in the Cochin State to any of the Anchal Offices in the Travancore State will, in the first instance, go to the Ernakulam Anchal Office, from where they will be sent to the Alwaye Anchal Office, which will transmit them to their destinations in the Travancore State.

7. The Central Office of each State shall send daily an account of the Hundis received from, and sent to, each State, to the Anchal Superintendents of Travancore and Cochin.

8. The Anchal Superintendants of both the States shall prepare monthly statements, on a prescribed form, of all the Hundis issued and paid by the Anchal Offices of each State, and submit them to the respective Account Offices, and they shall also exchange copies with each other.

9. At the close of every Malabar half year, the Anchal Superintendents or Travancore and Cochin shall prepare detailed statements showing the transactions of the half year, and forward the same to the respective Account Offices, which shall adjust the amounts due, if any, to the respective States by paying the same into the Bank of Madras, Cochin.

10. These rules are passed tentatively for one year and will come into force with effect from the 1st Chingom 1088.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 1st July 1912.

S. PADMANABHA IYER,
Officiating Dewan.

(1) Padmanabhapuram Anchal Division.

Comprising Thovala, Kalkulam, Agasteeswaram, Eraniel, and Vilavancode Taluks.

Name of Anchal Offices.	Letter boxes attached to the Offices.
Nagercoil ...	Ozhuganacherri. Parvathipuram. Thirupathisaram, Vadasseri, Vellmadom.
Kottar ...	Vadiveeswaram. Ettambozhi.
Suchindram ...	...
Edalakudy ...	...
Mylady ...	...
Parakka ...	...
Thamarakulam ...	...
Kottaram ...	Agasteeswaram.
Mahadanapuram ...	...
Cape Comorin ...	...
Buthapandy ...	Thersanankoppu, Thittuvila.
Azhakiapandipuram ...	Kadukara.
Thazhakudy ...	...
Aramboly ...	...
Thovala ...	Madhavalayam.
Eraniel ...	Eraniel (Town), Neyoor. Manavalakurichee. Thickanamcode.
Rajakamangalam ...	...
Karinkal ...	Udayamarthandam Perumtheruvoo.
Aloor ...	...
Colachel ...	...
Padmanabhapuram ...	Villikiri. Arya Vayanasala. Puliakurichi. Thackala.
Thiruvithancode ...	...
Mulagumudu ...	...
Kulasekharam ...	Pechipara.
Thiruvattar ...	Attur.
Kazhithura ...	Marthandom. Kattathura. Kailal. (forest guard office) Antoocode.
Unnamalakada ...	...
Palliyadi ...	...
Kalikkavila ...	...
Kollenkode ...	...
Puthukada ...	Minchira, Kanjamprom, Pattanam.
Aramana ...	...

(2) Trivandrum Anchal Division.

Comprising Trivandrum, Neyyattinkara, and Nedumangad Taluks.

Trivandrum ...	Cantonment, Vazhuthakad, Nanthancode, Karakulam. Puthenchanta, Chief Engineer's Office, Pangode Line, Vattiyoorkavu Police Station.
Chalai ...	Chala Gramom, Theecketheruvoo, Chala Bazaar, Kythamookku, Thevarathukoikkal.
Karamana ...	...
Thycaud ...	...
Pettah ...	...
Poonthura ...	...
Kalpalakadavoo (Transit office)	...
Kazhakuttam ...	Kaniyapuram, Seekaryam.

(2) Trivandrum Anchal Division,—(*contd*).

Name of Anchal Office.		Letter boxes attached to the Offices.
Thonnakkal	...	Kadinamkulam.
Perukada	...	...
Nedumangad	...	...
Aryanad	...	...
Vithura	...	...
Patcha	...	...
Pirappancode	...	Venjaramoodu.
Vamanapuram	...	Vempayam.
Kattakada	...	Perumkulam Adhikarathil Chavadi.
Parassala	...	...
Neyattinkara	...	Ottasekharamangalam, Neyattinkara Town, Avanakuzhi, Thirupuram, Uruttambalam.
Balaramapuram	...	Vizinjam Police Station.
Poovar	...	...
Nemom	...	...
Nellikakuzhi	...	...
Kulathur	...	...
Amaravila	...	...

(3) Quilon Anchal Division.

Comprising Quilon, Sherayinkil, Kottarakara, Pathanapuram, and Shencottah Taluks.

Quilon	...	Chinnakada, Mangad, Kilikolloor, Mundakal, Pattathanam, Kavanad, Tangacherry, (British Territory), Quilon English School, Quilon Railway Station.
Do. Piravaka	...	Taluk Cutcherry.
Paravur	...	Bhoothakulam.
Chathanoor	...	Nedungolam, Kottiyam.
Myyanad	...	...
Perunad	...	Kanjamvelimukku.
Kundara	...	Ezhukone, Kumbalam, Kuzhimathikad, Kundara Railway Station.
East Kallada	...	...
Kottarakara	...	Kulakada, Pattazhi, Vettikavala, Panavally, Kottarakara Railway Station, Pooyapally.
Kunnicode	...	Kunnicode Railway Station.
Oyur	...	...
Chadayamangalam	...	Ayoor.
Kadakkal	...	...
Punalur	...	Punalur Railway Station.
Pathanapuram	...	Podavoor, Kalanjoor.
Thenmala	...	Thenmala Railway Station.
Kulathupuzha	...	Madathura:
Anchel	...	Yerur Vernacular School.
Shencottah	...	Shencottah Taluk Cutcherry, Shencottah Railway Station, Aryankavu Railway Station Edaman Railway Station.
Elathur	...	Achenputhoor.
Puliyara	...	...

Quilon Anchal Division.—(*contd.*)

Name of Anchal Office.		Letter boxes attached to the Offices.
Sambavarvadakara	...	Ayikudi, Clancadu.
Attingal	...	Alencode Market, Avanavanchery, Manamboor.
Chirayinkil	...	Anjengo, Azhur, Kadakavur.
Vakkom	...	...
Varkkala	...	Nadayara.
Do. Town	...	Kozhithottam.
Navaikulam	...	...
Kilimanur	...	...
Madavur Pallikkal	...	Ponganad.

(4) Mavelikara Anchal Division.

Comprising Karunagapally, Karthigapally, Mavelikara, Kunnathoor, and Chenganoor Taluks.

Adoor	...	Anantharamapuram, Mannady, Yanady.
Sasthancottah	...	Sooranad, Kadampanad.
West Kallada	...	...
Chavara	...	Chavara Police Station, Chavara School, Neendakara.
Clappana	...	...
Kayenkulam	...	Krishnapuram, Ochira, Pathiyoor, Kayankulam bazaar, Thevaikulangara, Puthupally Mission School.
Pallikal	...	...
Padanayarkulangara	...	Pannana, Thazhava.
Thevalakara	...	...
Haripad	...	Mangalam, Veeyapuram, Mutiom, Evoor.
Muthukulam	...	...
Thrikunnapuzha	...	...
Karthikapally	...	...
Mavelikara	...	Puthiyakavu Karipuzha.
Alaramapuram	...	Thonakadu.
Cherukol	...	Tharayamukku.
Panthalam	...	Kulanada market.
Thumpamon	...	Ramanchira.
Noornad	...	...
Chenganoor	...	Kallicherry, Chenganoor *Proverthy* Cutcherry, Puthencavu, Vanjipuzha, Chengannoor Eastern gate, Mulakazha, Malakara.
Pathanamthitta	...	Karur.
Ranni	...	Ayithala, Perumbuzha.
Kaipattoor	...	...
Konni	...	...
Vadasserikara	...	...

(5) Alleppey Anchal Division.

Comprising Changanacherry, Ambalapuzha, Thiruvella, and Shertala Taluks.

Alleppey	...	Beach, Mullakal Thondankulangara, Thumbuvally R. C. Church, Kallercode Ver. School.
Do. Piravaka	...	...

Alleppey Anchal Division (continued.)

Name of Anchal Office.	Letter boxes attached to the offices.
Ambalapuzha ...	Kainakary Primary School, Nedumudi Proverthy Cutcherry, Purakad School.
Champakulam ...	Oorsalam, Church.
Thalavady ...	Anglican Church.
Edathua ...	...
Mankompu ...	...
Pulinkunnu ...	...
Changanacherry ...	Vazhapally, Thiruvenkitapuram, Changanacherry market, Perumpanachy, Manchadikara (Vernacular School) Kidangara, Perunna (Proverthy Cutcherry), Ramankari (Police Station), Thrikudisthanam (Ver. School).
Veliyanad ...	Muttar School.
Karukachal ...	Cholakompu
Kavalam ...	...
Thiruvella ...	Kavumbhagom, Thiruvella (old Taluk Cutcherry).
Meprál ...	Karakal near the Chathankari Temple.
Mannar ...	Meppadom.
Niranom ..	Valanjavattam, Kombankari School, Kottayil School.
Eraviperur ...	Kaviyoor, Tholiyoor Mission house, Vennikulam, Kallupara, Wallamkulam.
Mallapally ...	Muttathuman, Putheupalli School, Methrayil shop (Kizhvaipur).
Kozhencherry ...	Airur (Upper Primary School), Melukara Girl's School.
Ayiroor ...	...
Kuzhikkala ..	Kidanganoor.
Aranmula ...	Poovathur.
Ezhumattur ...	...
Kalavoor ...	Muhammel, Mararikulam.
Shertalai ...	Muttathangadi, Lakshmipuram, Varanam, Thannirmukkam Police Station.
Aruthungal ...	Kadakkarapally.
Kuthiathode ...	Thuravur, Mulakal, Manakkodam.

(6) Kottayam Anchal Division.

Comprising Kottayam, Vycome, Meenachil and Ettumanoor Taluks.

Kottayam ...	Chalikunnu, C. M. S. College, Chunkakadavu, Kumaranalloor, Edakadu Church, Thirunakkara Market, Goodshepherd's Church, Kanjikuzhi, Veloor, Thiruvarpu Police Station, Kottayam Reading Club.
Do. Piravaka ...	...
Kumarokom ...	...
Olassa ...	...
Pampadi ...	Akalakunnam, Kanam, Vazhoor Proverthy Cutcherry.
Thazhathangadi ...	...
Pallam ...	Thottakadu, Kurichi, Puthupally Proverthy Cutcherry, Chingavanom.
Vaikom ...	Pallipuram, Chempil (Bazar), Puthenthode, Vechoor, Vycome Church, Thalayolaparampu Police Station, Vycom Water Shed.

Kottayam Anchal Division (continued.)

Name of Anchal Office.		Letter boxes attached to the Offices.
Kaduthurithi	...	Kallara Grant-in-aid School.
Thaikautcherry	...	Ulavaipu.
Arukutty	...	Ezhupunna, Trichattukulam, Perumpalam Vernacular School.
Panavally	...	...
Udyamperoor	...	Mamala, Vettikal, Theekanparur.
Pala	...	Anthinad.
Bharananganom	...	...
Ramapuram	...	Kadanad.
Erattupettah	...	Kondoor (Proverthi Cutcherry), Thidanad.
Mutholi	...	...
Ettumanur	...	Sreemularangom Market, Thiravanchiyoor.
Cherpunkal	...	...
Kidangoor	...	Kidangoor.
Kuravalangad	...	Vayala, Kurianad.
Athirampuzha	...	...
Mannanam	...	Kudamaloor, Kypuzha.
Puthupally	...	...

(7) Muvattupuzha Anchal Division,

Comprising Moovattupuzha, Thodupuzha, Alengad, Parur, and Kunnathunad Taluks.

Moovattupuzha	...	Enanalloor, Kavumkara Market, Muvattupuzha Town.
Pampakada	...	...
Vazhakulam	...	Arakuzha, Valakam.
Koothattukulam	...	Elavur, Vadakara, Monipally.
Piravom	...	Mulakulam Proverthy Cutcherry.
Thrikariyoor	...	...
Kothamangalam	...	Kottapady School.
Thodupuzha	...	Kudayathur.
Edapally	...	Edapally Railway Station.
Alwaye	...	Alwaye Railway Station, Kottapuram, Alengad. Taluk Cutcherry, Kottayi Bazaar.
Ernakolam (Transit office)		
Ankamali	...	Ankamali Railway Station, Parakadavu. Karukutty (English School.)
Kaladi	...	Kalady Madhom, Manjapra.
Parur	...	Puthiakavu, Puthanchira, Puthenvelikara. Palliyakkal, Parur Market.
Munambom	...	...
Varapuzha	...	Kunanmavu, Varapuzha Church, Manjummel.
Puthencruz	...	Ramamangalom, Punnoorcode.
Perumbavoor	...	Kuvapady, Kizhillam, Kazhukambalam, Kuruppambody, Mazhavanur (Ver. School.)
Malayattoor	...	...

(8) High Range Anchal Division.

Comprising High Range Revenue Division.

Peermade	...	Peruvanthanam, Pampanar.
Mundakayam	...	...

(8) High Range Anchal Division.—(*contd.*)

Name of Anchal Office.	Letter boxes attached to the Offices.
Vandenmettu ...	Mission School.
Kumili ...	...
Devikulam ...	...
Marayoor ...	Chinnar, Thalayar.
Munnar ...	Karinkulam.
Santhanpara ...	...
Udumpanshola ...	Thevaram.
Vandiperiyar ...	Vazhipidingy.
Ponkunnam ...	...
Kanjirapally ...	Kampumkal Shop, (Kuravovelli).
Manimala ...	Kangazha. (278).
Poonjar ...	...

ANCHAL NOTICE.

No. G. 2152.

1. To avoid delay in receiving "service" letters and other "service" articles by public officers from Anchal offices, all officers having peons of their own are required to send one of them to the Anchal office and take window delivery of letters and other articles to their address.

2. This peon may be authorised to sign receipts for registered letters and articles under Anchal Rule 30.

3. Government sanction a window delivery fee of Rupee (1) one per mensem being charged by the Anchal Department to officers who may like to use *tapal* boxes with locks and duplicate keys, one of which may be left with the Anchal master, for taking window delivery of their "*tapal*". The fee may be paid from the contingent fund of the officer.

4. Persons other than public officers also may, in the same manner, use *tapal* boxes for taking window delivery of their covers on payment of a fee of one Rupee per mensem to the Anchal Department.

5. These rules will come into force from 14th May 1909/1st Vycasy 1084.

ANCHAL NOTICE.

For the convenience of tax-payers, who wish to avoid the trouble of going to Proverty Cutcherries to pay their taxes, the following rules are sanctioned by Government tentatively for a year, to admit of the tax being remitted to Proverthy Cutcherries by means of Revenue Hundis, through the Anchal Department. The rules will come into force from 1st Chingom 1085.

RULES RELATING TO REVENUE HUNDIES.

1. Revenue hundies are a special class of Anchal hundies by means of which a landholder paying land tax to Government may remit the amount of

the tax to the Proverthicaren in whose Proverthy the land on which the tax is due, is situated.

2. In these rules the term "Proverthicaren" will include all officers authorised to receive land-revenue and grant a receipt.

3. Revenue hundies will be used only for the remittance of land-tax cesses' and any other item of land-revenue.

4. If a land-holder has lands covered by different *pattas* in the same Proverthy, he may remit the tax due on all such *pattas* by a single hundi, but the amount paid in respect of each such *patta* should be separately entered in the hundi form.

5. It must be strictly understood that the use of this system of paying land-tax is optional, no land-holder is compelled to resort to it, unless he wishes to do so.

6. Revenue hundi form is divided into three parts:—

(A) The hundi.

(B) The memorandum of particulars of remittance.

(C) The acknowledgment.

7. Revenue hundies may be issued from any Anchal Office from where ordinary hundies are issued and must be drawn on an Anchal Office within the sphere of which the Proverthy Cutcherry of the payee is situated, and will be governed by the rules of ordinary Anchal hundies.

8. The Anchal office of issue is responsible that no revenue hundi is issued in which the memorandum of particulars of remittance (part B) and the acknowledgment (part C) are not completely filled up. But the Anchal office is not responsible for the correctness of the particulars.

9. If the amount of the revenue hundi falls short, or is in excess, of the amount payable by the land-holder concerned or if the issue or the delivery of the revenue hundi is too late for the kist day, the Proverthicaren must still receive it.

10. If the Revenue hundi form is not properly and correctly filled up and gives room for doubt as to any particular item and in cases where rival claimants transmit hundies with a view to defeat rightful claimants, such hundies may be refused by the Proverthicar. But the reasons for such refusal should be noted in the column provided for the purpose.

11. The issue of a Revenue hundi which is ultimately delivered to the Proverthicar concerned too late for the kist day, does not exempt the remitter from the payment of demand notice fees if they have been issued in the interval.

No. G. 1005

NOTICE.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, the following revised rules and schedule of fees for the conveyance of transit parcels are published for general information.

SIRKAR TRANSIT AGENCY.

No. S. R. 2813.

Object of the Agency.

The Sirkar Transit agency is an agency under the management of the Anchal department, for the conveyance of parcels.

Booking of parcels.

2. Parcels for transit will be received and booked at all transit stations during the hours of 7 A. M. to 10 A. M. and 12 noon to 4 P. M., on all office days.

Place of delivery of parcels

3. A parcel may be sent to any place in Travancore. But it will be deliverable only at the transit station nearest to that place.

Transit stations.

4. The names of the existing transit stations to and from which parcels may be sent, are given below. The names of additional stations will be published in the Government Gazette, from time to time, as such stations are established.

Railway parcels.

5. The Sirkar Agent and Transit Master at Ernakulam and the Anchal Master at Quilon are not bound, in their official capacity, to take charge of and transmit private parcels intended to be sent by, or coming through, the Railway. They are however permitted to do so, as private agents of the persons sending or receiving the parcels. The senders and addressees of such parcels may make their own arrangements with the agents if they wish to utilize their services. Government will, in no case, be responsible for miscarriage, misdelivery, non-delivery, delay, damage or loss of such parcels.

Weight of parcels.

6. No parcel should weigh more than 10,000 tolas.

Rates of fees for parcels.

7. The rates of fees for parcels are shown in table I annexed to these rules.

Perishable articles.

In the case of the following perishable articles, the above rates are reduced by half:—

(a) Parcels containing fresh fruits, garlic, vegetables, &c.

(b) Betel and plantain leaves, butter, milk, curds and other dairy produce.

(c) Sweet-meats (native).

(d) Cut flowers.

Payment of parcel charges

8. Charges for parcels may be paid either at the booking station, or at the station where they are to be delivered. But the charges on parcels containing perishable articles must be *prepaid*. Such parcels will be carried only at owner's risk.

Issue of receipts for parcels.

9. Duplicate receipts for all parcels will be given by Transit Masters, to the consignor who will forward one of them to the consignee. The consignee or his agent will give this receipt duly endorsed by the consignee, to the Transit Master at the station of destination of the parcel and take delivery of it. When for any reason the transit receipt is not received and the parcel is required urgently, the consignee may take delivery of it after executing an indemnity note on a two anna stamped paper in the form appended.

Non-delivery of parcels, if payment due.

10. Parcels, will be delivered to the owners only after payment of all charges due on them.

11. The Government will not be responsible for any loss, damage or delay of parcels, caused by accidents. Government not responsible for damage or loss of parcels.

12. The particulars of address on parcels should tally with those in the receipt and should be written clearly. Address of parcels.

13. To ensure the safety of parcels, they should be carefully made up in wax-cloth, leather or such other water-proof materials, and should be sealed. Packing of articles.

14. Parcels containing dutiable articles will not be accepted for transmission, and it must be distinctly stated below the address on the parcel, that it contains no dutiable goods. Non transmission of dutiable articles.

15. Transit Masters are empowered to examine, in the presence of the owner or his agent, any parcel which they may reasonably suspect to contain dutiable articles. Examination of parcels by Transit Masters.

16. Contraband goods in any parcel will be confiscated to the Sirkar, and the party concerned will be liable to prosecution. Confiscation of contraband articles.

17. Parcels containing dangerous or offensive articles will not be received for transmission. Dangerous parcels.

18. Jewellery, precious stones, coins, &c., will not be conveyed by the transit boat. Conveyance of valuable articles.

19. If a parcel is not taken delivery of by the consignee within 7 days after its arrival at the station of destination, demurrage at the rate of one chuckram per diem will be charged for the succeeding days. If the parcel is not removed within 30 days of its arrival, it will be returned to the booking station to be delivered to the consignor to whom notice will be sent by the station master. If the consignor does not take delivery of the parcel within 7 days after receipt of the notice, it will be kept in the station for 21 days more during which demurrage will be charged at the rate mentioned above. After that the parcel will be sold in auction, and from the sale proceeds all charges due to the Government will be deducted, and the balance, if any, will be held in deposit to be paid to the consignor, if claimed within a year, after which it will be forfeited to Government. Removal of parcels by consignees.

In the case of perishable articles, if the consignment is not taken delivery of within 48 hours after its arrival at the station of destination, it will be auctioned and the sale proceeds held in deposit and disposed of as shown above. Perishable articles.

SIRKAR TRANSIT BOAT RECEIPTS SENT VALUE PAYABLE.

20. Heavy articles which cannot ordinarily be sent by anchal may be sent through the Sirkar Transit Agency. In such cases the receipt granted by the Transit Master for the articles sent by the transit boat should be sent by Anchal as a value payable article. The article should be addressed to the *sender himself* and the transit receipt should be endorsed to the person to whom the goods are to be delivered, and signed by the sender. Transit Receipts sent value Payable.

21. The transit receipt should then be presented at the Anchal Office, in an open envelope, with the printed form prescribed for value payable articles, in which the sender must specify the sum to be remitted to himself and fill in the required entries.

22. A fee of 2 chuckrams must be paid on each transit receipt presented for transmission. The fee must be paid in Anchal stamps which must be affixed, by the sender, to the transit receipt.

23. The Anchal Office will obliterate the stamp or stamps with the date stamp of the office, and transmit the open receipt to the office of destination to be delivered, to the person to whom it has been endorsed by the sender, in the manner prescribed for the delivery of value payable articles, on his paying the amount to be recovered.

24. When the amount is recovered, the sum for payment to the sender will be remitted to him in accordance with the ordinary rules relating to value payable articles.

25. If the value payable receipt is not taken delivery of within the time prescribed for V. P. articles, viz, seven days, the receipt and articles will be redirected to the office of despatch. The receipt will be returned to the sender on his signing a receipt for it. The article will also be returned to him after the amount, due on them under the Transit Rules, is paid failing which they will be auctioned and the proceeds paid to the consignor after deducting the Departmental dues.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
10th December, 1912.

(By order)
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

TABLE I.

PARCEL FEES.

1 to 100 tolas.	101 to 500 tolas.	501 to 1000 tolas.	1001 to 2000 tolas.	For every additional 1000 tolas up to 10000 tolas.
Chs.	Chs.	Chs.	Chs.	Chs.
3.	6.	10.	20.	12.

List of Transit Stations.

1. Trivandrum.
2. Cherayinkil.
3. Varkala.
4. Paravur.
5. Quilon.
6. Chavara.
7. Clappana.
8. Kayankulam.
9. Ambalapuzha.
10. Alleppey.
11. Kottayam.
12. Changanacherry.
13. Vaikom.
14. Arookutty.
15. Ernakulam.
16. Parur.
17. Chengannur.
18. Thiruvella.
19. Thrikunnapuzha.

(Two annas Stamp)

Form of Indemnity Note.

(a) Here enter full description of consignment.

I hereby acknowledge to have received from the Transit Station Master at this day of 108 (a) weighing tolas and valued at Rupees

which despatched on or about the day of 108 to my address at from the station and entered in the Transit receipt No. dated 108 , which has not been received up to date, and for myself, my heirs, executors and Administrators, I undertake, in consideration of such delivery as aforesaid to hold the Travancore Anchal Department, and its officers, harmless and indemnified in respect of all claims to the said parcel, which is urgently required. I shall produce the transit receipt if and when received.

Full signature and address of consignee......
Father's name in full..............................
Caste.......................Age...................
Profession...
Residence..

Witness { 1. ....
2. ....

Executed in my presence
.........................Station.
Date.....................108

Station Master.

No. 288.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, Rule 9 of the Rules regarding Service Anchal Stamps, as amended by Notification No. G. 2891 dated 22nd May 1911, is modified as follows :—

The above rules will not affect the existing arrangements for the transmission of letters and other service articles from the Palace, or from the Resident and his Office, or of articles for the use of the Palace.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
21st August 1911.

(By order)
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

The word Palace will include :—

1. The Palace.—(Covers addressed to the *Palace Chellam Vakay* by the *Vicharippukar* of the Padmanabhapuram Palace must be deemed to be transmitted from the Palace) vide Huzur No S. R. 2618 dated 20th November 1912.
2. Nithiachilavu
3. Mathilagom (Sri Padmanabhaswamy's temple).
4. Japadekshina.
5. Panivagai.
6. Royal Stables.
7. Sreepadom Palace,* (including the Valia Koil Tampuran and the Koil Tampurans).

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* Also includes (1) Attingal Adhikaram (2) Edakode (3) Muttakad Kazhangium, (4) Kadiyapattanam Kazhangium (5) Avanipuram Devaswam and the nine* sub-institutions thereunder. (*Vide Huzur letter No. G. 5666 dated 22-10-12) (6) Trivandrum Peravagai (7) Sherayankil Peravagai (8) Attingal Koikal (9) Thonnakkal Choultry (Vide Huzur letter No. G. 6775 dated 22-11-11).

ABSTRACT OF POSTAL INFORMATION.

INLAND POST: POSTAGE RATES AND FEES.

POSTAGE RATES:—(1) When the Postage is prepaid :—

Postcards.		Letters.			Book and pattern Packets.	Registered Newspapers. (Prepayment compulsory.)			Parcels—Prepayment Compulsory.		
									Not exceeding 440 tolas.	Exceeding 440 tolas. (Registration compulsory.)	
Single.	Reply.	Not exceeding 1 tola.	Exceeding 1 tola but not exceeding 10 tolas	Every additional 10 tolas or part of that weight.	Every 10 tolas or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 8 tolas.	Exceeding 8 tolas, but not exceeding 40 tolas.	Every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight.	For every 40 tolas or part of that weight.	Exceeding 440 tolas, but not exceeding 480 tolas.	Every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight up to 800 tolas.
anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	annas.	rupees.	annas.
$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	4

(2) When the postage is not prepaid or is insufficiently prepaid (Chargeable on delivery) :—

On an unpaid letter, or packet ... ... double the prepaid rate.

insufficiently paid letter or packet ... ... „ the deficiency rate.

„ „ ... ... „

Registration Fee.

For each letter, postcard, book or pattern packet, or parcel to be registered ... ... 2 annas

Ordinary Money Order Fees.

On any sum not exceeding Rs. 5					1 anna.
,,	exceeding Rs. 5, but not exceeding Rs. 10				2 annas.
,,	,,	Rs. 10	,, ,,	Rs. 15	3 ,,
,,	,,	Rs. 15	,, ,,	Rs. 25	4 ,,
	,,	Rs. 25 up to Rs. 600			4 annas for each complete sum of Rs. 25

and 4 annas for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 5, the charge for it shall be only 1 anna; if it does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall be only 2 annas; and if it does not exceed Rs. 15, the charge for it shall be only 3 annas.

Telegraphic Money Order Fees.

A fee for the issue of a telegraphic Money Order will be charged at the rate of commission on an ordinary Inland Money Order for the same amount, added to a telegraph charge calculated at the rate for Inland telegrams for the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance, according as the telegram is to be sent as an "Express" or as an "Ordinary" message.

Value-Payable Fees.

These fees are calculated on the amount specified for remittance to the sender and are the same as the fees for ordinary money orders.

INSURANCE FEES	ACKNOWLEDGMENT FEE.
For every Rs. 50 of insured value ... ... 1 anna	For each article registered ... ... 1 anna

FOREIGN POST:—POSTAGE RATES AND FEES.

COUNTRIES AND PLACES [For the few countries and places to which postcards cannot be sent or registration is not available, or prepayment of postage is compulsory, see the foreign letter post Schedule in Section III of the *Indian Postal Guide*]	POSTCARDS		LETTERS		PRINTED PAPERS, INCLUDING BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS	BUSINESS PAPERS		SAMPLES.	
	Single	Reply.	Per 1 oz.	For every 1 oz or part of that weight.	Per 2 oz.	Not over 10 oz.	Per 2 oz additional	Not over 4 oz.	Per 2 oz additional
	anna	annas	anna	anna	anna.	annas	anna	anna	anna
(1) The United Kingdom and all the British possessions participating in the scheme of Imperial penny postage (see foreign directory post of the *Indian Postal Guide*) (2) Egypt including the Soudan	1	2	1	1	½	2½	½	1	½
Any other parts of the world served by the Foreign Post, except Ceylon and Portuguese India	1	2	2½	1½	½	2½	½	1	½
Ceylon and Portuguese India... ...	Indian inland rates.								

REGISTRATION FEE—Two annas (in stamps) for each letter, postcard, or postage India

ACKNOWLEDGMENT FEE—One anna (in stamps) in the case of Ceylon or Portuguese India and 2 annas (in stamps) in all other cases in addition to the registration fee, for each letter, postcard or packet registered.

PARCELS—not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight may be sent by post to the United Kingdom at the following rates of postage:—

	For a parcel—not over 3 lbs.	—not over 7 lbs	—not over 11 lbs
Via. Gibraltar	Rs 0 12 as.	Rs 1 8 as.	Rs. 2 4 as.
Overland	1 8	„ 2 4	3 0 "

Under an arrangement with the P. & O. S. N. Co. parcels exceeding 11 lbs. but not exceeding 50 lbs. in weight may also be sent to the United Kingdom through the medium of that Company. For the rates and conditions applicable to such parcels, (*see* Foreign Post directory of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

Parcels may also be sent by post to most British possessions and to most foreign countries and their possessions, at the rates postage and under the conditions shown in section IV of the *Indian Postal Guide*

Prepayment of parcel postage is compulsory in all cases.

MONEY ORDERS—expressed in sterling may be drawn on the United Kingdom and most British possessions, and also on most foreign countries and their possessions at the following rates of commission :—

On any sum not exceeding £1 ... ...3 annas.	On any sum exceeding £ 3 but not exceeding £ 4 ...10 annas.
,, exceeding £ 1 but not exceeding £ 2 ...8 ,,	,, ,, £ 4 ,, £ 5 ...12 ,,
,, exceeding £ 2 ,, ,, £ 3 ...8 ,,	,, ,, £ 5 ,, £ 6 ... 12 ,,

for each complete sum of £ 5 and 12 annas for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed £ 1, the charge for it shall be 3 annas; if it does not exceed £ 2, the charge for it shall be 5 annas; if it does not exceed & 3, the charge for it shall be 8 annas and if it does not exceed £ 4, the charge for it shall be 10 annas.

The value of a single money order drawn on the United Kingdom may not exceed £ 40.

Money orders expressed in Indian currency may be drawn at inland rates and under inland rules on the Indian Native States, the British possessions and the foregin countries and possessions named in section V under the head "Foreign Money Orders."

TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS—expresed in Indian currency may also be drawn on Ceylon. Limit of value is Rs. 600. For the rates of commission applicable to such orders, [*see* clause 312 of the *Indian Postal Guide.*]

BRITISH POSTAL ORDERS—of the denomination of 6 *d.*, 1 *s.*, 1 *s.* 6 *d.*, and so on, increasing by 6 *d*, at each step, up to 20 *s.* and also of the denomination of 21 *s.*, are sold at post offices for their denominated value (at Rs. 15 to the £) *plus* a small commission.

The amount of commission is ½ anna in the case of an order for a sum not exceeding 2 s. 6 d., 1 anna for an order for any sum from 3s. up to 15 s. inclusive and 1½ annas for an order for any sum exceeding 15s.

British postal orders are payable in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies and British Post Office Agencies named in clause 320 of the *Indian Postal Guide.* They are also payable in India.

INSURANCE—is available for both parcels and registered letters addressed to the United Kingdom and a number of other countries and colonies at the following rates:—

(1) To the United Kingdom and all other countries and places to which insurance is available, with the exception of those named below ... ... 3 annas for every £5 or fraction thereof of insured value.

(2) To Ceylon and Portuguese India ... ... 2 ,, Rs. 100 ,, ,, ,,

(3) To Mauritius ... ... 4 ,, Rs. 100 ,, ,, ,,

(4) *For (parcels only).*—To British East Africa, and British post office at Zanzibar ... ... 4 ,, Rs. 100

Inland Post.

ADDRESSES.

Every letter, postcard, packet or parcel should be clearly addressed. First, the name of the person should be written, then his profession, then the place where he lives, and then the post-town thus:—

A. B. Collector. Poona.	Sewalik, son of Jaganath, Teacher, Village——, Ramanagar post office.

If the post-town is a very small one or if there are other post-towns of the same name the name of the district must be added *in brackets*, but if the name of the district is the same as that of the post-town, the name of the province should be added instead of the name of the district. The sender of the postal article should write his name and address on the lower left-hand side of the envelope or cover. When this is done, the Post Office will be able to return the article to the sender without opening it, and, in some cases without any delay if the person to whom it is addressed cannot be found or refuses to receive, it.

CERTIFICATES OF POSTING.

A certificate of posting may be obtained in respect of any postal article for which a receipt is not granted by the Post Office. The certificate may be written on a slip of paper, or in a book and should be presented at the post office with the articles to be posted. It should contain an exact copy of the addresses on the article to which it relates and should have a postage stamp, or stamps, affixed to it in payment of the prescribed fee which will be charged as follows:—(1) In the case of the unregistered parcels(ordinary or value-payable) and value-payable unregistered book packets— quarter anna for every six articles of either or both of these classes or for any less number. (2) In the case of unregistered letters postcards, book packets (including registered newspapers), and pattern packets,— ¼ anna for every three articles of any of these classes, or for any less number. A separate certificate must be presented for each of the two classes of articles (1) and (2), headed with the words "certificate of posting for parcels" or "certificate of posting for letters," as the case may be. The post office will deface the postage stamp or stamps, impress the date stamp on the certificate and return it to the person who presented it.

POST CARDS.

Cards of private manufacture may be sent as postcards, provided (1) that they are not larger than $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or smaller than $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3$ inches, and (2) that they are neither thinner nor more flexible than the inland postcards issued by the Post Office. Nothing may be written, printed or otherwise impressed on the address-side, of a postcard except (*a*) the heading 'Post Card' or reply post card (*b*) the name and address of the addressee (*c*) the name and address of the sender and (d) the date, (but not the hour) of posting. In the case of post cards of private manufacture, however, the address side may olso be used for communication, advertisements, engravings. etc., provided that a space not less than half the address side, marked off vertically, is set apart on the right hand solely for the address of the addressee, the postage stamps and the official marks of the post office. Subject to the following exceptions, nothing may be affixed or attached to a post card.

Exception 1.—To any post card there may be affixed: (*a*) on either side, an address labe, bearing the name and address of the sender and not exceeding in size 2 inches in length by ¾ of an inch in width, provided

that when the label is affixed to the address side of a post card of private manufacture, the conditions laid down in the proviso contained in the last sentence of the preceding paragraph are fulfilled *(b)* on the address side, postage stamps in prepayment of postage and the registration fee if any and an address label bearing the name and address of the addressee and not exceeding the size mentioned above: *(c)* on the other side (i) adhesive stamps used to denote the duty payable in respect of receipts and (ii) engravings, illustrations, drawings and photographs on very thin paper, and completely adherent to the card.

Exception 2. To post cards of private manufacture articles of the nature specified in exception 1 (c) (ii) may be affixed on the address side on the conditions laid down in the proviso contained in the last sentence of the preceding paragraph.

Note:—The sender of a reply post card may affix to the address side of the reply half an address label bearing his name and address and not exceeding in size 2 inches in length by ¾ of an inch in width. A second post card may not be attached to a single post card as a substitute for a reply half.

A post card may not be folded out or otherwise altered except that the impressed postage stamps (if any) may be perforated with initials,

A post card which infringes any of the prescribed conditions is treated as a letter and charged for accordingly.

PENALTY FOR BREACH OF CONDITIONS.

Should a post card be posted without the postage having been prepaid in full, it will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office to be destroyed forthwith. Should either portion of a reply post card be posted without the postage having been prepaid, that portion will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office to be destroyed forthwith. Should any of the other conditions laid down in the foregoing clauses be infringed, the post card will be treated as a letter and the amount of postage prepared on a single post card or on the first half only of a reply post card will be taken into account in assessing the postage to be charged on delivery. If an inland post card be addressed to a country served by the foreign post, it will be disposed of under clause 156.

BOOK AND PATTERN PACKETS.

A book packet may contain books, newspapers, engravings, photographs drawings, plans, maps, printed music and proof sheets, and generally anything printed, engraved, lithographed or papyrographed. It may also contain blank paper, parchment or card-board; manuscript papers, such as deeds, bill of lading, invoices, accounts, and manuscript for press; and old letters which have already once passed through the post and served their original purpose. No personal communication can be sent in a book packet except manuscript for the press.

A pattern packet may contain *bona fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise which have no saleable value. It may also contain together with such patterns or samples, anything which is allowed to be sent by book post.

There is no limit as to the weight of a book packet, but the weight of a pattern packet must not exceed 80 tolas.

The size of a book or pattern packet must not be more than 2 feet in length 1 foot in width, and 1 foot in depth.

A book or pattern packet must be posted either without a cover, or with a cover, open at both ends, or in an unfastened envelope or other cover which can be easily removed for an examination of the contents.

A book or pattern packet which infringes any of the prescribed conditions is charged on delivery with letter or parcel postage, whichever may be less.

NEWSPAPERS.

Newspapers of all kinds may be sent by post at the rates for and under the conditions relating to, book packets, but the cheap rates of postage for newspapers

are available only for newspapers which have been registered as such in the office of the Postmaster-General, and are posted under the special conditions prescribed for newspapers of that kind. The definition of "newspaper," and the conditions under which such newspapers may be posted at the special rates of postage, will be found in Section II of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

REGISTRATION.

Letters, postcards, book and pattern packets, and parcels may be registered.

The prepayment of the postage and registration fee is compulsory in the case of all registered articles, and must be made by means of postage stamps affixed to the article.

Articles intended for registration must be presented at the window of the Post Office. The post office will give a receipt for each article registered. Registration is compulsory in the case of a postal article containing currency notes, and also in the case of an article which is seen or known to contain postage or other stamps, or cheque, hundi, bank note or the like. If this rule is infringed, a double registration fee is charged on the delivery of the article.

Registration makes the transmission of an article more secure; but the post office is not responsible for the loss of a registered article, or for any injury which its contents may sustain during its transmission through the post, unless the article is also insured. Compensation up to Rs. 25 may, however, be granted by the Director-General of the Post Office, solely as an act of grace, for the loss of an uninsured registered letter, packet or parcel, or its contents, or for any damage caused to it in the post, subject to the conditions laid down in Section II of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

ADDRESSEE'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The sender of a registered article can obtain an acknowledgment of delivery signed by the addressee by paying a fee of one anna, in addition to the postage and registration fee, at the time of posting the article. The fee for a special acknowledgment must be paid by means of postage stamps affixed to the article.

INSURANCE.

Registered letters and registered parcels may be insured up to the value of Rs. 500 in branch offices authorised to insure articles, and up to the value of Rs. 2,000 in all other authorised post offices.

All the charges (*i. e.*, postage, registration fee, and insurance fee) on an insured article must be paid in full, by means of postage stamps affixed to it, before it can be insured.

Articles intended for insurance must be packed and sealed in the manner described in Section II of the *Indian Postal Guide.* The cloth lined registration envelopes sold at all post offices are recommended to be used for insured letters.

The minimum size for an insured parcel is 12 cubic inches.

Articles for insurance must be presented at the post office window with the amount for which the sender wishes it to be insured clearly written, in words and figures, on the cover. The name and address of the sender must also be written on the cover in the lower left-hand corner, or on a separate slip of paper, to be presented with the article, should there be no room for his name and address on the cover.

A receipt will be given by the post office for each article insured and the sender will receive, free of charge, an acknowledgment signed by the person to whom the article is delivered.

Insurance is compulsory in the case of coin, bullion, precious stones jewellery, and articles of gold and silver. If this rule is infringed, the article is liable to be returned to the sender, or to be forwarded to the addressee charged with an additional fee of one rupee.

The conditions under which compensation is payable for an insured article, in the event of loss or damage, will be found in Section II of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

VALUE-PAYABLE POST.

Registered and unregistered parcels, registered letters, registered book-packets, newspapers prepaid at newspaper rates of postage, and fully prepaid unregistered book packets may be sent value-payable, provided that the amount specified for remittance to the sender on any such article is not more than Rs. 1,000 and that it does not contain a fraction of an anna.

(Any of these postal articles, with the exception of unregistered parcels may be sent value-payable to Ceylon, provided that the amount specified for remittance to the sender on any such article does not exceed Rs. 600.)

Article intended to be sent by the value-payable post must be presented at the post office window with the prescribed form which can be obtained *free* at the post office, filled up. The sender must sign the declaration in the form that the article is sent in execution of a *bona fide* order received by him.

If the value payable article is sent unregistered, the sender must pay a fee, calculated according to the schedule of value payable money order fees, on the amount specified for remittance to the sender by affixing postage stamps of the value of the fee to the form presented with the article in the space for this purpose.

A receipt will be given by the Post Office to the sender of a value payable registered article.

The amount to be recovered from the addressee will be the sum specified by the sender for remittance to himself *plus* in the case of registered parcels, registered letters, and registered book packets, a fee calculated according to the Schedule of value-payable money order fees, on the amount specified for remittance to the sender. When the amount is recovered from the addressee, the sum for payment to the sender will be remitted to him by money order.

Railway or steamer receipt-notes for goods conveyed within the limits of British India may be sent open by post as value-payable articles subject to the rates relating to registered value-payable articles and to certain further conditions which will be found in Section II of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

MONEY ORDERS—Ordinary.

The amount of a single money order must not be more than Rs. 600 and must not include any sum less than an anna.

A person wishing to have a money order issued must fill in all necessary particulars in a money order form (which can be obtained *free* at the post office), and present it with the money and commission at the post office during the hours for money order work.

A receipt will be given by the post office for the amount paid in on account of each money order, and the remitter will receive, free of charge an acknowledgment signed by the person to whom the money order was paid.

MONEY ORDERS—Telegraphic.

The amount of a single telegraphic money order must not be more than Rs. 600, and must not include any sum less than a rupee. If the amount is more than Rs. 150, the telegraphic money order must be for a sum which is a multiple of Rs. 10.

A telegraphic money order is obtained in the same way as an ordinary money order, but the remitter must write across the money order form the words "By telegraph Express" or "By telegraph ordinary" according as to whether he wishes the telegram advising the remittance to be signalled as an urgent, or as a deferred, message. The number of words to be signalled on account of the remitter's name and the payee's name and address, must not exceed six, the calculation being made according to the rules of the Government Telegraph Department.

A receipt will be given by the Post Office to the remitter of a telegraphic money order for the total amount paid by him. The remitter will also receive, through the post, free of charge, an acknowledgment signed by the person to whom the remittance was paid.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Any person may open an account in the Post Office Savings Bank in his own name, or on behalf of minors related to him or of whom he is the gardian.

The smallest sum of money that can be deposited at any time is four annas, and no sum which includes a fraction of an anna, can be received. Not more than Rs. 1,500 may be deposited in each official year (1st April to 31st March) of which not more than Rs. 500 may remain at call the excess above Rs. 500 being invested in Government securities. The largest sum that a person may have at his credit in cash at any time (not including interest) is Rs. 2,000 or in the case of an account opened on behalf of a minor, Rs. 1,000; but the total amount at credit of an account may be raised to Rs. 5,000 in the case of an adult, and Rs. 4,000 in the case of a minor, by investments in Government securities. These annual and maximum limits do not apply to public, conjoint, and security deposit accounts.

No sum less than 4 annas, and no sum which includes a fraction of an anna, can be withdrawn except to close an account; Money deposited on behalf of a minor can be withdrawn, during his minority, by his guardian only.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on deposits at call.

Government securities may be bought and sold through the agency of the Post Office without any charge for the service, and if Government securities purchased through the Post Office, are kept in the custody of the Comptroller, Post Office, the interest thereon is exempt from income-tax. Sums in whole rupees, not being less than Rs. 10, may be tendered for investment in Government paper subject to an annual limit of Rs. 1,000 and a maximum limit of Rs. 5,000 in the case of an adult and of Rs. 4,000 in the case of a minor.

Investment Certificates representing Government securities may be purchased over the counter of any head or sub-post office, and on application at a Branch office, may be obtained from the head office or the sub-office to which the Branch office is subordinate.

Foreign Post.

FOREIGN PARCELS.

Postal parcels may be sent to the United Kingdom and most of the British possessions and also to most foreign countries and their possessions at the rates of postage and under the condition shown in Section IV of the *Indian Postal Guide*.

The postage on foreign parcels must be prepaid by means of stamps affixed either to the parcels themselves or to official labels pasted on the parcels. These official labels can be obtained free of cost at any post office.

Every parcel for transmission by the foreign parcel post must be presented at the Post Office counter with a customs declarations in the prescribed form.

FOREIGN INSURANCE.

Insurance is available for both parcels and registered letters addressed to the *United Kingdom* and a number of other countries and colonies the names of which will be found in Sections III and IV of the *Indian Postal Guide*.

Parcels and registered letters tendered for insurance must have the amount to be insured clearly written in both words and figures on their covers, and must be packed and closed and sealed in the special manner described in Sections III and IV of the *Indian Postal Guide*.

When a parcel addressed to a *foreign* (as distinguished from a *British*) country or possession is to be insured, it must be presented with a despatch-note duly filled up, in addition to the customs declaration.

The conditions under which compensation is payable for an insured article, in the event of loss or damage, will be found in Sections III and IV of the *Indian Postal Guide*.

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

Money orders expressed in *sterling* may be drawn on the *United Kingdom* and most of the other countries of Europe, and also on Egypt, Canada, the United States of America, the British possessions in the West Indies South Africa, and Australia, and most of the other British possessions in America and Africa, as well as on a number of other countries and places the names of which will be found in Sections V of the *Indian Postal Guide*.

The limit of amount for a single foreign money order expressed in sterling currency is £ 40 in the case of money orders drawn on the United Kingdom and most of the other countries, possessions, and places in question ; in the remaining cases the limit is either £ 10 or £ 20. Full particulars on this point will be found in Section V of the *Indian Postal Guide*.

The amount to be paid in Indian money for a foreign sterling money order will be the equivalent of its sterling value, at the rate of Rs. 15 for one pound sterling, *plus* the commission at the rates given on the first page.

Money orders expressed in *Indian currency* may be drawn *at inland rates and under inland rules* on the British and German East African Protectorates, the Soemaliland Protectorates, British North Borneo, Zanzibar, Ceylon, Hongkong, Macao certain places in Corea and Formosa, Japan and the Japanese Agencies in China, Mauritius, Sarawak, the Seychelles, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, Portuguese India, and certain Native States in India. The limit of amount for a single foreign money order expressed in Indian currency is Rs. 600.

BRITISH POSTAL ORDERS.

British postal orders of the denominations shown on the first page can be obtained at the Post Office. In the case of postal orders payable in the United Kingdom or India, broken amounts up to five pence (but not including fractions of a penny) may be made up by affixing to the face of any such postal order unused *Indian* postage stamps, not exceeding *three* in number, of equivalent value---one anna being equal to a penny. The only Indian postage stamps which may be used for the purpose are those of the values of 1, 2, 3, and 4 annas. *British penny* postage stamps may be used for the purpose of making up broken amounts not exceeding three pence. Penny postage stamps which are sold by the Post Office at ane anna each can be obtained at stations where there are many Europeans.

These orders are *payable* in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies and British Post Office Agencies named in the Section V of the *Indian Postal Guide*. They are also payable in India. The amounts to be paid in Indian money for a British postal order will be the equivalent of its sterling value, at the rate of Rs. 15 for 20 s., *plus* a small commission as shown on the first page.

Square embossed envelopes impressed with ½ anna stamps oblong embossed envelopes impressed with ½ anna stamps., registration envelopes impressed with a 2 anna stamp, and wrappers for newspapers and packets impressed with ½ anna stamp and 1 anna stamps are sold at post offices at a small charge for the stationery in addition to the value of the stamps. A small oblong embossed envelope with a ½ a nna stamp is also sold at the face value of the stamp.

Stamp-booklets, containing half anna and one anna-postage stamps to the value of 1 Rupee and interleaved with waxed paper, are on sale, at 1 Rupee per booklet at all head post offices and town sub-offices and also at other important offices.

For further information see the "Indian Postal Guide," price 4 annas procurable at or through any Post Office.

I.—COMPULSORY PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE ON INLAND POST CARDS.

The prepayment of postage on *inland* post cards of private manufacture is now compulsory. Any such cards posted unpaid will be destroyed.

II.—MODIFICATION OF POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK, RULES.

With effect from the 1st January, 1911, the system of deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank held subject to six months' notice of withdrawal will be abolished. The rate of interest on deposit at call will remain at 3 per cent., but the maximum limit of annual cash deposits will be raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500. Also, one or more investment Certificates of the nominal value of not less than Rs. 100 may be exchanged for a whole piece of Government paper of Rs. 100 or any multiple of Rs 100.

2. In consequence of these changes the rules for the guidance of depositors in Post Office Savings Banks have been amended and will shortly be supplied to all depositors. In the meantime, further particulars regarding the revised rules can be ascertained from the local post office.

III. MODIFICATION IN THE FEES FOR INDO-CEYLON TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS.

The fees for Indo-Ceylon Telegraphic money orders have been revised and a private communication from the sender to the payer may be added to the Telegram advising the remittance.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

R. O. LEES Esq., Circle Director Madras Circle.

J. G. Morgan Esq., Superintendent, Trichinopoly Division Head-quarters, Trichinopoly.

T. W. Axford & F. W. Parr, Deputy Superintendents. Head-quarters, Trichinopoly.

E. A. Trutwin	.. .. Telegraph Master, Trivandrum, Salary	B. Rs.	200
M. Rajagopal Pillay	(Senior) Telegraphist Trivandrum,	,,	110
Gangadharan Pillay	.. .. Do. Do.	,,	95
C. E. Swyny	.. .. Do. Do.	,,	85

A. Shunmugam Pillay .. .. Telegraph Master, Quilon, B. Rs. 130.

The classification of offices into 1st, 2nd & 3rd classes has been done away with.

Trivandrum and Quilon are departmental offices open on week days from 7 to 21 hours and on Sundays and holidays (Christmas day, New Year's day, Good Friday and H. M. the King's birthday) from 8 to 10 and 16 to 18 hours.

The following is a list of Combined Post and Telegraph Offices and their working hours are marked against them.

Names of Offices.	Working hours—Standard time. Ordinary days.	Sundays and Holidays.
Alleppey ..	7 — 21	8—10 & 16—18
Alwaye ...	10 — 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Anjengo ...	10 — 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Atungal ..	10 — 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Changanacherry ...	10 — 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Colachel ...	7 to 9 & 12 to 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Kayangulam ...	10 — 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Kottayam ...	7 — 20	8—10 & 16—18
Kumili ...	10 — 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Marthandam ...	7 to 8 & 12 to 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Mavelikara ...	10 — 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Mundakayam ...	10 — 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Muvattupuzha ...	10 — 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Nagercoil ...	10 — 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Neyyattinkara ...	7 to 8 & 12 to 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Neyyoor ...	7 to 9 & 12 to 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Panniar Bridge ...	10 — 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Parur ...	10 — 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Peermade ...	10 — 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Shencottah ...	10 — 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Shertallay ...	10 — 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Thuckalay ...	7 to 8 & 12 to 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Tiruvalla ...	10 — 17	8— 9 & 16—17
Trivadrum Bazaar...	7 — 20	Closed.
Vandiperiyar ...	10 — 17	8— 9 & 16—17

Note.—An urgent telegram will be accepted during the hours when an office is closed, if the terminal office is open or its attention can be gained on the payment of extra fees. If both the offices of origin and destination are closed the extra fees shall be two rupees but if only one of them is closed, one rupee.

The following railway Telegraph offices in the Travancore branch of the S. I. R. also receive and despatch paid messages during the hours they are open for Railway work.

Kundara S. I., Kottarakarai S. I., Auvaneeswaram S. I. Punalur S. I., Edamon S. I., Tenmalai S. I., Ariyankavu S. I., Shencottah S. I., & Quilon S. I.

Places within Free-delivery Radius of

Trivandrum Telegraph Office— Vallacadavoo, Valiathurai, Karamanai, Oolloor, Chakkay, Manacaud, Poojapuray, Poonduray, Porkaday.

Nagercoil Telegraph Office— Kottar, Oolaganacherry, Parakai, Parvathipuram, Puthayree, Suchindrum, Thayrapoothur, Tripatisaram, Vellamadam, Vadiveeswaram.

Quilon Telegraph Office— Ayethcel, Eravipuram, Kandachira, Kiliyelloor, Kolloovala, Oomayalloor, South Mookattoo, Tangacherry, Therooviliarum, South Neendakara.

Fixed express charges for boat to be paid by the sender :—

Place (Telegraph office at)	Rs.	A
Alleppey	1	...
Quilon	...	12
Trivandrum	1	8

SUMMARY OF CHARGES.

Inland (Private and State) Telegrams.

Class. *	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.		Each additional word.		Address.*
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	
Express	12	1	0	0	2	Charged for.
Ordinary	12	0	6	0	½	Ditto.

* For definition of address, see Rule 28.

Additional charges—	Rs.	As.
Reply-paid telegrams, Rule 92—		
Minimum	0	6
Acknowledgment of Receipt (Rule 107)	0	6
Collation (Rule 104)	0	4
signalling by flag or semaphore to or from ships (Rule 128) per telegram ..	0	8
Boat hire [see Rule 84]	...	
Copies of telegrams, each 100 words or less (Rule 140) ...	0	4

For detailed Rules regarding Inland Telegrams, see Section II.

Inland Press Telegrams.

Class.	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.		Each additional six words.		Address.
		Re.	As.	Re.	As.	
Express	48	1	0	0	2	Free.
Ordinary	48	0	8	0	1	Free.

For detailed Rules for Inland Press telegrams, see Rule 129 to 136. For definition of address, see Rule 24.

Foreign Press Telegrams.

To	From India.		From Burma.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Aden and Perim *via* Bombay—per word ...	0	8	0	8
California and San Francisco *via* Suez—N. A. Cables—per word...	1	4	1	4
Ceylon:—				
First 32 words or groups of 5 figures ..	1	8	2	4
Every four additional words or groups of 5 figures...	0	3	0	4½
Chicago *via* Suez—N. A. Cables—per word ...	1	3	1	3
Cochin China *via* Madras—per word ..	0	8	0	8
Durban (South Africa) *via* Bombay Aden—per word..	0	14	0	14
France *via* Suez—per word	0	12	0	12
Germany *via* Teheran or Suez-Vigo-Emden—per word...	0	12	0	12
Hong-Kong *via* Madras—per word ...	0	10	0	10
Malacca, Penang and Singapore *via* Madras—per word...	0	8	0	8
Mekran Coast Offices† inclusive of Jask—*via* Karachi—per word ..	0	2	0	2
Muscat *via* Karachi—per word ...	0	3	0	3
New Caledonia *via* Madras per word ...	0	15	0	15
New York *via* Suez—N. A. Cables—per word...	1	1	1	1
New Zealand *via* Madras—per word ...	0	13	0	13
Shanghai, Foochow and Amoy *via* Madras—per word ..	0	14	0	14
*Siam *via* Moulmein—per word ..	0	4	0	4
Souakim *via* Aden—per word ...	0	11	0	11
South Africa (except Durban) *via* Bombay—Aden—per word..	1	3	1	3
Tasmania *via* Madras—per word ...	0	11	0	11
United Kingdom *via* Teheran or Suez—per word...	0	12	0	12
New South Wales .. Queensland ... South Australia ... Victoria ... West Australia ... } *via* Madras—per word.	0	11	0	11

For detailed Rules for foreign Press telegrams, see Rules 324 to 330.

* The only route by which there is a special Tariff for Press correspondence with Siam is *via* the Indian land lines and Moulmein. There is no special Press rate *via* Madras with Siam.

† The offices on the Mekran Coast are Charbar, Gwadur, Ormara and Pasni.

Chargeable Words.	Ordinary — Address charged for. Rs.	As.	Express — Address charged for. Rs.	As.	Chargeable Words.	Ordinary — Address charged for. Rs.	As.	Express — Address charged for. Rs.	As.
12 …	0	6	1	0	61 …	1	14½	7	2
13 …	0	6½	1	2	62 …	1	15	7	4
14 …	0	7	1	4	63 …	1	15½	7	6
15 …	0	7½	1	6	64 …	2	0	7	8
16 …	0	8	1	8	65 …	2	0½	7	10
17 …	0	8½	1	10	66 …	2	1	7	12
18 …	0	9	1	12	67 …	2	1½	7	14
19 …	0	9½	1	14	68 …	2	2	8	0
20 …	0	10	2	0	69 …	2	2½	8	2
21 …	0	10½	2	2	70 …	2	3	8	4
22 …	0	11	2	4	71 …	2	3½	8	6
23 …	0	11½	2	6	72 …	2	4	8	8
24 …	0	12	2	8	73 …	2	4½	8	10
25 …	0	12½	2	10	74 …	2	5	8	12
26 …	0	13	2	12	75 …	2	5½	8	14
27 …	0	13½	2	14	76 …	2	6	9	0
28 …	0	14	3	0	77 …	2	6½	9	2
29 …	0	14½	3	2	78 …	2	7	9	4
30 …	0	15	3	4	79 …	2	7½	9	6
31 …	0	15½	3	6	80 …	2	8	9	8
32 …	1	0	3	8	81 …	2	8½	9	10
33 …	1	0½	3	10	82 …	2	9	9	12
34 …	1	1	3	12	83 …	2	9½	9	14
35 …	1	1½	3	14	84 …	2	10	10	0
36 …	1	2	4	0	85 …	2	10½	10	2
37 …	1	2½	4	2	86 …	2	11	10	4
38 …	1	3	4	4	87 …	2	11½	10	6
39 …	1	3½	4	6	88 …	2	12	10	8
40 …	1	4	4	8	89 …	2	12½	10	10
41 …	1	4½	4	10	90 …	2	13	10	12
42 …	1	5	4	12	91 …	2	13½	10	14
43 …	1	5½	4	14	92 …	2	14	11	0
44 …	1	6	5	0	93 …	2	14½	11	2
45 …	1	6½	5	2	94 …	2	15	11	4
46 …	1	7	5	4	95 …	2	15½	11	6
47 …	1	7½	5	6	96 …	3	0	11	8
48 …	1	8	5	8	97 …	3	0½	11	10
49 …	1	8½	5	10	98 …	3	1	11	12
50 …	1	9	5	12	99 …	3	1½	11	14
51 …	1	9½	5	14	100 …	3	2	12	0
52 …	1	10	6	0					
53 …	1	10½	6	2					
54 …	1	11	6	4					
55 …	1	11½	6	6					
56 …	1	12	6	8					
57 …	1	12½	6	10					
58 …	1	13	6	12					
59 …	1	13½	6	14					
60 …	1	14	7	0					

EUROPE*—							
All countries except Russia and Turkey—							
Via—Turkey	1	6	...	1		...	...
Via—Teheran† or Suez.	1	8	...	1	8	...	012(*a*)
Russia‡ (in Europe)—including Caucasus—							
Via—Indo	1	3	...	1	3	...	...
„ —Easteon	1	8	...	1	8	...	...
„ —Turkey—Odessa ...	1	13	...	1	13	...	..
„ —Turkey	1	10	...	1	10	...	...
Turkey§ (in Europe)—							
Via—Fao ...	1	7	...	1	7	...	...
„ —Easteon	1	18	...	1	18	...	...
„ —Indo—Roumania ...	1	13	...	1	13	...	...
„ Indo—Odessa ...	2	0	...	2	0	...	...
„ Indo—Batoum ...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...

(*a*) The press rate applies only to the United Kingdom and Germany *via* Teheran or Suez and to France *via* Suez.

* See corresponding note on page 89.

§ Private telegrams in secret language for the Austrian Province of Dalmatia, for Bosnia—Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, Servia, and Turkey cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams in secret language for Roumania can be accepted, but delivery is subject to the addressee producing his Code books.

Telegrams bearing the instructions=MP=and=RO=(Rules 257 and 258) are not admitted in Gibralter. Telegrams bearing the instructions=MP=(Rule 257) are not admittted in great Britain and Turkey. Those bearing =RO=(Rule 258) are not admitted in Great Britain and Montenegro "Telegrams to follow" (Rule 284) are not admitted in France.

The following express charges to be recovered from the sender are notified (Rule 305 and 306). For Denmark—nine annas; Holland—ten annas; Portugal—by special messenger fifteen annas and by boat one rupee three annas.

† Telegrams in which route is marked "*via* Indo" should be altered "*via* Teheran."

‡ The Russian administration notify that private telegrams in secret language are not admitted in Russia. Telegrams in Code language however, which relate to purely commercial matters, are accepted.

Telegrams bearing the instruction=RO=(Rule 253) are not admitted in Russsia.

Table of Charges for Foreign Private Telegrams from INDIA or BURMA to EUROPE (excepting Russia and Turkey *via* Suez or Teheran.

Words.	Charges.		Words.	Charges.		Words	Charges.		Words.	Charges	
	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.
1 ...	1	8	26 ...	39	0	51 ...	76	8	76 ...	114	0
2 ...	3	0	27 ...	40	8	52 ...	78	0	77 ...	115	8
3 ..	4	8	28 ...	42	0	53 ...	79	8	78 ...	117	0
4 ..	6	0	29 ..	43	8	54 ...	81	0	79 ..	118	8
5 ..	7	8	30 ...	45	0	55 ...	82	8	80 ...	120	0
6 ...	9	0	31 ...	46	8	56 ...	84	0	81 ...	121	8
7 ...	10	8	32 ..	48	0	57 ...	85	8	82 ...	123	0
8 ..	12	0	33 ...	49	8	58 ...	87	0	83 ...	124	8
9 ...	13	8	34 ...	51	0	59 ...	88	8	84 ..	126	0
10 ..	15	0	35 ...	52	8	60 ...	90	0	85 ...	127	8
11 ..	16	8	36 ...	54	0	61 ..	91	8	86 ...	129	0
12 ...	18	0	37 ..	55	8	62 ...	93	0	87 ...	130	8
13 ..	19	8	38 ..	57	0	63 ...	94	8	88 ...	132	0
14 ..	21	0	39 ...	58	8	64 ...	96	0	89 ..	133	8
15 ...	22	8	40 ...	60	0	65 ...	97	8	90 ...	135	0
16 ...	24	0	41 ...	61	8	66 ...	99	0	91 ...	136	8
17 ...	25	8	42 ...	63	0	67 ...	100	8	92 ...	138	0
18 ...	27	0	43 .	64	8	68 ...	102	0	93 ...	139	8
19 ...	28	8	44 ...	66	0	69 ...	103	8	94 ...	141	0
20 ...	30	0	45 ...	67	8	70 ...	105	0	95 ...	142	8
21 ...	31	8	46 ...	69	0	71 ...	106	8	96 ..	144	0
22 ...	33	0	47 ...	70	8	72 ...	108	0	97 ..	145	8
23 ...	34	8	48 ..	72	0	73 ...	109	8	98 ..	147	0
24 ..	36	0	49 ...	73	8	74 ...	111	0	99 ...	148	8
25 ...	37	8	50 ...	75	0	75 ..	112	8	100 ...	150	0

NOTICE.

From 1st October 1904, the following rules for the Registration of abbreviated Addresses will come into force.

The addressee's name and address may be written in an abbreviated form, but the right of an addressee to have a telegram thus addressed delivered to him, is subject to an arrangement made between such addressee and the Telegraph Office which has to deliver the telegram. Abbreviated addresses may be registered under the following conditions:—

(1) Application for the registration of such addresses should be made to the officer in charge of theTelegraph Office, at which it is proposed to register an address. The Telegraph Department cannot arrange for registration of an address at any place in a foreign country.

(2) No address may consist of more than one word, in addition to the name of the town where registration is affected,

(3) The word should contain not more than ten letters, and should be easy to read and easy to telegraph. Proper names can only in rare cases be accepted, and in no case can a proper name be registered for a person of a different name.

(4) The names of professions, trades, countries, states, towns, telegraph-stations, well-known streets and registered newspapers may not be used as registered addresses.

(5) Numbers may not be registered.

(6) To prevent inconvenience to the public, the Telegraph Department has to reject words which, either in writing or in telegraph-symbols so closely resemble other registered words as to be liable to be mistaken for them. It is desirable, therefore, that any application should not merely offer one word for acceptance, but should give several words from which a selection may be made.

(7) No address may be registered in one town for the delivery of telegrams in another town.

(8) A registered address is available for telegrams from other countries as well as for Inland telegrams.

(9) The Telegraph Department reserves to itself the right to cancel an address. In such a case a part of the registration fee proportionate to the unexpired period, is returned, or a new address may be substituted free of charge for the one cancelled.

(10) In the event of a change in the title of a firm for which an address is recorded the consent, in writing of all the partners of the firm must be produced before the records can be altered.

(11) It is desired that a registered address should be published in the *Telegraph Guide*, that fact should be clearly intimated to the Telegraph Office at which registration is effected at the time of registration. No additional charge is made for such publication. Addresses which are not to be published will be considered as confidential.

(12) The fee for registration of an abbreviated address is Rs. 10 per year or Rs, 5 payable in advance or any date on which registration may be effected for 6 months. The fee for registration should be paid to the Officer in charge of the Telegraph Office at which registration is effected.

(13) An additional fee of five rupees is charged for every change of the word selected, or for every transfer to another Telegraph Office but not for change of residence within the delivery limits of the registering office, or for change of name, or title of firm or person, so long as the identity is the same (see condition 10), and it is not a case of transfer from one firm to another, if it is a case of transfer the full fees are charged.

(14) The Telegraph Department accepts no responsibility in respect of the delivery of any telegram having an abbreviated address if such address has not been registered, or for delay in delivering such telegram. Registration is essential in all cases of persons who frequently receive telegrams addressed to them by an abbreviated name, and Telegraph officials can decline to deliver such telegrams if after notice has been given, the address has not been registered.

CHARGES.

Deferred Foreign Telegrams.

Foreign Private Telegrams in plain language can be accepted at half the usual rates for the under mentioned places by the routes noted against them. For conditions see Rules 359 to 371.

Name of Place.	Route by which admissible.
ADEN ...	*Viâ* Bombay.
AFRICA (EAST)—	
British East Africa and Uganda Railway, Zanzibar ...	*Viâ* Bombay—Aden.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA— Beira Railway Co.'s Offices, Mozambique, Portuguese Zambesi.	*Viâ* Bombay—Aden.
AFRICA (SOUTH)—	
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA— Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony and Transvaal ...	*Viâ* Bombay—Aden.
AFRICA (WEST)—	
Bathurst ...	*Via* Bombay—Aden. ,, Eastern or Indo-Cadiz-Teneriffe / Lisbon-St. Vincent
French Guinea ...	*Via* Bombay—Aden. ,, Eastern or Indo-Cadiz-Teneriffe / Lisbon-St. Vincent
Gold Coast ...	*Via* Bombay—Aden. ,, Eastern or Indo-Cadiz-Teneriffe / Lisbon-St. Vincent
Nigeria ...	*Via* Bombay—Aden. ,, Eastern or Indo-Cadiz-Teneriffe / Lisbon-St. Vincent
Senegal ...	*Via* Bombay—Aden. ,, Eastern or Indo-Cadiz-Teneriffe / Lisbon-St. Vincent
Sierra Leone ...	*Via* Bombay—Aden. ,, Eastern or Indo-Cadiz-Teneriffe / Lisbon-St. Vincent
St. Helena ...	*Via* Bombay—Aden. ,, Eastern or Indo-Cadiz-Teneriffe / Lisbon-St. Vincent
PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS— Angola Province, Bissao, Bolama, Principe Island, St. Thome Island	*Via* Bombay—Aden. ,, Eastern or Indo-Cadiz-Teneriffe / Lisbon-St. Vincent
ALGERIA ...	*Viâ* Eastern or Indo.
ASCENSION ...	*Via* Bombay—Aden. ,, Eastern or Indo-Cadiz—Teneriffe / Lisbon-St. Vincent
AUSTRALIA—	
New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria and West Australia ...	*Viâ* Madras.
AZORES ...	*Viâ*—Eastern or Indo—Lisbon.
BAHAMA ISLANDS ...	*Viâ* Eastern or Indo—N. A. Cables.
BERMUDA ...	,, Ditto Ditto.
BORNEO (NORTH BRITISH) ...	*Viâ* Madras.
BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA—	
Southern Rhodesia ...	*Viâ* Bombay— Aden.
BRITISH SOMALILAND ...	,, Ditto.
CANADA ...	*Viâ* Eastern or Indo—N. A. Cables.
CANARY ISLANDS ...	*Viâ*—Bombay—Aden. ,, Eastern or Indo-Cadiz—Teneriffe / Lisbon-St. Vincent
CAPE VERD ISLANDS ...	*Viâ*—Eastern or Indo—Lisbon.
CHINA—	
Hong Kong ...	*Viâ* Madras.
Macao ...	*Viâ* Madras.

CHARGES.

Name of Place.	Route by which admissible.
COCOS (KEELING) ISLAND ...	*Viâ* Bombay—Aden.
EGYPT	*Viâ* Aden—Souakim. ,, Eastern. ,, Indo—Batoum—El Arie.
EUROPE—	
Austria Belgium Denmark Hungary France Germany Greece Luxemburg Norway Portugal Servia Spain Sweden, Switzerland United Kingdom	*Viâ* Eastern or Indo.
FANNING ISLAND ...	*Viâ* Madras.
FIJI ISLANDS ...	,, Ditto.
FRENCH INDO CHINA—	
Annam ... Cochin China ... Cambodia ... Laos ... Tonquin ...	*Viâ* Madras.
GUIANA, BRITISH ...	*Viâ* Eastern or Indo—N. A. Cables.
ICELAND FRENCH ...	*Viâ* Eastern or Indo.
LABUAN ...	*Viâ* Madras.
MADAGASCAR ...	*Viâ* Bombay—Aden.
MADEIRA ISLAND ...	*Uiâ* Eastern or Indo—Lisbon.
MALAY PENINSULA—	
Federated Malay States ...	*Viâ* Madras.
MAURITIUS ...	*Viâ* Bombay—Aden.
MOROCCO—	
All offices except Casablanca, Mogador and Rabat ...	*Viâ* Eastern or Indo.
NEWFOUNDLAND ...	*Viâ* Eastern or Indo—N. A. Cables.
NEW ZEALAND ...	*Viâ* Madras.
NORFOLK ISLAND ...	,, Ditto.
PERIM ...	*Viâ* Bombay.
RODRIGUES ISLAND ...	,, Bombay—Aden.
SEYCHELLES ...	,, Ditto.
ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON ...	*Viâ* Eastern or Indo—N. A. Cables.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—	
Penang Singapore	*Viâ* Madras.
TASMANIA ...	*Viâ* Madras.

CHARGES.

Name of Place.	Route by which admissible.
TUNIS ...	*Viâ* Eastern or Indo.
TURKISH ISLANDS—	
Cyprus ...	*Viâ* Eastern or Indo.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	*Viâ* Eastern or Indo.
WEST INDIES—	
Antigua ...	*Viâ* Eastern or Indo—N. A. Cables.
Barbadoes ...	
Dominica ...	
Grenada ...	
Jamaica ...	
St. Kitts ...	
St. Lucia ...	
St. Vincent ...	
Trinidad ...	
Turks Island ...	

The Five Divisions of Travancore, and Districts or the Taluks comprised therein.

Division.	Station of the Officer in charge.	Taluks compris-ed in the Division.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	Area in square miles.	Station of the Tahsildar of the Taluk.
Padmanabhapuram.	Padmanabhapuram.	Tovala ...	34,503	129·97	Bhutapandi.
		Agastisvaram ...	104,910	94·00	Yedalakudi.
		Eraniel ...	123,783	98·00	Eraniel.
		Kalkulam ...	76,211	169·00	Padmanabhapuram.
		Vilavankod ...	90,680	137·00	Kuzhittura.
Trivandrum.	Trivandrum.	Neyyattinkara...	178,703	233·35	Neyyattinkara.
		Trivandrum ...	155,138	97·26	Trivandrum.
		Nedumangad ...	88,147	365·97	Nedumangad.
		Chirayinkil ...	135,877	146·57	Attungal.
Quilon.	Quilon.	Quilon ...	163,798	147·41	Quilon.
		Kunnattur ...	91,390	171·49	Adur.
		Karunagapalli...	137,420	88·99	Patanayarkulangara.
		Kartigapalli ...	111,570	74·26	Haripad.
		Mavelikara ...	130,728	111·43	Mavelikara.
		Chengannur ...	126,439	925·97	Chengannur.
		Tiruvalla ...	173,768	172·18	Tiruvalla.
		Ampalapuzha ...	112,867	115·74	Ampalapuzha.
		Kottarakara ...	90,309	202·03	Kottarakara.
		Pattanapuram...	56,769	425·67	Punalur.
		Shencottah ...	38,302	129·14	Shencottah.
Kottayam.	Kottayam.	Shertallay ...	156,580	118·03	Shertallay.
		Vaikam ...	119,824	139·55	Vaikam.
		Ettumanur ...	90,591	105·89	Ettumanur.
		Kottayam ...	112,139	172·84	Kottayam.
		Changanachery .	96,241	134·29	Changanachery.
		Minachil ...	78,871	139·69	Pala.
		Muvattupuzha...	138,392	472·34	Muvattupuzha.
		Todupuzha ...	38,426	560·85	Karikod.
		Kunnatnad ...	118,693	293·88	Perumpavur.
		Alangad ...	108,836	127·34	Tiruvalur.
		Parur ...	80,508	53·87	Parur.
Devikulam.	Devikulam.	Devikulam ...	23,458	625·53	
		Peermade ...	45,104	626·77	
		Total......	3,428,975	7606·80	

LIST OF VILLAGES IN TRAVANCORE.

PADMANABHAPURAM DIVISION.

Tovala Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Azhagiapandipuram	10	Azhagiapandipuram	4·79
Anandapuram	11	Anandapuram	4·02
Melpidaka	7	Cheranmadam	2·07
	6	Isanyamangalam	2·10
	5	Bhuthappandi	1·14
Naduvapidaka	9	Arumanallur	2·67
	8	Darisanamkoppu	6·60
Tazhakkudi...	4	Tazhakkudi...	3·50
	3	Tiruppadisaram	2·40
Tovala	2	Chembagaramanpudur ...	5·91
	1	Tovala	19·33
Hills circuit surveyed... ...		... ...	61·88
Hills not surveyed		... ...	12·00
		Total......	129·97

Agastisvaram Taluk.

Agastisvaram	2	Agastisvaram	8·14
	1	Kanniyakumari	11·08
	4	Kulasokarapuram	5·43
	3	Tamarakulam	6·21
Kottar	13	Nagercoil	4·80
	12	Vadivisvaram	4·12
Padappattu...	15	Eruchakulam	2·91
	14	Vadasori	7·16
Parakka	11	Dharmapuram	4·50
	9	Parakka	1·70
	10	Temgampudur	10·99
Suchindram	7	Eravipudur	3·03
	8	Suchindram	2·08
Terur	5	Marunkur	8·73
	6	Terur	8·33
Hills unsurveyed		... ...	4·79
		Total......	94·00

Eraniel Taluk.

Eraniel	3	Eraniel	4·72
	4	Talakkulam	8·24
Kadiapattanam	5	Kadiapattanam	7·48
	6	Manavalakurichi	4·72
Kolachel	7	Kolachel	11·39
Killiyur	11	Kilkulam	4·03
	12	Killiyur ... ... —	8·09
Midalam	9	Kilmidalam...	3·65
	10	Midalam	6·17
Nattalam	13	Nattalam	6·24
Nindakara	2	Allur	8·21
	1	Nindakara	18·90
Tiruvankodu	8	Tiruvankodu	4·60
Hills unserveyed		... ...	1·62
		Total......	98.00

Kalkulam Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Attur	3	Attur	8·55
Kalkulam	5	Kalkulam	6·55
	4	Thuckalai	5·09
Kappiyara	1	Kappiyara	4·12
	2	Valvatchatottam	5·58
Kothanallur...	6	Kothanallur...	12·50
Mekkodu	7	Mekkodu	7·01
Ponmana	11	Ponmana	14·33
	8	Aruvikar	4·13
Tiruvattar	9	Tiruvattar	6·06
	10	Triparappu	11·10
Hills circuit surveyed... ...		... ...	46·23
Hills not surveyed		... ...	37·78
		Total......	169·00

Vilavankod Taluk.

Arumana	12	Arumana	11·61
Arudesapattu	4	Arudesapattu	3·35
	5	Medukummal	7·46
Ezhudesapattu	2	Ezhudesappattu	4·54
	1	Kollankodu	4·91
Kalial	13	Kalial	27·09
Kunnattur	6	Kunnattur	8·72
	7	Nallur	3·80
Pakodu	11	Idakkodu	8·75
	8	Pakodu	5·40
Painkulam	3	Painkulam	3·53
Vilavankod	10	Palukal	4·13
	9	Vilavankod	5·03
Hills unserveyed		... ...	43·88
		Total......	137·00

TRIVANDRUM DIVISION.

Neyyattinkara Taluk.

Kottukal	11	Karunkulam	4·90
	12	Kottukal	11·31
	13	Tiruvallam	11·36
Kolla	4	Kolla	5·35
	2	Chenkal	7·83
Kulattur	1	Kulattur	10·38
Kunnattukal	5	Kunnattukal	31·79
Marukil	18	Maranallur	9·71
	17	Marukil	6·31
Nemam	14	Nemam	11·39
	15	Pallichal	6·37
	9	Adiyannur	7·60
Neyyattinkara	8	Neyyattinkara	9·71
	10	Tiruvattur	6·12
Parassala	3	Parassala	7·72
Perunkadavila	6	Ottasekaramangalam	50·15
	7	Perunkadavila	15·22
Vilappil	16	Vilappil	12·13
Hills unserveyed		... ...	8·00
		Total......	233·35

Trivandrum Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Kulattur	16	Attapura	0·20
	15	Cheruvikkal	3·85
	17	Menamkulam	3·10
Kazhakuttam	19	Irurpara	4·78
	18	Kazhakuttam	3·37
Nellaman	4	Iranimuttam	2·68
	3	Muttattara	3·48
Pattam	10	Chittivilagom	3·27
	11	Madattuvilagom	3·72
Pallipuram	22	Kadinnmkulam	4·33
	21	Pallipuram	3·58
	20	Andurkonam	3·53
Palkulangara	1	Kadakampalli	4·56
	2	Palkulangara	2·49
Kilattonnakkal	25	Kilattonakkal	3·69
	24	Meltonnakkal	4·74
	23	Veillur	5·06
Oollur	14	Pangappara	3·42
	13	Vulliyalattura	5·75
	12	Oollur	3·15
Vanchiyur	6	Chengalacheri	2·13
	5	Vanchiyur	2·38
Vattiyurkavu	8	Anjamada	5·40
	7	Aramada	3·67
	9	Randamada...	4·73
		Total......	97·26

Nedumangad Taluk.

Arianadu	2	Arianadu	14·32
	1	Mannurkara	6·07
Karakulam	10	Karakulam	12·09
Kulattummel	12	Kulattummel	8·65
Nedumangad	5	Anadu	42·37
	4	Nedumangad	12·74
Perumkulam	11	Perumkulam	15·20
Vamanapuram	7	Nallanadu	20·82
	6	Vamanapuram	29·65*
Vembayam	8	Manikal	12·68
	9	Vembayam	11·76
Uzhamalakkal	3	Uzhamalakkal	20·27
Hill circuit surveyed		... ...	150·15
		Total......	305·97

Chirayinkil Taluk.

Attangal	14	Attangal	1·98
	19	Kila-Attangal	2·97
	12	Alamkodu	4·14
	13	Avanamcheri	2·81
Idaikkodu	3	Idakodu	3·38
	4	Ilamba	2·04
	5	Mudakkal	4·51
Kadakkavur	18	Kadaikkavur	4·04
Kilimanur	9	Kilimanur	7·35
	8	Palayakuunumel	9·68
Kundalur	15	Kundalur	1·47
	2	Kilavallam	4·67
Madavur	23	Madavur	7·24
	24	Pallikkal	6·25
	10	Vellalur	4·39

Chirayinkil Taluk—(contd.)

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Manambur	31	Cheruniyur...	4·20
	20	Manambur	5·94
	21	Ottur	3·66
Nagarur	6	Koduvalanur	3·14
	11	Nagarur	4·64
	7	Pulimattu	7·32
Navaikkulam	22	Karivarom	5·16
	25	Navaikulam...	10·93
Chirayinkil...	1	Alur	4·81
	16	Charkkara	2·45
	17	Chirayinkil	1·74
Varkala	26	Chemmarudi	6·77
	27	Airur	6·87
	30	Vettur	2·62
	29	Varkala	5·93
	28	Edava	3·52
		Total......	146·57

QUILON DIVISION.

Quilon Taluk.

Adichanallur	3	Adichanallur	6·53
	4	Nedumpana	10·90
Iravipuram...	6	Iravipuram	11·23
	5	Tirukonavattam	8·63
	7	Vadakkevila	3·81
Eastern Kallada	13	Eastern Kallada	9·50
Kilikollur	10	Kilikollur	4·33
	11	Kottangara	9·80
Paravur	2	Minadu	27·12
	1	Paravur	12·72
Perunadu	9	Trikadavur	13·83
	12	Perunadu	29·71
Quilon	8	Quilon	9·21
		Total......	147·41

Karunagapalli Taluk.

Chavara	2	Chavara	4·62
	1	Tekkumbagam	7·82
Karunagapalli	7	Karunagapalli	8·20
Krishnapuram	10	Krishnapuram	9·61
Kulasekarapuram	8	Kulasekarapuram	7·31
Panmana	3	Panmana	6·57
Pudupalli	12	Pudupalli	7·78
	11	Perunadu	6·06
Tazhava	9	Tazhava	9·18
	6	Todi	8·00
Tevalakkara	4	Tevalakkara	6·23
	5	Minagapalli	7 61
		Total......	88·99

Kartigapalli Taluk

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Haripad	14	Haripad	1·47
	13	Cheruthana	5·42
Cheppadu	7	Cheppadu	1·94
	8	Valiakuzhi	2·07
Kartigapalli	15	Kartigapalli	3·37
	6	Singoli	2·81
Kizhakkekkara	11	Kizhakkekkara	2·21
	12	Viyapuram	5·38
Kirikkadu	2	Kirikkadu	3·30
	3	Kandalur	3·77
Kumarapuram	17	Kumarapuram	5·60
	18	Karivatta	5·58
Mudukulam	5	Mudukulam	4·49
	4	Arattupuzha	3·79
Pathiyur	1	Pattiyur	5·83
Pallippadu	10	Pallippadu	4·75
	9	Nanjarkulangara	1·79
Trikunnapuzha	16	Trikunnapuzha	4·70
		Total......	74·23

Kunnattur Taluk.

Churanadu	1	Churanadu	15·41
Poruvazhi	3	Poruvazhi	16·94
Kunnattur	4	Kunnattur	17·44
Pallikal	5	Pallikkal	17·52
Adur	6	Adur	14·88
Enadimangalam	7	Enadimangalam	49·00
Koduman	8	Koduman	13·99
Vallikkadu	9	Vallikkadu	21·03
Western Kallada	2	Western Kallada	5·19
		Total......	171·49

Kottarakara Taluk.

Ezhukone	5	Ezhukone	24·70
Kottarakara	3	Kottarakara	15·48
Veliyam	6	Veliyam	20·26
Ummannur	7	Ummannur	13·29
	8	Velunellur	22·16
Chadayamangalam	9	Chadayamangalam	32·69
Kulakkada	4	Kulakkada	11·28
Kummil	10	Kummil	41·07
Vettikkavala	2	Vettikkavala	13·95
	1	Melila	7·15
		Total......	202·03

Ambalapuzha Taluk.

Talavadi	1	Talavadi	6·06
Kozhimukku	2	Kozhimukku	10·42
Takazhi	3	Takazhi	12·33
Purakkadu	4	Purakkadu	8·86
Ambalapuzha	5	Ambalapuzha	9·05
Nedumudi	6	Nedumudi	8·51
Chambakkulam	7	Chambakkulam	5·50
Pulinkunnu	8	Pulinkunnu	19·22
Kainagari	9	Kainagari	16·38
Alleppey	10	Alleppey	19·41
		Total......	115·47

Mavelikara Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Tamarakulam	1	Vallikunnam	8·30
	2	Tamarakulam	8·07
Pallikkal	3	Bharanikavu	9·06
	10	Chunakkara	6·54
Tekkekkara	4	Perungala	4·96
	9	Thekkekkara	8·37
Kannamangalam	5	Kannamangalam	5·58
Mavelikara	8	Mavelikara	2·59
	11	Tazhakkara	9·96
Nuranadu	12	Nuranadu	8·14
	13	Palamel	9·89
Pandalam Tekkekkara ...	4	Pandalam Tekkekkara ...	9·75
	15	Tonnallur	11·54
Chennithala	7	Chennithala	2·44
	6	Tirapperunatera	6·24
		Total......	111·43

Tiruvalla Taluk.

Kadapira	3	Kizhakkebagam	4·31
	4	Kadappira	6·50
Nedumpuram	5	Nedumpuram	3·31
	6	Perungur	4·87
Tiruvalla	7	Kavumbagam	4·23
	8	Tiruvalla	3·62
Kaviyur	9	Iraviperur	10·93
	10	Kaviyur	11·72
	12	Ezhamattur	19·91
Aranmula	14	Koippuram	8·63
	16	Arumula	9·32
	15	Tottappuzhacheri	5·82
Ayirur	17	Mallappuzhacheri	7·85
	18	Cherukol	14·63
	13	Ayirur	9·96
Kalluppara	11	Kalluppara	34·48
Mannaru	1	Mannaru	3·03
	2	Kuratticheri	3·71
		Total......	172·18

Chengannur Taluk.

Vadakkekkara	1	Tiruvammandur	3·51
	8	Puttenkavu	11·45
	7	Vadakkekkara	5·22
	2	Pandanadu	4·09
Omallur	12	Omallur	13·36
Chengannur	3	Chengannur	5·16
	4	Puliyur	4·59
Ranni	14	Ranni	87·66
Kumbazha	11	Ilanthur	6·83
	15	Kumbazha	32·94
	13	Pattanamtitta	5·54
Pandalam Vadakkekkara ...	9	Venmini	7·17
	10	Pandalam Vadakkekkara ...	11·66
Ala	5	Cherianadu	5·63
	6	Ala	4·16
Hills unsurveyed		... ...	717·00
		Total......	925·97

Pattanapuram Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Mailam	2	Mailam	10·71
Pattazhi	1	Pattazhi	15·34
Talavur	3	Talavur	8·78
Anjal	7	Anjal	203·54
Vallakkudi	6	Idamalakkal	14·93
	4	Vallakudi	8·20
	5	Punalur	22·50
Pattanapuram	8	Pattanapuram	141·58
		Total......	425·67

Shencottah Taluk.

Shencottah	1	Shencottah	9·25
Karkkudi	2	Karkkudi	2·18
Puliyara	3	Puliyara	4·20
	4	Pudur	1·93
Sivanallur	5	Mekkara	3·25
	6	Achenpudur	5·43
Ilattur	7	Ilattur	5·36
Kilangadu	8	Kilangadu	2·14
Ayikkudi	9	Ayikkudi	5·88
Sambur Vadakara	10	Sambur Vadakara	7·06
Hill circuit surveyed		... ...	82·46
		Total......	129·14

KOTTAYAM DIVISION.

Changanachery Taluk.

Muttaru	2	Muttaru	4·58
	1	Ramankari	4·30
Velianadu	3	Velianadu	7·52
Nilemperur	5	Nilamperur	4.23
	4	Chanankari	4·46
Manjadikara	7	Kurichi	6·02
	6	Vazhappalli Padinjarabagam ...	5·66
	8	Vazhappalli Kizhakkumbagam ...	5·92
Changanachery	9	Changanachery	6·61
	10	Madappalli	17·25
Puduppalli	11	Puduppalli	18·88
	12	Nedunkunnam	17·99
Kanjirappalli	13	Valur	21·61
	14	Vellavur	9·17
		Total......	134·20

Kottayam Taluk.

Kottayam	1	Tiruvarppu	18·46
	2	Kottayam	4·67
Nattagam	3	Nattagam	9·42
	4	Panichakkadu	8·73
Vijayapuram	5	Vijayapuram	25·77
Pambadi	6	Pambadi	26·50
Agalakkunnam	7	Agalakkunnam	37·66
Aimmanam	8	Aimmanam	13·45
Kumaragam	9	Kummanam	2·53
	10	Kumaragam	25·36
		Total	172·84

Shertallay Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Arur	14	Arur	10·59
Turavur	13	Turavur North	7·78
	12	Turavur South	7·02
Vayalaru	10	Vayalaru East	5·12
	11	Vayalaru West	9·37
Shertallay	7	Kothamangalom	4·97
	8	Shertallay South	6·25
	9	Shertallay North	5·25
Tannirmukkam	5	Tannirmukkam South ...	15·28
	6	Tannirmukkam North ...	8·04
Mararikkulam	3	Mararikkulam South	7·17
	4	Mararikkulam North	6·63
Ariyadu	1	Ariyadu South	9·98
	2	Ariyadu North	14·59
		Total	118·03

Vaikam Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Vaikam	1	Vaikam	11·55
	3	Nuduvila	5·12
Pallipuram	2	Pallippuram	7·38
	5	Tykkaduchery	5·46
Kulasekaramangalam... ..	10	Kulasekaramangalam... ...	4·40
	4	Vadakemuri	3·08
	12	Padinjarakkara	3·09
Panavalli	6	Panavalli	6·26
	7	Vadutalamattattilbagam ...	9·28
	8	Manakkunnam	11·45
Manakkunnam	9	Chembumuri	8·04
	11	Maravantturuthu	2·41
Vadayaru	13	Vadayaru	16·93
Mulakkulam	14	Mulakkulam	13·94
Vetchur	15	Talayalam	17·64
	16	Vetchur	13·52
		Total......	139·55

Ettumanur Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Ettumanur	1	Ettumanur	18·54
	2	Kynagary	17·81
Manjur	3	Manjur	11·19
	4	Onanturuttu	4·95
Kaipizha	5	Parambekuddu	2·30
	6	Kodumalur	0·81
	7	Kaipizha	14·51
Kaduttaruttu	8	Kaduttaruttu	24·21
Kidangur	9	Kidangur	11·48
		Total......	105·89

Minachil Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Minachil	5	Minachil	20·53
Ramapuram	2	Ramapuram	36·43
Lalam	3	Lalam	10·01
Bharananganam	4	Bharananganam	12·15
Puliannur	1	Puliannur	16·54
Kondur	6	Kondur	44·03
		Total......	139·69

Muvattupuzha Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Ilakkadu	1	Ilakkadu	17·70
	2	Vulavur	17·17
Kuthattukulam	3	Kuthattukulam	17·68
	4	Tirumaradi	19·88
Piravam	5	Piravam	18·86
Ramamangalam	6	Ramamangalam	24·47
Muvattupuzha	8	Muvattupuzha	8·83
	7	Arakkulam	18·78
Enanallur	13	Enanallur	22·11
	14	Varappatti	17·71
Iramallur	10	Iramallur	10·65
	9	Mulavur	24·39
Kothamangalam	11	Kothamangalam	36·79
	12	Kuttamangalam	33·33
Hills unsurveyed		... ...	185·00
		Total......	472·34

Kunnatnad Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Cheranallur	12	Vengoor	29·60
	13	Cheranallur	14·11
Perumbavur	11	Perumbavur	10·78
	10	Vengola	13·78
Asamannur	3	Asamannur	8·24
	14	Rayamangalam	11·53
Malavannur	7	Malavannur	18·98
Aikaranadu	6	Aikaranadu	19·07
	5	Semmannadu	21·67
Kunnatnad	8	Kunnatnad	11·48
	4	Kalukkambalam	11·12
Vazhakkulam	9	Vazhakulam	7·61
	1	Manikkamangalam	8·04
Manjappira	2	Manjappira	28·27
Hills unsurveyed		... ...	79·00
		Total......	293·88

Todupuzha Taluk.

Manakkadu	3	Manakkadu	18·46
Kumaramangalam	4	Kumaramangalam	27·68
Todupuzha	2	Todupuzha	17·44
Karikkodu	1	Karikkodu	75·13
Karumannur	5	Karumanur	41·19
		Kaune Elam Forest	214·11
Hills unsurveyed		... ...	166·84
		Total.. ...	560·85

Alangad Taluk.

Idappalli Tekkumbagam ...	10	Idappalli Tekkumbagam ...	4·17
Idappalli Vadakumbagam ...	9	Idappalli Vadakkumbagam ...	2·23
Alangad	2	Alangad	3·12
	3	Kodungallur	7·31
Ayirur	1	Aiyrur	13·35
Chengamanad	4	Chengamanad	14·82
Kothakulangara	6	Kothakulangara	27·60
Parakkadavu	5	Parakkadavu	9·56
Alwaye	7	Alwaye	19·04
Trikkakkara	8	Trikkakkara	21·05
		Total......	127·34

Parur Taluk.

Varappuzha	1	Varapuzha	8·02
Ezhikkara	2	Ezhikkara	2·54
Kottuvalli	3	Kottuvalli	8·66
Parur	4	Parur	7·54
Puthenvelikkara	6	Puthenvelikkara	0·84
Vadakkekkara	5	Vadakkekara	8·46
Puthenchira	7	Puthenchira	5·01
		Total......	53·87

DEVICOLAM DIVISION.

Devicolam Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
	1	Natchivayal	5·78
	2	Marayur	35·76
	3	Keolandur	20·25
	4	Kantalur	18·60
	5	Kottakomlu	13·86
	6	Vattavadai	12·21
	7	Kannan Devan Hills	214·74
	8	Pooppara	99·36
	9	Odumbanshola	197·40
	10	Pallivasal estate	1·34
	11	Anakulam estate. West ...	·23
		Total......	625·53

Peermade Taluk.

	1	Manimala	13·50
	2	Cheruvalli	4·34
	3	Chirakkadavu	10·56
	4	Kanjirappalli	101·22
	5	Punjar	79·56
	6	Peruvantanam	49·88
	7	Peermadu	91·77
	8	Periar	98·20
	9	Vandamettu	116·34
	10	Millapara	61·40
		Total......	626·77

LIST OF STATIONS.

No.	Taluks.	No.	Charging Station.	No.	Sub-station.
1	Thovalay ...	1	Boothapandy ...	1	Mooppandal.
		2	Aramboly Frontier ...	2	Kadukkaray
				3	Naducany.
				4	Azhakiapandipuram
				5	Tovalay.
				6	Vellamadam.
2	Augustheeswaram ...	3	Edalakudy ...	7	Cape Comorin.
		4	Kottar Town ...	8	Edamala.
				9	Suchindram.
				10	Kottaram.
				11	Ethamozhi.
				12	Anjugramom.
3	Eraniel ...	5	Eraniel ...	13	Tholayavetta.
		6	Colachel ...	14	Rajakkamangalam.
				15	Karungal.
				16	Thotticode.
4	Kalculam ...	7	Thuckalay ...	17	Padmanabhapuram Fort.
		8	Thiruvattar ...	18	Kulasekharam.
				19	Palliyadi.
				20	Kattathuray.
5	Vilavancode ...	9	Kuzhithura ...	21	Arumana.
				22	Puthukkada.
				23	Kalikavila.

LIST OF STATIONS.

No.	Taluks.	No.	Charging Station.	No.	Sub-Station.
6	Neyattinkara.	10	Neyyattinkara ...	24	Vizhinjam.
		11	Parassala ...	25	Balaramapuram.
				26	Ottasagaramangalam
				27	Poovar.
				28	Nemam.
				29	Panichamoodu.
7	Trevandrum Taluq.	12	Kazhacootam ...	30	Vattiyoorkavu.
				31	Shearem.
				32	Kulathur.
				33	Thonnakkal.
				34	Kadinamculam.
8	Trivandrum Town. ...	13	Fort Station ...	35	Karamana.
				36	Kallattumukku.
				37	Palace Guard Station.
				38	Stables Guard.
		14	Puthenchanday ...	39	Pettah.
		15	Cantonment ...	40	Perukkada.
				41	Poojapuray.
9	Nedumangad ...	16	Nedumangaud ...	42	Pallode.
				43	Kattakada.
				44	Vithurai.
				45	Vamanapuram.
				46	Ariyanad.

LIST OF STATIONS

No.	Taluks.	No.	Charging Station	No.	Sub-Station.
10	Chirayinkil ...	17	Attungal ...	47	Chilakore.
				48	Kilimanur.
				49	Pallikkal.
				50	Cherayinkil.
11	Quilon ...	18	Quilon Taluk ...	51	Neendacara.
		19	Quilon Town ...	52	Kallada.
		20	Paravoor ...	53	Kundara.
12	Kottarakara ..	21	Kottarakara ...	54	Pooyappally.
				55	Kadakkal.
13	Pathanapuram ...	22	Punalur ...	56	Tenmalai.
				57	Anchal.
				58	Kulathupuzha.
				59	Avaniswaram.
14	Shencottah ...	23	Shencottah ...	60	Samboorvadakara.
				61	Puliyara.
				62	Ilathur.
				63	Ayikudi.
				64	Atchenpudur.
				65	Aryankavu.
				66	Klancaud.
				67	Kulasagarapuram.

LIST OF STATIONS.

No.	Taluks.	No.	Charging Station.	No.	Sub-Station.	
15	Kunnathur ...	24	Adoor ...	68	Suranad.	
				69	Sasthamcottah.	
16	Karunagapally ...	25	Karunagapalli ...	70	Chavara.	
		26	Kayenculam ...			
17	Karthigapalley ...	27	Haripad ...	71	Trikkunnapuzha.	
				72	Viyapuram.	
				73	Pallical.	Backwater stations
				74	Vattachal.	
				75	Azhical.	
18	Mavalikara ...	28	Mavelikara ...			
19	Chenganoor ...	29	Chengannur ...	76	Kypattur.	
		30	Pathnamthitta ...	77	Ranni.	
				78	Konni.	
				79	Kozhenchery.	
				80	Paudalam.	
20	Thiruvellah. ...	31	Thiruvella ...	81	Mannar.	
				82	Mallappally.	
21	Ambalapuzha. ...	32	Ambalapuzha ...	83	Thottappally.	
		33	Pulincunnu ...	84	Edathuva.	
				85	Karimpavalavu.	
				86	Punnapara.	
		34	Alleppey Town ...	87	Punnamaday.	
				88	Mannancherry.	
				89	Beach Station.	
				90	Pallathuruthy.	

LIST OF STATIONS.

No.	Taluks.	No.	Charging-Station.	No.	Sub-Station.
22	Kottayam	35	Kottayam	91	Thiruvarppu
				92	Kumarakam.
23	Changanachery	36	Changanacherry	93	Karukachal.
		37	Kanjirapalli	94	Pampady.
				95	Manimala.
				96	Ramankari.
24	Peermade	38	Peermade	97	Kumili.
				98	Mundakayam.
25	Ettumanoor	39	Ettumanoor	99	Kidangur.
				100	Kaduthuruthy.
26	Muvattupuzha	40	Muvattupuzha	101	Kothamanglam.
		41	Kuthattuculam	102	Piravam.
27	Todupuzha	42	Thodupuzha	103	Vazhaculam.
				104	Nellappara.
28	Deviculam	43	Devikulam		
		44	Oodumbanchola		
		45	Munnar		
29	Minachil	46	Minachil	105	Ramapuram.
				106	Poonjar.
30	Vaikom	47	Vaikome	107	Vetchoor.
		48	Arukutti	108	Vadayar.
				109	Kandanad.
31	Shertallay	49	Sherthallay	110	Thanneermukom.
		50	Kuthiathode	111	Anthakarazhi.

No.	Taluks.	No	Charging-Station.	No.	Sub-Station.
32	Parur ...	51	Parur ...	112	Varapuzha.
		52	Munambam ...	113	Puthenvelikara.
				114	Puthenchira.
33	Alangaud ...	53	Alangaud ...	115	Kothaculangara.
		54	Alwaye ...	116	Parakkadavu.
		55	Edapally ...		
34	Kunnatnaud ...	56	Perumbavoor ...	117	Kodanad.
		57	Aikernad ...		

LIST OF HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES, Etc.

Hospitals.

1.	General Hospital	...	...Trivandrum.
2.	Ophthalmic Hospital	...	... Do.
3.	Hospital for incurables	...	... Do.
4.	Women and Children's Hospital	...	... Do.
5.	Central Prison Hospital	...	... Do.
6.	District Hospital	...	...Quilon.
7.	Victoria Hospital	...	... Do.
8.	District Hospital	...	...Mavelikara.
9.	Do. do.	...	...Tiruvalla.
10.	Do. do.	...	...Kottayam.
11.	Do. do.	...	...Alleppey.
12.	Do. do.	...	...Shertallay.
13.	Do. do.	...	...Alwaye.
14.	Do. do.	...	...Parur.
15.	Do. do.	...	...Muvattupuzha
16.	Do. do.	...	...Kanjirapally.
17.	Do. do.	...	...Shencottah.
18.	Do. do.	...	...Neyyattinkara.
19.	Do. do.	...	...Parassala.
20.	Do. do.	...	...Padmanabhapuram
21.	Do. do.	...	...Nagercoil.
22.	Do. do.	...	...Lalam.

Dispensaries.

1.	Palace Dispensary	...	...Trivandrum.
2.	Do. Sub-Dispensary	...	... Do.
3.	Fort Dispensary	...	... Do.
4.	District Dispensary	...	...Kozencherry.
5.	Do. do.	...	...Chirayinkil.
6.	Do. do.	...	...Adoor.
7.	Do. do.	...	...Haripad.
8.	Do do.	...	...Ambalapuzha.
9.	Do. do.	...	...Bhoothapandy.
10.	Do. do.	...	...Chengannur.
11.	Do. do.	...	...Changanacherry.
12.	Do. do.	...	...Ettumanur.
13.	Do. do.	...	...Vaikom.
14.	Do. do.	...	...Arukutti.
15.	Do. do.	...	...Kothamangalom.
16.	Do. do.	...	...Thodupuzha.
17.	Do. do.	...	...Peermade.
18.	Do. do.	...	...Devicolam.
19.	Do. do.	...	...Punalur.
20.	Do. do.	...	...Kottarakara.
21.	Do. do.	...	...Nedumangaud.
22.	Do. do.	...	...Colachel
23.	Do. do.	...	...Kulasekaram.
24.	Do. do.	...	...Kottaram.
25.	Do. do.	...	...Marayoor.
26.	Do. do.	...	...Mundakayam.
27.	Do. do.	...	...Karunagapalli.
28.	Do. do.	...	...Kayencolam.
29.	Do. do.	...	...Udumbanshola.

Asylums.

1.	Lunatic Asylum	...	...Trivandrum.
2.	Leper Asylum	...	... Do.

Grant-in-aid Hospitals and Dispensaries.

1.	Grant-in-aid Hospital	...	...Neyyoor.
2.	Do. do.	...	...Marthandam.
3.	Grant-in-aid Dispensary	...	...Bonami.
4.	Do. do.	...	...Arnakal.
5.	Do. do.	..	...Kalthurith.
6.	Do. do.	...	...Sothapara.
7.	Do. do.	...	...Munnar.
8.	Do. Do.	...	...Yellapathy.
9.	Do. do.	...	...Ponmudi.
10.	Do. do.	...	...Ashamboo.
11.	Rama Row Grant-in-aid Dispensary...		...Nedungolam.
12.	C. M. S. Leper Asylum	...	...Alleppey.

Office.

1.	Durbar Physician's Office	...	...Trivandrum.

Medicine Depot.

1.	General Medical Stores.	...	.. Trivandrum.

LIST OF VAIDYASALAS AND NATIVE PHYSICIANS.

No.	Name of Taluk.	Name of Vaidyasalas.	Name of Vaidyans.	Remarks.
1	Thovala ...	Bhuthapaudi	Achuthan Pillai.	
2	Agasteeswarem ...	Suchindram	V. Parameswaren Muthathu.	
3	Do. ...	Cape Comórin	Parameswaran Pillay.	
4	Eraniel ...	Vembannoor	Arumukam Tampi.	
5	Kalculam ...	Padmanabhapuram	Madhavan Pillai(leave) S. Narayana Pillay (Acting).	
6	Do. ...	Ponmana	Narayana Pillai.	
7	Do. ...	Thiruvattar	Padmanabha Pillai.	
8	Vilavancode ...	Kuzhithura	(Vacant.)	
9	Neyyattinkara ...	Pachallur	Krishna Pillai.	
10	Do. ...	Nemom	Kochumminy Pillai.	
11	Do. ...	Kunnathukal*	Aiyappen Mallen.	* (Visham)
12	Trivandrum ...	Fort	Kutten Unni.	
13	Do. ...	Fort (For women & children) ...	(Vacant.)	
14	Do. ...	Srikanteswaram	Vasudevan Unni, A. K.	
15	Do. ...	Puthenchanta	Madhavan, P.	
16	Do. ..	Uruvathilkottah	Aiyana Madan.	
17	Do. ...	Palkulangara	Kochukrishna Pillai.	
18	Do. ...	Perunthani*	Parameswara Kaimal.	* (Visham)
19	Do. ...	Kunnukuzhi*	Kutty Kesavan.	* (Visham)
20	Do. ...	Kazhakuttom	Govinda Pillai.	
21	Nedumangaud ...	Pirappankoad	Kesava Pillai.	
22	Chirayinkil ...	Attungal	Krishnan.	
23	Do. ...	Kilimanur	Ravivarman Thirumulpadu.	

LIST OF VAIDYASALAS AND NATIVE PHYSICIANS—(contd.)

No.	Name of Taluk.	Name of Vaidyasalas.	Name of Vaidyans.	Remarks.
24	Cherayinkil ...	Warkalay ...	Padmanabha Sastry.	
25	Kottarakara ...	Neduvathoor ...	Kunjun Thirumulpad.	
26	Pathanapuram ...	Avaneeswarem	Vairavan Krishnan.	
27	Quilon ...	Quilon Town ...	Kannan Kunchen.	
28	Quilon ...	Quilon West ...	Govinda Pillai	
29	Do. ..	Paravur ..	Parameswaren Pillai.	
30	Kunnathur ...	Ananthararamapuram ...	Karalavarma Sastry.	
31	Do. ...	Kallada West ...	Padmanabha Pillai.	
32	Karunagapally ...	Chavara ...	Rama Varyar.	
33	Do. ...	Krishnapuram ...	Sankara Pillai.	
34	Kartigapally ...	Haripad ...	Chakrapani Warrier	
35	Do. ..	Kayankulam ..	Govinda Panikker	
36	Do. ...	Keerikaud .	Kamaren Nambiar (leave) Ravivarma Thampan (Acting).	
37	Mavelikara ...	Mavelikara ...	Kesava Pillai.	
38	Do. ...	Pandalam ...	Kesava Pillai.	
39	Chengannur ...	Chengannur * ...	K. Govinda Pillai.	* (Vishom)
40	Do. ...	Vadakkakara ...	Kochuraman Pillai.	
41	Do. ...	Ennakkaud ..	Udayavarma Raja.	
42	Do. ...	Ranni ...	Kungan Koil.	
43	Do. .	Koni ..	M. R. Narayana Pillai.	
44	Do. ...	Pathanamthittai ...	G. Krishna Pillai.	
45	Thiruvellah ...	Mannar ..	Raman Pillai.	
46	Do. ...	Nedumpram ...	Mathavan Pillai.	

LIST OF VAIDYASALAS AND NATIVE PHYSICIANS—(ctd.)

No.	Name of Taluk.	Name of Vaidyasalas.	Name of Vaidyans.	Remarks.
47	Thiruvellah ...	Kallupara ...	Kumara Pillai.	
48	Do. ...	Aranmula ...	Vasudevan Muthathu.	
49	Do. ...	Iraviperoor* ...	Sankaran.	* (Visham)
50	Ambalapuzha ...	Thalavadi ...	Kochukunjunni Pillai.	
51	Do. ...	Kavalam ...	Raman Kesavan.	
52	Do. ...	Alleppey ...	Govinda Pillai.	
53	Shertalay ...	Thuravur ..	Komaroo Thampan.	
54	Vaikom ...	Vechur ...	Rama Varma Thampan.	
55	Do. ...	Manakunnam ...	Damodara Menon.	
56	Ettumanoor ..	Ettumanur ...	Kesava Pillai.	
57	Do. ...	Kidangoor	Bhaskara Muthathoo.	
58	Kottayam ...	Vijayapuram ...	Raman Varyar.	
59	Do. ...	Chingavanam ...	Punnoos Kora.	
60	Changanacherry ...	Perunna ...	Subramanian Moothathu.	
61	Muvattupuzha ..	Thrikkariyur ...	Venkitachalam Iyer.	
62	Do ..	Piravam ...	A. R. Karalavurma Thampan.	
63	Thodupuzha ...	Kumaramangalam ...	Kunjan Tampan.	
64	Kunnathunad ...	Idapalli ...	Kunjunni Thirumalpad.	
65	Do. ...	Perumpavur ...	Sankaran Nambyar.	
66	Do. ...	Kaladi ...	Iravikumaren Karthavu.	
67	Alengaud ...	Ariyrur ...	Madhavan Pillai.	
68	Do. ...	Thrikkakara ...	Ravi Varma Thirumulpad.	
69	Parur ...	Parur ...	Ananthanarayana Iyer.	

TRAVELLERS BUNGALOWS IN TRAVANCORE.

Rules for Travellers.

These bungalows are placed in the charge of the Public Works Department.

2. No person is permitted to remain in a Bungalow more than one day (unless compelled to do so by sickness) if any other Traveller requires accommodation, or if not required by any other Traveller, for more than ten consecutive days without the written permission of the Executive Engineer in charge.

3. The first applicant is entitled to the choice of rooms, but he is not permitted to appropriate to himself more than one sitting room, dressing and bath room, (when the others are in demand) unless in the case of a family of more than 2 in number (children under 5 years of age excepted) when one main room, 2 dressing rooms and 2 bath rooms can be occupied. Should extra chairs or any other furniture be taken from unoccupied rooms, they must be returned immediately the rooms are required by another Traveller.

4. Defacing the walls by drawing or writing is strictly prohibited, and Travellers are held responsible for the structure and its contents being preserved from injury and defacement during their occupation.

5. A list of the furniture &c., supplied to the Bungalow (with the value of each article) shall be provided for the information of Travellers, according to which payments should be made in the event of destruction or injury, the amount being handed over to the care-taker or head servant and entered by the Traveller in the Bungalow book.

6. A book is kept at the Bungalow in which the occupier is requested to make the usual entries with remarks, if any be necessary, on the conduct of the servants, cleanliness (or otherwise) of the Bungalow and compound &c.

7. Under no circumstances should any article be removed from the Bungalows on loan or otherwise; nor should the Bungalows be occupied by any one not a *bona fide* Traveller.

8. The servant in charge is ordered, on pain of dismissal, to report any deviation from these Rules either on the part of Travellers, or their servants; and the occupier is held responsible for any infringement of them.

9. Every occupier of a Traveller's Bungalow is required to give his full name and address on demand by the person in charge.

10. Every Traveller halting at a first class Bungalow, *i. e.* a Bungalow provided with ordinary servants, for not more than 6 hours shall pay a fee of 8 annas. If the halt exceeds 6 hours a fee of 1 rupee shall be paid for each day of occupation. When a family of two or more occupy the Bungalow, half the above fees will be charged for each member of the same family above 5 years of age, this concession not being applicable to the principal member who will have to pay the full fee.

11. Every Traveller halting at a second class Bungalow for not more than 6 hours shall pay a fee of 4 annas. If the halt exceeds 6 hours, a fee of half a rupee shall be paid for each day of occupation. When a family of two or more occupy the Bungalow half the above fees will be charged for each

member of the same family above 5 years of age, this concession not being applicable to the principal member who will have to pay the full fee.

12. At 2nd class Travellers' Bungalows, servants are not provided by Government. Travellers are therefore expected to pay for the services of a sweeper, or waterman or any other specially engaged person if such services are needed.

13. When fees are due by the same traveller for 3 days, they should be paid every 4th day at the latest.

14. Bullocks must not be put in the stables, or tethered in the compound: they must be taken outside; should there be insufficient accommodation in the stables, horses should not be tethered in the compound.

15. Servants travelling separately from their masters with horses or luggage, may have accommodation provided there is room and will be charged half the fees in para 10 whether the Bungalow be a 1st or 2nd class one. Those Travellers occupying the Bungalow will, however, have prior claims to the stable, whence other horses must be removed if required.

16. Travellers requiring the butler to cater for them must advance the required amount to him immediately on their arrival. The butler is not supposed to first cater and then present a bill, but payment must be made to him in advance.

NOTE.—"The day" in paras 10 & 11 means a day of 24 hours reckoned from the hour of arrival of a traveller at a Bungalow. If however in any one halt there falls a fraction of a day (over and above the full day of 24 hours) whose duration does not exceed 6 hours then for such fraction of the day only a fee of 8 or 4 annas as the case requires need be paid as if for the first six hours.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL ROAD AND CANAL ROUTES IN TRAVANORE WITH DISTANCES, TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS, &c.

* Denotes Travellers' Bungalows.

ABSTRACT.

1 Road from Trivandrum to Northern Frontier. (Main Central Road)
2 Do. Do. Tinnevelly *via* Aramboly.
3 Do. Do. Shencottah.
4 Do. Do. Quilon.
5 Do. Nedumangad to Shorlacode.
6 Do. Anaud to Kullar and thence to Ponmudi.
7 Do. Papanamcode (3rd mile main southern road) to Cottoor.
8 Do. Nagercoil to Balamore.
9 Do. Shorlacode to Aramboly.
10 Do. Nagercoil to Cape Comorin.
11 Do. Do. to Colachel Port.
12 Do. Kuzhittura 24th mile (main southern road) to Tengapattanam.
13 Do. Martandam or Thoduvetty (25th mile of main southern road to Pachipara and Hill side *via* Colasagaram and Myloney.
14 Do. Eraviputhooreaday (27th mile main southern road) to Colachel *via* Karingal.
15 Do. Thackalay (33rd mile main southern road) to Thadicaranconom *via* Shorlacode.
16 Do. Monday Market to Puthucaday *via* Karingal.
17 Do. Franiel to Muttam.
18 Do. Mulagumood to Colachel.
19 Eraniel Rajakamangalam road.
20 Road from Monday Market to Thiruvattar road.
21 Do. Kuzhithura to Alencholay road.
22 Panagudy road, from Cape Comorin to Panagudy Frontier.
23 Road, from Nagercoil to 9 "mile Colachel Rajakamangalam roads *via* Friday Market.
24 Dharmapuram road, (Kottar) 43rd mile Cape road to Dharmapuram.
25 Parakhai road, from 44th mile Cape road to Manakudy *via* Parakhai.
26 Marungur road from 46th mile Cape road.
27 Anjugramam road from 47th mile Cape road.
28 Eathenkattumadam road.

29 Road from Balaramapuram to Puvar road.
30 Do. Do. to Kattacaday road.
31 Do. Do. to Vizhinjam.
32 Do. Nemam to Vizhinjam.
33 Do. Trivandrum to Thiruvailam and thence to Vizhinjam.
34 Do. Vizhinjam to Puvar.
35 Do. Puvar to Chunguritty.
36 Do. Neyyattinkara to Puvar.
37 Do. Amaravila to Anaparai ambalam.
38 Do Quilon to Shencottah.
39 Do. Kayangulam to Punalur.
40 Do. Ayur to Kulattupuzha.
41 Do. Pattanapuram to Kouyur.
42 Do. Kouyur to Rani.
43 Do. Kumbazha to Kozhencherry.
44 Do. Kaipattur to Pathanamtitta.
45 Do. Elankolam to Kaipattur.
46 Do. Sastankotta to 8th mile, Kayangulam to Punalur.
47 Do. Sastankotta to Pattakadavu.
48 Do. Adur to Sastankotta.
49 Do. Kozhithottam to Sasthancottah.
50 Do. Mavelikara to Thirukunnapuzha.
51 Do. Mavelikara to Pandalam.
52 Do. Kayankulam to Chettikulangara.
53 Do. Paripalli to Madathera.
54 Do. Kottarakara to 10th mile of road from Adur to Sasthankottah *via* Kunnattur.
55 Do. Perumpavur to Alwaye.
56 Do. Alwaye to Parur.
57 Do. Vaikam to Oodayamperur.
58 Do. Muvattupuzha to Western Frontier and thence to Ernacolam.
59 Do. Muvattupuzha to Thodupuzha.
60 Do. Ettumanur to Lalem.
61 Do. Kottayam *via* Peermade to Kumili and thence to Ammanaikanoor.
62 Do. Changanachery to Vazhur.
63 High Range road from Kothamangalam to Munnar and thence to Devicolam.

64 Northern outlet road from Munnar to Chinnar and thence to Coimbatore.

65 Munnar to Bodimettu Bridle Path & thence to Ammayanaickanur.

66 Road from Munnar to top station (Kannen Devan Hill Produce Company's Light Railway) and thence to Ammayanaickanur.

67 Road from Munnar to Kumili Cardamom hill road Bridle Path.

68 Road from Ponkunnam to Lalam.

69 Road from Kanjirapalli to Erattupetta,

70 Lalam-Poonjar road.

71 Ettumanur-Vaikam road.

72 Road from Ramapuram to Pizhagu.

73 Lalom Thodupuzha Road.

74 Kuthattukulom Ramapurom Road.

75 Palozha Thodupuzha Road.

76 Palcozha Piravom Road.

77 Muvattupuzha Kothamangalom Road.

78 Kuthattukulom Market to 2nd mile Palcozha Piravom Road.

79 Backwater route from Trivandrum to Trichoor and Shoranore.

80 (canal) Do. Kalpalakadavu to Thiruvallam and Kovilam.

81 Along the western bank of the Backwater from Thanneermukkam to Arukutty.

82 Vaikom to Kandanad by back water and canal.

83 Vaikam to Muvattupuzha by river.

84 Do to Alwaye by river.

85 Do. to Kottayam by canal.

86 Canal route from Puvar to Thengapatnam.

87 Aroothotty Canal from Puthenthodu to the Kottayam or Minachil River in Kottayam.

7. Main Central Road from Trivandrum to Northern Frontier via Kottayam—155 miles.

Stages	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Trivandrum	0	Residency, 1st class Travellers' Bungalow, Post & Telegraph office Anchal office &c.
Road to Quilon joins	$3\frac{2}{3}$	
Kazhanad Road Nedumangad joins ...	$9\frac{1}{8}$	
Road from Pallipuram and Nedumangad joins...	$12\frac{1}{2}$	
Vembayam Road to Nedumangad joins...	13	
Parappancode	15	Village Anchal office. Vembayam Proverthy Cutcherry.
Venjaramood Road from Attungal from left and Road from 16th and 14th miles of Trivandrum Shencottah Road from right side joins	$16\frac{1}{8}$	
Vamanapuram	20	P. W. D. camp shed, Anchal Office, Police Station Proverthy Cutcherry, Chuthram.
Do.	$20\frac{1}{4}$	
Vamanapuram river (bridged) ...	$20\frac{1}{2}$	
Kilimanoor river (bridged) road to Alangode joins	$24\frac{1}{8}$	
Road from Paripally to Madathoray crosses in $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles	$28\frac{3}{4}$	
Nellamail	29	Inspection shed ¼ mile from here.
Chadayamangalam	32	Anchal Office.
Ayur river (bridged)	$34\frac{1}{2}$	
Roads to Kulattupuzha & Ithikaray joins.	$35\frac{1}{2}$	Ayur Inspection shed ½ mile from here.
Ayur	36	
* Kottarakara—Quilon Shencottah road crosses in 17th mile ...	$46\frac{1}{3}$	2nd class T. B. & P. O. 2 miles to Railway station & Anchal office.
Yenathimangalom—The Kallada river (bridged) ...	$53\frac{1}{4}$	
*Adur—Road to Sastankotta joins ...	$57\frac{1}{3}$	
Road to Punalur joins	$58\frac{3}{4}$	2nd class T. B., Anchal office & Chathram.
Do. to Kayangulam joins ...	60	
Pandalam	$64\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Mavelikara joins.	$65\frac{1}{4}$	
Village road to Kaipattoor joins ...	$65\frac{1}{4}$	Police Station and Anchal Office.
Pandalam river (bridged)	66	
Pandalam Inspection Shed	$66\frac{7}{8}$	P. W. D. Camp shed.
Road to Puthenkavu joins	$71\frac{7}{8}$	
Chengannur	74	Anchal Office.
Road to Puthenkavu ($1\frac{1}{2}$ miles) joins ...	$74\frac{1}{8}$	

1. MAIN CENTRAL ROAD. (continued.)

Ranni river ferry	75½	
Road to Kallupara joins	76	
Varattar crosses ferry	77	
Manimala river crosses ferry	78	
Road to Kozhencherry crosses ...	79	
Road to Pulikal joins	79½	Thiruvellah Taluq Cutcherry and Anchal office are ½ mile from here.
Approach road to Thiruvellah P. W. D. Inspection shed joins ...	79⅞	
Thiruvellah road to Kaviyur joins ...	80	
Lapalam river bridged	84	
*Changanacherry road to Wazhur crosses	84⅞	2nd class Travellers' Bangalow and Post and Telegraph office. Travellers Bangalow is ¾ mile from here & Taluq Cutcherry and Anchal office are 1 mile from here.
Cannamparoor river bridged ...	87	
Pallam road joins	90½	
Pallam road separates	93½	
Kodimatha river bridged	94⅞	
*Kottayam, Kumili road starts ...	95¼	1st class travellers' Bungalow, Post & Telegraph office, Anchal Office and Sathram.
Kottayam Taluq Cutcherry		
Road to Kumili joins	95¾	
Kottayam Kumili road separates ...	96¼	
Nagapadam river bridged	97	
Road to Kodamalloor joins... ...	98¾	
Neelamangalam river bridged ...	99⅛	
Road to Mannanam convent joins ...	100⅛	
Road to Athirampuzha market joins Road to Lallom joins ... Ettumanoor	103	Ettumaunr P. W. D. Inspection shed ½ mile from here. Ettumanur Taluk cutcherry ½ mile from here Anchal office.
Road to Vaikam joins	104	
Road to Kurupunthora joins ...	109¾	
Kozhai	110⅝	P. W. D. Inspection shed 1 mile from here
Yaillacaud	112	Proverthy Cutcherry 3 miles from here.
Kuthattukulam	119¼	Inspection Shed.
Road to Ramapuram joins...	119½	
Road to Piravom joins ...	119¾	
Kuthattukulam Police Station		
Paleozha road to Piravom joins ...	121⅞	Anchal Office.
Road to Thodupuzha joins ...	122⅛	
Road to Vazhakulam and thence to Thodupuzha joins ...	130¼	
Muvattupuzha river (unbridged) junghar and ferry ...	131	Muvattupuzha Taluq Cutcherry and Anchal Office. Inspection shed

1. Main Central Road.—(continued)

Western frontier road and road to Kothamangalam joins ...	$131\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Alwaye joins—Road to Puthencruz joins Road to Malayattur joins..	$142\frac{1}{2}$	
Perumpavur Taluq Cutcherry ...	$142\frac{5}{8}$	Anchel Office.
Perumpavur Road to Kodanad joins Road to Vallam joins	145	
Thanipuzha Periyar river ferry (unbridged). Road to Pallipethodu joins ...	148	
Angamali—Road to Alwaye joins ...	152	Anchel Office.
Kothakulangara—stream (bridged) ...	153	Inspection shed
Northern frontier—joins Cochin road ...	155	

2. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Tinnevelly via Arambofy--93 miles.

*Trivandrum (Fort)	0	Residency, 1st class T. B Post and Telegraph office and Anchel office.
Killiar river (bridged)	$\frac{3}{4}$	Anchel office.
Karamanay river (do.)	$1\frac{3}{8}$	
Road to Tiruvallam joins	$2\frac{1}{3}$	
Do. Cottoor joins	$2\frac{2}{3}$	
Nemom	$4\frac{1}{4}$	Anchel office.
Road to Vizhinjam joins	6	
Balaramapuram	$8\frac{1}{5}$	Police station and Anchel office.
Road to Vizhinjam joins	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Do. Cattacaday joins	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Puvar Road joins	9	
*Neyyattinkara	$11\frac{1}{2}$	2nd class T. B., Taluk Cutcherry and Police station.
Neyyattinkara Cutcherry road joins ...	$11\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. do. do. ...	$11\frac{3}{4}$	
Neyyattinkara	12	British Post office and Telegraph office and Anchel office.
Road to Puvar joins	$12\frac{1}{8}$	
Neyyar river (bridged)	$13\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Ottasagaramangalam joins .	$13\frac{1}{2}$	
Amaravilay	14	
Road to Anapara Umbalam joins ...	14	Anchel office.
Road to Culathurchavady joins ...	15	
Oothiancullangara	15	
Parassala	$18\frac{2}{3}$	Proverthy Cutcherry and Anchel office.
Road to Kollencode joins	$18\frac{2}{3}$	
Do. Panichamude do.	$18\frac{3}{4}$	Camp shed.
Kalliakavelay	20	Anchel office.
Kuzhittura to Aleucholay joins ...	$22\frac{5}{8}$	Taluk Cutcherry, Police station and Anchal office.

2. *Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Tinnevelly via Arамboly—93 miles*—(contd.)

*Kuzhittura river (bridged) ...	$23\frac{1}{2}$	1st class T. B.
Thengapattanam road joins ..	$23\frac{3}{5}$	
Tuoduvetty (Martandam)	$24\frac{1}{6}$	Telegraph & Post offices.
Road to Karingal joins	$24\frac{1}{5}$	
Do. Thiruvattar joins	$24\frac{2}{5}$	
Do. Payanam joins	$26\frac{1}{6}$	
Do. Colachel joins	$26\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Maycode joins	$27\frac{3}{4}$	
Mulakumudu—Road to Colachel joins ...	$29\frac{3}{4}$	Anchel office.
Tiruvancode—Road to Monday Market joins ...	$30\frac{1}{3}$	
Thackalay	32	Bh. Post office.
Do. to Tiruvancode road joins ...	$32\frac{1}{7}$	
Do. to Eraniel and Shorlacode joins...	$32\frac{2}{3}$	
*Udayagiri	$33\frac{2}{3}$	2nd class T. B. 300 feet from here.
Villukeeri Erattakarakal Subway road to Rajakamangalam joins	$35\frac{5}{8}$	P. W. D. Camp shed.
Road to Colachel joins	$36\frac{5}{6}$	Police station.
Do. Kalliancaud road joins ...	$38\frac{1}{8}$	
Do. Alampara joins on left ...	$39\frac{3}{4}$	
Do. Peruvilay	$39\frac{3}{4}$	
Do. Kottar and Nagercoil towns joins.	$39\frac{3}{4}$	
Nalcalmandapam road	41	
Do. Bhutapandi and Balamore ...	42	
*Nagercoil (Vadasseri)	$42\frac{1}{8}$	1st class T. B., Post & Telegraph offices, Anchal office. T. B. 528 feet from here.
Road to Nagercoil Town joins ...	$42\frac{1}{3}$	
Oluganacherry road joins	$42\frac{1}{5}$	
Pazhayar river (bridged)	$42\frac{2}{5}$	
Road to Theroor	$42\frac{3}{5}$	
Do. Bhutapandi joins	$43\frac{2}{5}$	
Therakal (bridged)	$43\frac{2}{3}$	
Road to Tirupatisaram joins ...	$44\frac{2}{5}$	
Do. Veemanagherry joins ...	$44\frac{3}{5}$	
Nanjenad Puttanar Channel (bridged) ...	$44\frac{3}{4}$	Vellamadam.
Road to the Chembagaramanputhur joins.	$45\frac{1}{5}$	
Road to Eathencaud Maddum joins ...	$47\frac{2}{9}$	
Do. Tazhakudy joins	$47\frac{3}{4}$	
Tovala Channel	$47\frac{7}{8}$	Bridged.
Tovala	48	Chathram, Police station and Anchel office.
Aramboly	$50\frac{1}{4}$	P. W. D. Inspection shed Police station, Anchal office and Chowkey.
Road to the Seethapal joins... ...	$50\frac{1}{5}$	
Road to Kumarapuram joins ...	$50\frac{1}{2}$	
Travancore frontier	$53\frac{1}{4}$	

3. *Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Courtallum, via Shencottah—67 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.*

Panagoody	56	British territory.
Vulliyur	62	
Nangunery	72	
Palamcottah	90	
Tinnevelly Bridge (Railway Station) ...	91$\frac{1}{2}$	
Tinnevelly Town	93	
*Trivandrum	0	Residency, 1st class Travellers' Bungalow, Post and Telegraph offices, Anchal office.
Karakulam	6$\frac{3}{4}$	Anchal Pillar letter box.
Karakulam river (bridged)	7$\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Vattiyoorcavoo joins ...	7$\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Arivikara do. ...	8$\frac{5}{8}$	
Road to Kazhanad do. ...	10$\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Ariyanad Coviloor joins ...	11	Anchel office.
Road to Nedumangaud Town joins *Nedumangad T. B.	11$\frac{1}{8}$	2nd class Travellers' Bungalow, Chathram, Anchal office, Police station, &c.
Do. do ...	11$\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Vembayaconam joins ...	11$\frac{3}{4}$	
Branch to Venjaramood joins ...	13$\frac{1}{8}$	
Branch to Kallar joins	14$\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Venjaramood joins ...	15$\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Vithurai and Ariyanad joins ...	20$\frac{1}{8}$	
Patcha ...	20$\frac{7}{8}$	Anchal office.
Pallode—Manoor river (bridged) ...	21$\frac{1}{2}$	Camp shed and Police station
Road to Braemore Estate joins ...	21$\frac{1}{2}$	Chathram.
Chittar river (bridged)	24$\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Quilon joins	30$\frac{5}{8}$	
Madathoray	31$\frac{2}{3}$	Camp shed P. W. D.
Road to Seenakala and Invercauld joins...	32$\frac{1}{4}$	
Do. Rockwood Estate joins ...	39$\frac{1}{2}$	
*Kulattupuza—Road to Ayur joins ...	40	2nd class T. B. & Anchel office.
Road to Shendruny and Heroford joins...	41$\frac{3}{4}$	
Meenmootty	43	
Parapar river (bridged)	45$\frac{1}{8}$	
Junction with Quilon and Shencottah road 41$\frac{1}{2}$ mile	46$\frac{1}{2}$	

4 *Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Quilon—$45\frac{1}{2}$ miles.*

*Trivandrum	0	Residency, 1st class Travellers' Bungalow, Post & Telegraph office, Anchal office &c.
Main Central road joins	$3\frac{2}{3}$	
Oolloor river (bridged)	4	
Kazhakuttam	10	Police station, Anchal office.
Road to Kaniapuram landing joins	$11\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Vembayam joins	$11\frac{7}{8}$	
Branch road of Pothencode to Murukumpuzha road joins	13	
	$13\frac{1}{8}$	P. W. D. Camp shed.
Thonakal road from Pothencode to Murukumpuzha crosses	$14\frac{1}{8}$	Police station, Anchal pillar letter box and Mangalapuram market.
Thonakal	$15\frac{1}{4}$	British Post Sub-office.
Mamam river (bridged)	$18\frac{7}{8}$	Market.
Road from Venjaramood joins ...	$19\frac{7}{8}$	
Road from Avananeherry to Attungal Palace crosses	$20\frac{1}{2}$	British Post Office and Telegraph Office.
Road to Chirayinkil joins	21	Taluk Cutcherry, Anchal Office, Police station &c.
Vamanapuram river (bridged) ...	$21\frac{3}{4}$	
Alancode road to Nelakamukoo and Meerankadavoo joins	$22\frac{1}{2}$	Market.
Road to Kilimanoor joins	$22\frac{7}{8}$	
Road to Varkalay joins	$25\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Pallical joins	$26\frac{7}{8}$	Anchal office.
Navaikullam	$27\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Varkalay joins ...	$30\frac{1}{4}$	
Do. to Madathoray } Do. to Paravur 7 miles } Paripalli ...	$30\frac{1}{2}$	
Kalluvathukalpara	$33\frac{1}{4}$	Camp shed P. W. D.
Chathanoor ...	$35\frac{1}{2}$	Anchel office and Chathram.
Road to Paravur 6 miles joins ...	$35\frac{7}{8}$	
Ithikara river bridged } Road to Ayur joins } ...	$36\frac{5}{8}$	
Wadakkakkara ... } Road to Kundara $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles } ...	$38\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Eravipuram $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles joins ...	$41\frac{7}{8}$	
*Quilon	$45\frac{1}{2}$	Residency, Post & T. Offices Anchal office, 1st class T. B., Railway Terminus, Chathram &c.

5. *Road from Nedumangad to Shorlacode--39 miles.*

*Nedumangad		2nd class Travellers' Bungalow, Police Station, Anchal Office, Chuthram &c.
Road to Nedumangad Town joins ...	$\frac{3}{8}$	
Road to Vellanaud joins	1$\frac{5}{8}$	
Nocothamangalam	2	
Oeduneely stream (bridged) ...	4	
Ozhamalakal	5$\frac{1}{4}$	
Aryanad	6$\frac{7}{8}$	Proverthy Cutcherry and Anchal office.
Road to Palode joins	6$\frac{7}{8}$	
Aryanad—Karamanay river (ferry) ...	7$\frac{3}{8}$	
Road from Vellanad joins	8$\frac{5}{8}$	
Road from Pappanamcode to Cottoor crosses	9$\frac{5}{8}$	
Paruthipally	9$\frac{7}{8}$	
Do.	10	Camp shed P. W. D.
Road from Kattacaday *via* Veeranacavu joins	12$\frac{1}{2}$	
Moonaray—Neyyar river (ferry) ...	12$\frac{7}{8}$	
Coviloor	20	Camp shed P. W. D.
Road to Panichamude and Amaravillay and Kuzhittura joins	21$\frac{3}{8}$	
Do. Alencholay joins	28$\frac{3}{4}$	
Culliel—Kothayar river (ferry) ...	28$\frac{1}{3}$	P. W D. Camp shed.
Colasagaram—Road from Thoduvetty to Hill side crosses	32$\frac{3}{8}$	District Hospital, Engineer's Bungalow, Post and Anchal Offices & Mission Dispensary & 2nd class T. B.
Ponmanay Village branch road to Valiattoomugam joins	35$\frac{1}{4}$	Mile stones from Colasagaram to Shorlacode are numbered as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.
Caligasem road joins	35$\frac{3}{4}$	
Ponmana—Paralayar (causeway) ...	36$\frac{1}{2}$	Only ferry for passengers.
Shorlacode (joins road to Thadikaranconum) ...	39	

6. *Road from Anaud to Kullar and thence to Ponmudi--22¼ miles*

Anaud (14$\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Trivandrum to Courtallam road)	14$\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Aryanad joins	19$\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Pallode joins	20$\frac{5}{8}$	
Vithurai	21$\frac{7}{8}$	Police Station & Anchal Office.
Branch Road from Pallode joins ...	22	
	22$\frac{1}{4}$	P. W. D. Camp shed.
Road to Bonacord Estate joins ...	23$\frac{1}{8}$	
Chittar river (bridged)	23$\frac{3}{4}$	

Road from Anaud to Kallar and thence to Ponmudi—22¼ miles (contd.)

Kallar river (bridged)	$27\frac{5}{8}$	P. W. D. Camp shed.
Road from Frontier joins	$27\frac{5}{8}$	Chuthram & British
Merchston river (bridged)	28	Post Office & Market.
Erattapalam (bridged)	$28\frac{3}{4}$	
	$36\frac{1}{2}$	New Sanitarium Bungalow
	$37\frac{1}{4}$	H. H. the Maharajah's Palace & Nalukettu.
	$37\frac{1}{2}$	Old Sanitarium Bungalow.

7. *Road from Papanamcode (3rd mile main southern road) to Cottoor—18 Miles*

Papanamcode	0	
Kolyacode path from 5th mile M. S. road joins	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Path from Namom Hill Bungalow Do ..	$1\frac{5}{8}$	
Soolattoocottah	3	
Vilappoo	4	
Malayingkeel road from Cundamancadavu and path from Ooruttambalam joins ...	5	
Marukil	6	
Path from Thachottucavoo joins ...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Kulathummal	8	
Road from Balaramapuram to Kattacaday joins	9	
Forest Watch Station	$9\frac{1}{8}$	
Foad from Moonaray to Kattacaday *via* Veeranacavu joins	$9\frac{1}{8}$	
Kattacaday market	$9\frac{1}{2}$	Police Station and P. W. D. Section Office & Anchel office
Perumcolam and road from Nedumangad (2nd mile Anapara road) to 12th mile Cottoor road joins	$11\frac{1}{2}$	
Paruthipally	14	
Road from Nedumangad to Shorlacode crosses	14	
Cottoor	18	

8. Road from Nagercoil to Balamore—$23\frac{2}{3}$ miles.

*Nagercoil Town	0	P. & T. offices, 1st class T. B., Anchal office.
Vadasseri	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Poothary tank	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Culliencad joins	2 } $3\frac{1}{3}$	
Arasayarakal (bridged)	$5\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Aramboly joins	6	
Tittivila	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Post Office.
Road to Bhutapandi joins	$6\frac{2}{5}$	
Do. Shorlacode joins	$7\frac{2}{5}$	
Pazhayar river (bridged)	$7\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Kadukaray joins	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Alagiapandipuram	$8\frac{1}{4}$	Anchal Office.
Road to Thovatchy joins	$8\frac{3}{5}$	
*Thadicarenconem—Road to Shorlacode joins...	$11\frac{1}{8}$	2nd Class T. B. and P. W. D. Inspection Shed.
Road to Oliver's Estate joins ...	$13\frac{2}{5}$	
Masapetty river (bridged),—Road to Corrimoney Estate joins...	$16\frac{4}{5}$	
Caligasem river (causeway)... ...	$18\frac{1}{2}$	
Balamore ...	$23\frac{2}{3}$	2nd Class T. B. 1 mile from here.
Muthuculy Vayal	30	By bridle path.

9. Road from Shorlacode to Aramboly—$15\frac{1}{3}$ miles.

Shorlacode	0	
Road to Thirusanemcope joins ...	0	
Anantanar head works	$\frac{3}{8}$	
Road to Balamore joins	$3\frac{1}{8}$	
*Thadicarenconem	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2nd Class T. B. and P. W. D. Inspection Shed.
Alagiapandipuram—follows Road to Nagercoil...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Pazhayar river (bridged)	$6\frac{7}{8}$	
Tittivila	8	Post Office.
Leaves road to Nagercoil	$8\frac{1}{8}$	
Arasayar head works	$9\frac{1}{4}$	
Nanjenaud Puttanaur head works ...	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. to Tiruppatisaram joins ...	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
*Seethapal	10	2nd class T. B.
Layum—Road to 46th mile M. S. road joins...	$12\frac{3}{4}$	
Aramboly	$15\frac{1}{3}$	Anchal Office.

10. *Road from Nagercoil to Cape Comorin—11⅔ miles*

*Nagercoil	0	1st Class T. B., P. & T. offices, Anchal office.
Road to Rajakamangalam joins ...	$\frac{1}{5}$	
Do. Oluganachery joins... ...	[illegible]	Police Station
Do. Parvathyagaram joins ...	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Do. Dhurmapuram joins	$\frac{7}{8}$	
Do. Parakay joins	1	
Parakay Caul Bridged	$1\frac{1}{8}$	
Agastiswaram Taluq Cutcherry ...	1 [illegible]	Anchal Office,
Suchindram tank ...	$1\frac{7}{8}$	
	2 [illegible]	Anchal Office.
Suchindram—Pazhayar river (bridged) Road to Marungoor joins...	$3\frac{2}{3}$	
Road to Anchugramam joins ...	$4\frac{1}{3}$	
Do. Tamarakulam joins ...	5	
Do. 47th mile M. S. road joins ...	$6\frac{1}{5}$	
Kottaram	$8\frac{1}{4}$	Anchal Office.
Travancore fortified lines	$9\frac{5}{8}$	
Road to Panagoody joins	$10\frac{1}{5}$	
Cape Comorin Residency	$11\frac{2}{3}$	Anchal Office.

11. *Road from Nagercoil to Colachel Seaport—13¾ miles*

*Nagercoil	0	1st Class T. B., P. & T offices, Anchal office.
Leaves main southern road	$5\frac{1}{4}$	
Frattakareikal (bridged) ...	$6\frac{3}{5}$	
Road to Rajakamangalam joins ..	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Vulliar (bridged)	$8\frac{1}{3}$	
Road to Muttam joins	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
Eraniel—Road to Thackalay joins ...	$8\frac{2}{3}$	Anchal Office.
Monday market—Roads to Poothucaday and Tiruvancode joins...	$9\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Mulakumud joins	$13\frac{1}{5}$	
*Colachel Road to Karingal joins ...	$13\frac{3}{4}$	2nd Class T. B., Post & Telegraph offices.
Do. Road to Rajakamangalam joins...	$14\frac{3}{4}$	

12. *Road from Kuzhittura (24th mile Southern road) to Tengapattanam—6⅓ miles.*

*Kuzhittura	0	1st Class T. B., Anchal office.
Nalloor Village	$\frac{5}{8}$	
Road to Cherukey joins	$1\frac{3}{8}$	
Villathoray Village	$1\frac{2}{5}$	
Kunnattur Village	$1\frac{3}{4}$	
Nattuviley Village	$2\frac{1}{4}$	

12. Road from Kushittura (24th mile Southern road) to Tengapattanam—6⅘ miles (contd.)

Mankolam Village	3	
Road to Mincharay joins	3½	
Road from Monday Market *via* Karingal joins .	4¼	
Poothucaday Village	5	Police Station and Anchal office.
Pyncolum do.	5⅓	
Amasy do.	6	
Tengapattanam Village	6⅘	Anchal office.
A. V. M. Canal (bridged)	6⅘	

13. Road from Martandam or Thoduvetty (25th mile of Southern road) to Pachipara and Hill side via Colasagaram and Myloney—13⅝ miles.

Martandam	0	P. and T. O.
Oonamvileycaday Village	⅞	Anchal Office.
Payanam road joins	...	
Trace from Theckurichy joins ..	1⅜	
Attoor Village	2	Mission Dispensary.
Trace from Aramanay joins ...	2⅚	
Road from Anayady joins	3¼	
Paralayar river (bridged)	3⅚	
Trace from Kesavapuram joins ...	3⅘	Tiruvattar Village.
Road to Padmanabhapuram, Do. Monday Market and Anayady &c. joins	3⅘	
Thiruvattar Village	3⅘	Post office, Anchal office and P. Station.
Puthencaday Village	4½	
Sarupalay Village	6	
Colasagaram Village	7	Timber Depot, District Hospital, Mission Dispensary, Police Station Post and Anchal offices and P. W. D. Engineer's Bungalow&2nd class T.B.
Road to Maycode joins	7⅛	
Road from Colosagaram to Shorlacode meets ...	7⅜	
Approach road to Executive Engineer's Bungalow ...	7⅜	
Road from Nedumangad to Colasagaram joins...	7⅞	
Thoombode Village	8⅕	
Veuloor Do....	8⅙	
Thirunanthikaray Village	8½	
Kothayar left bank channel--crosses (bridged)	9¼	
Muliyacode Village	9¾	

13. Road from Martandam or Thoduvetty (25th mile of Southern road) to Pachipara and Hill side via Colasagaram and Myloney—13⅝ miles (contd.)

Six feet Trace from Vannamparray joins	10⅔	
Kakachel Village	11	
Myloney	11¾	
Myloney Market (new site or Kadombamood ...	12½	
Pachipparay—Kodayar Irrigation Project Reservoir Dam and Head Works	13⅓	Kodhayar Dam, Engineer's Bungalow and Village Anchal office.
Road to Pachipara Dam	12⅝	
Hillside	13⅝	

14. Road from Eraviputhur caday (27th mile main southern road) via Karingal—8½ miles.

Leaves Main Southern road 27th mile ...	0	
Village road from Thiruvancode joins ...	2	
Palliyadi Village	2 1/10	Anchal Office.
Branch road to Martandam joins ...	2⅝	
Road to Martandam joins	3	
Thittaramalai Village	3⅝	
Approach road to Engineers' camp joins.	4	Police Station.
Karingal Market	4 7/10	Anchal Office.
Road from Monday market to Puthucaday joins	4½	
Branch road from Monday market to Puthencaday joins	4⅝	
Village road to Karumparai joins ...	8	Anchal Office.
*Colachel	8½	2nd class Travellers' Bungallow and Seaport.

15. Road from Thackalay (33rd mile, Southern road) to Thadicarenconum via Shorlacode—14⅕ miles.

Southern road 33rd mile	0	
Road to Tiruvithancode joins ...	½	
Vulliar crosses (bridged)	⅔	
Padmanabhapuram Fort and Village	¾	Anchal Office.
Road to Tiruvattar joins	1 1/16	
Muttacaud Village	3⅕	
Cumarapuram Village	3⅘	
Road to Perumchelamboo joins ...	4⅛	
Road to Elanthaumbalam (28th mile southern road) ...	4⅙	
Road to Colasagaram joins	4⅕	

Road from Thackalay (33rd mile, Southern road) to Thadicarenconum via Shorlacode—14 miles (contd.)

Approach road to Enginecr's camp joins (Maycode)...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
Maycode Aqueduct	$5\frac{5}{8}$	Maycode lake view.
Village road to Therusanemcope joins ..	$10\frac{5}{8}$	
Shorlacode Head works and Pazhayar...	$10\frac{7}{8}$	
Branch road to Alagiapandipuram ...	$13\frac{3}{8}$	
Approach road to * Thadicarenconum Bungalow joins ...	$13\frac{5}{8}$	2nd Class T. B. and P. W. D. Inspection Shed.
Joins 12th mile of road from Nagercoil to Balamore ..	$14\frac{1}{8}$	

16. Road from Monday Market to Poothucaday via Karingal-11¼ miles.

Monday Market Neyyoor	0	Mission Hospital, Anchal Office and Police station
Maycode Village	$1\frac{1}{7}$	
Thickenencode Do.	2[illegible]	
Road from Mulakumud to Thickenencode crosses ...	$2\frac{5}{6}$	
Branch road to Colachel road joins ...	5	
Do. Karingal market	$5\frac{2}{5}$	
Road to Eraviputhoorcaday and Karingal market joins ...	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
Pootaty Village...	$5\frac{7}{8}$	
Approach road to Engineer's Camp (Karingal)..	$6\frac{1}{8}$	D P. W. Camp shed & Anchal Office.
Palloor Village	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Minchuray Village	$7\frac{3}{8}$	
Killyiur Do.	$8\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Cherukey joins	$9\frac{3}{5}$	
Chadayankuly Village	$9\frac{3}{4}$	
Poothucaday do.	11[illegible]	Anchal Office.
Joins 5th mile of Tengapattanam road	$11\frac{1}{4}$	

17. Road from Eraniel to Muttom—6 miles.

Leaves 9th mile Parasseri to Colachel road at Eraniel ...	0	
Crosses the 10th mile of road from Nagercoil to Colachel via Rajakamangalam	$4\frac{1}{2}$	

17. Road from Eraniel to Muttom—6 miles. (contd.)

Ends at Muttom Light House ...	6	

18. Road from Mulagumood to Colachel 7 miles.

Leaves 30th mile M. S. Road at Mulagumood	0	Anchel Office.
Crosses Monday market to Puducaday road at Thickanancode Village ...	4	
Joins Nagercoil to Colachel sea-port road *via* Eraniel at 14th mile ...	7	

19. Eraniel-Rajakamangalam road—7¼ miles.

Leaves Nagercoil to Colachel sea-port road in the 2nd furlong of 9th mile ...	0	
Erattakarkal bridged	$2\frac{1}{8}$	
Crosses Nagercoil to Friday market road *via* Santhapuram	4	
Santhapuram	$5\frac{1}{2}$	P. W. D. Camp Shed.
Crosses Nagercoil to Colachel road *via* Rajakamangalam	6	
Passes by entrance to Rajakamangalam Salt pans	$6\frac{1}{4}$	
Ends near the sea	$7\frac{3}{4}$	

20. Road from Monday market to Thiruvettar road—10⅛ miles.

Leaves Monday market 10th mile of Nagercoil to Colachel sea-port road ..	0	
Joins Thuckalay Thadicaranconam Road...	$2\frac{3}{4}$	
Crosses 31st mile of M. S. Road ...	$4\frac{3}{8}$	
Padmanabhapuram to Mekamandapam road joins	$5\frac{5}{8}$	
Maycode to Elanthayambalam road crosses	6	
Upper crossing Paraliyar (Ferry) ...	9	
Thiruvettar village	10	
Joins Hill side road 4th mile ...	10	

21. Road from Kuzhiturai to Alancholai Road—12¼ miles

Leaves M. S. Road at 24th mile ...	0	
Thambarapaini river	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Meets Kuzhithurai village	$\frac{3}{8}$	
Meets Arumanai Do.	$5\frac{1}{4}$	

21. *Road from Kuzhithurai to Alancholai road—12¾ miles (contd.)*

Crosses Nedumangad Shorlacode road 29th mile at Kallial village	..	8½	
Alencholay market ...	..	12¾	

22. *Panagudi road from Cape Camorin, Panagudi frontier 5 miles.*

Leaves 53rd mile Cape road...	...	0	
Road to Mahadanapuram joins	...	1 3/16	
Do. Srimulapuram Chowkey joins	...	1¼	
Do. to Variyur Ullam road joins	...	1¾	
Do. to Kottaram do. ...	...	2½	
Travancore old frontier lines	...	2¾	
Road to Punnakolam joins ...	...	4	
Panagudi frontier ...	...	5	

23. *Road from Nagercoil to 9th mille Colachel Rajackamangalam Road Via Friday market—7⅘ miles.*

Leaves Parvathiyagaram road 3rd mile	...	0	
Ananthancolam caul ...	...	1⅓	Bridged.
Punnivoikal ...	...	4 1/10	Bridged.
Villukiri Rajakamangalam road joins	...	4⅓	
Santhapuram ...	...	5	P. W. D. Camp shed is here.
Eraniel to Rajakamangalam road joins	...	5⅓	
Rajakamangalam Branch Channel	..	5⅜	Bridged
Friday Market ...	...	7	
Joins road from Nagercoil to Colachel Via Rajakamangalam	...	7⅘	

24. *Dharmapuram road Kottar 43rd mile. Cape road Dharmapuram—5½ miles.*

Leaves Kottar 43rd mile Cape road	...	0	
Dharmapuram village ...	...	5½	
Sea beach to Puthenthurai ...	...	6⅛	

25. *Parakai road from 44th mile Cape road to Manakudi via Parakai—7 miles.*

Leaves Kottar 44th mile Cape road	...	0	
Parakai village	...	2¾	Anchal Office.
Manakudi Granary ...	...	7	

26. Marungur road from 46th mile Cape road—3 miles.

Leaves 46th mile Cape road at Suchindram Bridge ..	0	
Joins 4th mile Eathencattumadam Road Marungur ...	3	

27. Anjugramam road from 47th mile Cape road—6⅓th miles.

Leaves 46⅓ mile Cape road ...	0	
Crosses Eathenkattumadam road ..	2	
Maruthuvamalay main Branch Subway...	3	
Joins Anjugramam Chowkey ...	6⅓	

28. Eathencattumadam road—7⅝ miles.

Leaves 48th mile M. S Road ...	0	
Marungur road joins	4	
Mylaudy village	5½	P. W. D. Camp Shed.
Crosses Anjugramam road	5¾	
Puthanar (bridged)	5¾	
Joins 45th mile Cape road	7⅝	

29. Road from Balaramapuram to Puvar road—8¼ miles.

Leaves Balaramapuram 8¾ mile M. S. road	0	
Trace from Olathani to Avanaculyumbalam meets	1¾	
Road from Thiruvarathur Pulluvilai crosses	4½	
Trace from Arumanai to Pulluvilai crosses	5¾	
Puvar	8¼	Anchal Office.

30. Road from Balaramapurum to Kattakaday road—7 miles.

Leaves 9th mile M. S. Road at Balaramapuram	0	
Trace from Neyyattinkara to Mulaikonom joins Ooruttambalam ...	3¼	
Trace from 6th mile M. S. Road to Ooruthambalam and thence to Colacherry joins	3½	
Kulathummel	6	
Kattakaday	7	Anchal Office.

31. *Road from Balaramapuram to Vizhinjam 5½ miles.*

Leaves Balaramapuram at 9th mile M. S. road	0	
Vizhinjam	5½	

32. *Road from Nemom to Vizhinjam 5½ miles.*

Leaves Nemom 6th mile M. S. Road ...	0	
Meets Thiruvellam Vizhinjam road in miles 8 and fur. 4	5½	

33 *Road from Trivandrum to Thiruvellam and thence to Vizhinjam—9 miles.*

Trivandrum	0	Anchal Office.
Thiruvellam Karamanai (bridged) ...	3	
Karamanai to Thiruvellam road joins ...	3¼	
Road from Kovillam joins	7¼	
Road from 6th mile M. S. Road joins ...	8½	
Police Station	8½	
Vizhinjam	9	

34. *Road from Vizhinjam to Puvar—7¾ miles.*

Leaves Vizhinjam	0	
Karichal Backwater	4	
Road from Thiruvarathur to Pulluvilai joins	5	
Puvar	7¾	

35. *Road from Puvar to Shengutritty—4 miles.*

Leaves Puvar	0	Camp shed and Anchal Office.
Neyyar crossing near Puvar ...	½	
Trace to Palayar branches ..	1⅞	
Shenguritty (joins Kollencode road) ...	4	

36. *Road from Neyyattinkara to Puvar—6¼ miles.*

Leaves Neyyattinkara 12¼ miles M. S. Road	0	Post Office.
Panangattukarai channel (bridged) ...	1½	
Trace from 11th miles M. S. Road joins	2¾	
Thiruvarathur	3	
Road from Thiruvarathur Pulluvilai branches	3¼	
Trace from Arumanur to Pulluvilai do. ...	4½	
Puvar	6⅞	Chowkey, P.W.D.Camp Shed & Anchal Office.

37. *Road from Amaravilai to Anaparaiambalam—10 miles.*

Leaves Amaravilai 14th mile M. S. Road		
Road from 19th mile M. S. road joins at Ravananchera	$4\frac{1}{8}$	
Panachamudu market	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Vellaradai	9	
Kovillur	10	Camp Shed.
Anaparaiambalam joins road to Colasagaram	10	

38. *Road from Quilon to Shencottah $59\frac{3}{4}$ miles.*

*Quilon	0	Residency, 1st class Bungalow, Post and Telegraph Offices, Anchal Office, Railway Terminus, Chuthram &c.
Level crossing S. I. R.	$3\frac{5}{8}$	
Elamballoor	$7\frac{1}{2}$	P. W. D. Camp Shed.
Road to Karikode Backwater ($\frac{3}{4}$ mile) joins	$7\frac{3}{8}$	
Kundara	8	Railway Station.
Vadakekara Road $7\frac{1}{4}$ mile joins ...	$8\frac{3}{8}$	
Kundara Chittumala road (4 miles) joins.	9	
Kundara Village		Anchal Office.
Over bridge	$10\frac{3}{8}$	
Level crossing	$11\frac{5}{8}$	
Do. do.	$12\frac{3}{8}$	
Over bridge	$12\frac{5}{8}$	
Level crossing	$13\frac{5}{8}$	
Do. do.	$15\frac{1}{8}$	Railway Station, Kottarakara.
Road to Vellianellur river (10 miles) and road to Travellers' Bungalow joins ...	$15\frac{5}{8}$	2nd Class T. B., Post and Anchal Offices, Chuthram &c.
Road to 10th mile Adur Sastankotta road via. Kunnattur joins... ..	$15\frac{7}{8}$	
Main Central Road crosses in 47th mile...	$16\frac{5}{8}$	
Road to Kunnikode Railway Station joins	$22\frac{1}{8}$	
Punalur Road to Nedungam and paper mill road joins ..	$27\frac{1}{2}$	Taluk Cutcherry $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from here.
*Punalur	$27\frac{1}{2}$	Railway Station, Anchal Office, Post Office, 2nd Class T. Bungalow.
Road to Anchal (8 miles) and Punalur Temple road ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile) joins ...	28	
Suspension bridge over Kalladay river and road to Kayangulam joins ...	28	
Edamannur	33	
Road to Edamannur Railway Station ...	34	Chuthram.
Road to Yaroor 9 miles joins ...	$34\frac{1}{4}$	
Ottakal	$38\frac{7}{8}$	Do.
Thenmala $46\frac{1}{2}$ mile Trivandrum Shencottah road joins ...	41	Railway station, Post Office & Anchal Office.
Camp Gorge	$42\frac{7}{8}$	Camp shed.

38. *Road from Quilon to Shencottah—59$\frac{3}{4}$ miles (contd.)*

Kaldoorty river (bridged)	44$\frac{1}{8}$	
Do. do. Coffee Estate road joins ...	44$\frac{1}{4}$	
Anachady stream (bridged) ..	44$\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. estate road joins	44$\frac{5}{8}$	
Mulyapanjam river bridged ...	48	
Road to Palaruvi joins	48$\frac{3}{4}$	
Kalrutty estate road joins	49$\frac{1}{4}$	
Aryankavu	49$\frac{1}{2}$	2nd Class T. Bungalow.
Do. Pass	51$\frac{1}{4}$	
Under bridge S. I. R.	52$\frac{7}{8}$	
Puliyara Village-Road to Thekkumoode joins...	54$\frac{1}{4}$	Chowkey & Anchal Office.
Road to Moolagarachanpara Depot (2 miles) joins ...	55$\frac{1}{2}$	
Pulankudiyeruppu road ($\frac{3}{4}$ mile) joins ...	56$\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Pamblipatnam joins ...	58$\frac{3}{4}$	
Shencottah	59	2nd Class T. B. Post & Telegraph Offices & Anchal Office Railway Station &c.
Road to Kulathupuzha Chowkey 4 miles joins ...	59$\frac{3}{8}$	
Road to Samburvadagara joins ...	59$\frac{5}{8}$	
Travancore frontier	59$\frac{3}{4}$	3$\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Courtallum.

39. *Road from Kayankulam to Punalur—35$\frac{1}{2}$ miles.*

* Kayankulam	0	Post Office Anchal Office, Magt's Court & 2nd class TB.
Road to Mavelikara joins	1$\frac{4}{5}$	
*Pallikal	4$\frac{1}{5}$	2nd Class T. B. and Anchal Office.
Joins road from Shasthancottah (11$\frac{3}{4}$ miles)	7$\frac{3}{4}$	
Joins Main central road	15$\frac{2}{5}$	
Leaves do.	16$\frac{1}{5}$	
*Adur	18	2nd Class T. B., Post Office and Anchal Office.
Road to Kaipathur joins	19$\frac{1}{4}$	
Do. Koniyur do.	26$\frac{1}{2}$	
Kalanjur stream (bridged)	26$\frac{2}{5}$	
* Road Avaneeswaram joins ...	27$\frac{1}{2}$	2nd Class T. B.
*Pattanapuram	27$\frac{4}{5}$	Anchal Office.
Nedungyam road joins	33$\frac{1}{8}$	
Shaliakara stream (bridged) ...	33$\frac{2}{5}$	2nd Class T. B., Post Office, Anchal Office, Chuthram, Railway Station &c.
*Punalur junction with Quilon-Shencottah road 28 mile ...	35$\frac{1}{2}$	

40. Road from Ayur to Kulattupuzha—15½ miles.

Ayur—(35 ½ mile, main central road) ...	0	Chuthram.
Ayur P. W. D. Inspection shed ...	½	
Anchal Police Station	4	
Road to Punalur joins	4⅜	
Yaroor road to Edamannur joins ...	7	
*Kulattupuzha meets 40th mile Trivandrum Shencotta road	15½	2nd Class T. B., Anchal Office, Chuthram &c

41. Road from Pattanapuram to Koniyur—11 miles.

*Pattanapuram village	0	2nd Class T. B., Anchal Office.
Leaves Kayangulam—Punalur road in 26½ miles ..	0	
Kalanjur	3	
Kudalore	4	Division Forest Office ¾ mile from here.
Konni	9½	
Road to Konyur river joins... ...	9¾	Anchal Office.
Road to Rani do.	11	

42. Road from Koniyur to Ranni—14 miles.

Koniyur—leaves road to Pathanapuram...	0	Anchal Office.
Kumbala ferry	3¾	
Road to Kozhencherry joins ...	4	
Mylapurra	6	
Ranni Inspection shed	13	Anchal Office.
Rani river ferry...	14	

43. Road from Kumbala to Kozhencherry—10 miles.

Leaves 4th mile of Koniyur Ranni road ...	0	
Road to Kaipathur do.	1⅔	
Pathanamthitta Magistrate's Court ...	1⅞	
Pattanamtitta	2	Anchal Office.
Kozhencherry	10	P. W. D. Camp shed and Anchal Office.
Rani river crosses	10	

44. Road from Kaipathur to Pattanamtitta—4 miles.

Kaipathur—Koni river ferry	0	
Omallur Mundagam	1¾	
Road from Kumbala Kozhencherry joins at Pattanamtitta ...	4	Magistrate's Court ⅛ mile from here.

45. *Road from Elankolam to Kaipathur—7 miles.*

Leaves road from Kayangulam to Punalur in 19¼ miles...	0	
Elankolam village	3	
Kaipathur village Koni river ferry and joins Kaipathur Pattanamtitta road	7	Anchal Office.

46. *Road from Sasthancottah to 8th mile Kayangulum Punanlur road—10 miles.*

Shasthancottah	0	P. W. D. Camp Shed & Anchal office.
Road to Adur joins	0	
Do. to Pattakadavu	0	
Poruvazhi	3	
Anayady bridge	5	
Kayengulam to Punalur road joins ...	10	

47. *Road from Sasthancottah to Pattakadavu—4 miles.*

Shasthancottah	0	P. W. D. Camp Shed and Anchal office.
Road to Adur joins	0	
Do. to 8th mile Kayengulam to Punalur road joins ...	0	
Pattakadavu landing Asthamudy lake...	4	

48. *Road from Adur to Sasthancottah—11¾ miles.*

* Adur—leaves main central road 57¼ mile ...	0	2nd Class T. B. and Anchal Office.
Kadambanad Syrian Church	6	
Road to Kottarakara via Kunnathur joins	10	
Shasthancottah	11	P. W. D. Camp Shed ¾ mile from here and Anchal Office.

49. *Road from Kozhithottam (49½ miles Trivandrum—Shoranur Canal) to Sasthancotta-Pattakadavu Road—6½ miles.*

Kozhithottam (49½ miles on the Main Canal route from Trivandrum to Shoranur) ...	0	
Chavara—Road from Needakara Joins...	⅜	
Joins at 3½ miles of Sasthancotta—Pattakadavu Road ...	6½	

50. Road from Mavelikara to Thrikunnapuzha—10½ miles.

Mavelikara ...	0	
Do. to Thazhakara ...	⅛	Hospital.
Do. Puthiakavu Market ...	⅝	
Do. Kuttitheruvu Road Junction...	1	
Do. Inspection shed ...	1¼	P. W. D. Camp Shed.
Thattarambalam. Junction with Chettikulangara Road...	2½	
Karipuzha bridge across the Krishnapuram Canal...	3⅜	
Muttom ...	5	
Nangayarkulangara Junction with 4¾ miles Karthigapalli—Haripaud Road ...	6½	
Karthigapalli (Junction with Haripaud Road) Market...	7¾	
Karthigapalli Bridge across the Danapadical Canal...	7⅞	
Thrikunnapuzha 69th mile Main Canal Route...	10½	Police Station.

51. Road from Mavelikara to Pandalam—10¼ miles.

Mavelikara Thazhakara, Junction with Mavelikara Thrikunnapuzha road and Savarimala Village road ...	0	Hospital.
Vettiaur Bridged ...	5¼	
Aryankudi bridge ...	7¼	
Muttar bridge ...	9½	
Pandalam. Junction with 65½ mile Main Central Road ...	10¼	

52. Road from Kayankulam to Chettikulangara (2½ miles Mavelikara—Thrikunnapuzha Road) 5½ miles.

Kayankulam ..	0	Post Office, Anchel Office, Magistrates' Court & 2nd class T. B.
Chettikulangara Bhagavathi Temple ..	4	
Thattarambalam Junction with 2½ miles Mavelikara—Thrikunnapuzha Road ..	5½	

53. *Road from Paripalli (30$\frac{1}{2}$ miles Trivandrum—Quilon Road) to Madathora—2$\frac{3}{4}$ miles.*

Paripalli. Leaves 30$\frac{1}{2}$ miles Trivandrum-Quilon Road ...	0	
Road to Varkalai Joins ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to 26$\frac{7}{8}$ mile of (Trivandrum—Quilon) Road Joins ...	3$\frac{1}{2}$	
Pallikal ...	4	Anchel office & Police Station.
Nellamail ...	9	P. W. D. Camp Shed.
Crosses M C. Road 28$\frac{3}{4}$ mile ...	10$\frac{1}{2}$	
Kadakkal ...	14	Police Station, Forest Timber Depot & Anchel office.
Madathorai—Joins 31$\frac{1}{2}$ miles Trivandrum—Shencottah Road ...	21$\frac{3}{4}$	

54. *Road from Kottarakara to 10th mile of road from Adur to Shencottah via Kunnathur—11 miles.*

Kottarakara road from Quilon to Shencottah 17 miles joins ...	0	
Kunnathur Inspection Shed ...	7$\frac{1}{4}$	
Kallada River Ferry ...	7$\frac{3}{4}$	
Kunnathur	8	
Sasthancotta to Adoor 10 mile road joins.	11$\frac{1}{2}$	

55. *Road from Perumpavur to Alwaye—10 miles.*

Perumpavur—Main Central Road, 142$\frac{5}{8}$ mile ...	0	Inspection shed. Branch Post Office
Village road to Puthencruz joins ...	$\frac{1}{8}$	Anchel Office and P. W. D. Division Office.
Alwaye	9$\frac{7}{8}$	Residency, Railway Station, Sub-Post Office and Telegraph Office P. W. D. Inspection shed.
Do. road to Paravur joins ... Do. road to Edapally joins ... Do. Periyar river (ferry unbridged)	10	Alwaye.

56. *Road from Alwaye to Parur—9$\frac{1}{8}$ miles.*

Alwaye	0	Alwaye river and Anchel office.
Alangad	1$\frac{7}{8}$	Alengad Taluk Cutcherry.
Parur	9$\frac{1}{8}$	Zillah Court, Camp shed, Anchel Office and Post Office P. W. D. Inspection shed.

57. *Road from Vaikam to Udiamperur—12 miles.*

Vaikam	0	Temple & Anchel Office.
Ithipuza river (bridged)	3	
Mavattupuzha	6	Unbridged Ferry.
Puthotta ferry	7	Anchal office, Police Station and Chowkey.
Udiamperur	12	Anchal office, Cochin boundary Kandanad. P.W.D. Inspectionshed.

58. Road from Muvattupuzha to Western Frontier—$16\frac{1}{8}$ miles and thence to Ernacolam.

Muvattupuzha	0	Sub-Post office, Inspection shed, Telegraph Office & Anchel Office.
Kozhencherry	8	
Village road to Perumpavur joins ...	10	
Puthencruz	$11\frac{1}{2}$	Inspection shed.
Mamalay—(Western frontier)	$16\frac{1}{8}$	
Thirupunithuray (Cochin territory) ...	$18\frac{1}{2}$	P. & T. offices.
Ernakulam ... Do ...	$24\frac{1}{2}$	T. B. Post office. Telegraph office. Railway station.

59. Road from Muvattupuzha to Todupuzha—12 miles.

Muvattupuzha leaves $130\frac{1}{4}$ mile Main Central Road ...	0	Inspection shed, Sub-Post office & Anchal Office.
Todupuzha river (un-bridged ferry) ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Telegraph Office.
Vazhakulam	6	Village Anchal office.
Todupuzha road to Palacozhi joins ...	12	Branch Post office. Anchal Office.
Karikode—Forest Bungalow	13	

60. Road from Ettumanur to Lalem—$10\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Ettumanur—Main Central road, $103\frac{1}{2}$ miles...	0	Inspection shed & Anchal Office.
Puliannur Inspection shed	$8\frac{3}{8}$	Inspection shed $\frac{1}{8}$ mile [from here
Lalem joins Poonjar road joins ...	$10\frac{1}{2}$	

61. Kottayam Kumily Road $69\frac{3}{4}$ and thence Ammanaickanoor—143 miles.

*Kottayam starts from M. C. road $95\frac{1}{4}$ ...	0	1st class Travellers' Bungalow, Post, Anchal and Telegraph offices.
Meets Main Central road $95\frac{3}{4}$ ...	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Separates from Main Central road ...	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
Direct road to Puthupally joins ...	$2\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Vadavathur joins	$3\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Puthupally joins	$5\frac{1}{4}$	
Trace to Kidangoor joins	$5\frac{1}{6}$	
Pampady Sathram	$10\frac{1}{5}$	Anchal Office.
Do. Police Station	$10\frac{1}{5}$	
Do. Inspection shed	$10\frac{7}{8}$	P. W. D. Inspection shed.
Nedungam road joins	$10\frac{7}{8}$	
Changanchery to Wazhoor road joins...	$13\frac{7}{8}$	
Trace from Kadaincaud joins ...	$16\frac{1}{2}$	
*Wazhoor Travellers' Bungalow ...	$17\frac{3}{8}$	2nd class Travellers' Bungalow $\frac{1}{8}$ mile from here.
Road to Lallam joins	$21\frac{1}{16}$	Ponkunnam village & Sathram & Anchal Office
Trace to Cherakadavu joins.. ...	$21\frac{1}{5}$	
Kanjirapally Inspection shed ...	$23\frac{1}{3}$	P.W.D. Inspection shed 1 furlong from here.

61. *Kottayam Kumily Road $69\frac{3}{4}$ and thence Ammanaickanoor—143 miles* (contd).

Road to Sheruvalli joins	$23\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Manimalai joins	$24\frac{1}{8}$	
Thambalacaud trace joins	$24\frac{1}{8}$	
Kanjirapally	$24\frac{1}{4}$	Post and Telegraph office and Police station & Anchal Office
Kanjirapally river (bridged)... ...	$24\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Erattupettah joins... ...	$24\frac{3}{4}$	
Edakunnam trace joins	$26\frac{1}{4}$	
*Mundakayam	$33\frac{1}{4}$	1st class Travellers' Bungalow. P. W. D. Camp shed.
Trace to Kuttical joins	$33\frac{1}{4}$	
	$33\frac{3}{8}$	Anchal Office & Police Station.
Mundakayam river (bridged) ...	$33\frac{5}{8}$	
Road to Peruvanthanam Village joins ...	$38\frac{5}{8}$	2nd Class Travellers' Bungalow, about one furlong away.
Bridle path to Peermade joins ...	43	
Road to Arudai joins	$44\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Peermade Residency joins ...	$45\frac{3}{4}$	
Travellers' Bungalow	$46\frac{1}{2}$	2nd Class Travellers' Bungalow.
Carriage road to Residency joins ...	$46\frac{5}{8}$	
Cardamom Hill road joins ...	$46\frac{3}{4}$	
Arudai	$49\frac{1}{2}$	Post & Telegraph Office and Anchal Office.
Arudai river (bridged)	$49\frac{5}{8}$	
Pambanar river (bridged)	$51\frac{5}{8}$	
Glenmory road joins	$51\frac{5}{8}$	
Paykanam Estate road joins ...	$56\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Arunkal estate joins ...	60	
Periyar river bridged	$60\frac{3}{8}$	Post & Telegraph office & Anchal Office.
*Road to Travellers' Bungalow joins ...	$60\frac{7}{8}$	2nd class Travellers' Bungalow, about six furlongs away.
Road to Wallardy estate joins ...	62	
Chowkey at Muruth	67	
Road to Chenkara estate joins ...	$68\frac{3}{8}$	
Road to (British) Thekaday ...	$69\frac{1}{2}$	
Approach road to Travellers' Bungalow joins	$69\frac{5}{8}$	2nd Class Travellers' Bungalow, about six furlongs away.
Road to Vandanmettu joins ...	$69\frac{3}{8}$	
Kumily	$69\frac{3}{4}$	Post & Telegraph office, Anchal office, Custom house and frontier gate and Police station.

Cumbom	82	British territory	To Pulni Hills turning off at Periakulam.
Periakolam	115		
Thavathamputhy	123		
Batlagoondoo	131		
*Ammanaickanoor	143		
*Krishna Naik's tope	120		
Kodaikanal (by bridle path)	132		

62. *Road from Changanacherry to Wazhur—19½ miles.*

*Changanacherry	0	2nd class Travellers Bungalow, Post and Telegraph offices & Anchal Office.
Main Central road 84⅞ crosses	¾	
Road to Chettipuzha convent joins	2⅛	
Road to Puthupalli joins	4$\frac{11}{8}$	
Do. Mallapalli joins	6⅙	
Do. Kunnambagom joins	9¼	Inspection shed.
Trace to Puthupalli joins	9¼	
Road to Pambody joins	11½	
13⅞ mile of Kottayam Kumili road joins.	16	
Wazhur on 17⅜ mile of Kottayam Kumili road	19½	

63. *High Range Bridle path from Kothamangalam to Munnar—59 miles. & to Devikolam 64⅛ miles.*

Kothamangalam	0	P. W. D Camp shed, Anchal Office & Dispensary.
Chellad	3	Cartable road.
Thattacad, Periyar river ferry & Jungar	7	P. W. D. camp shed on the left bank of the river.
Kuttupuzha	11½	P. W. D. camp shed.
Kuttenpuzha river bridge	12	
Puyancutty camp shed	17½	Do. do. ⅓ a mile from here.
Thoduppayar river bridged	22	
Kunjiyar camp shed	24½	Do. Cartable Road up to here.
Kunjiyar river (bridged)	26	
Uraliyar stream	32¼	Bridged.
Nadayar river	34½	bridged.
Anakolam	37½	P, W .D. Camp shed ⅓ mile from here.
Pesga	49	Temporary P. W. D. camp shed.
Munnar Post office	58½	Anchal Office.

*Munnar	59	Chief Engineer's Bungalow, European Planters' Club, & First Class T. B.
*Devikolam Cutcherry	$64\frac{1}{8}$	Post and Telegraph Offices Magistrate's Court & First Class T. B. & Anchal Office.

64. Northern outlet road—cart road $36\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Munaar to Chinnar & thence to Coimbatore.

*Munaar	0	Engineer's Bungalow European Planters' Club Post & Telegraph offices& Chief Engineer's Bungalow & First Class T. B. and Anchal Office
Perrivarry Tea factory (river bridged) ...	2	
Kannimallai Tea factory (river bridged)...	4	
Naymacad Estate	6	
Naymacad Saddle	8	
Thalliar (river bridged)	$13\frac{1}{2}$	Post office.
Vagavarai bazaar	14	
P W. D. Camp shed	$15\frac{1}{4}$	
Lackam	16	
Marayoor	26	P. W. D. Camp shed ½ mile from here. Anchal Office & Dispensary.
Chinnar (river bridged)	$36\frac{3}{4}$	Frontier Chowkey offices & Anchal Office
	$37\frac{1}{4}$	P. W. D. Camp shed.
† Manpatty	$47\frac{1}{4}$	Travellers' Bungalow
† Udamalpet	$54\frac{3}{4}$	P. W. D. shed, P. O. and Telegraph offices and Travellers Bungalow.
† Pollachie	$72\frac{3}{4}$	P. W. D. shed, P. O. and Telegraph offices and Travellers Bungalow.
† Coimbatore	$97\frac{3}{4}$	Madras Railway Station.

65. Road from Munaar Bodimettu bridle path—21 miles & thence to Ammayanaikanur.

Munaar	0	Anchal Office, Post and Telegraph office, Engineer's Bungalow, European Planters' Club & Chief Engineer's Bungalow & Hospital
*Devikolam Cutcherry	$5\frac{1}{8}$	District Magistrate's Court Anchal Office, Post & Telegraph Office 1st class T. B. & Govt. Hospital.
Manaly Estate	6	
Devikolam factory	8	
Perekanal	11	

† British Territory,

Panniar Stream (bridged)	13	Post office.
*Bodimettu	21	Frontier chowkey, and 2nd Class T. B.
† Bodinaikkanur	32	Cart road.
† Periakolam	51	Cart road.
† Ammanaikanur	79	S. I. Railway Station.

66. Road from Munnar to top station 21 miles Kannan Devan Hill Produce Company's light Railway & thence to Ammanaickanur.

*Munaar	0	Anchal Office, Post & Telegraph Office, Engineer's Bungalow, European Planters' club, Chief Engineer's Bungalow, 1st class T. B. & Hospital.
Nettikudi Bridge	$5\frac{1}{3}$	
Mattupatti	7	Post Office. (K. H. D. P. Company mono rail truck road.)
Palar Salt Bankshall	11	(K. H. D. P. Company mono rail truck road.)
Kavangulam	$18\frac{1}{2}$	Post office. (K. H. D. P. Company mono rail truck road.)
Ellapatty Chowkey	20	Frontier Chowkey. (K. H. D. P. Company mono rail truck road.)
Ellapatty frontier	$20\frac{1}{2}$	
Top station	21	Bridle path only and wire rope way for goods.
Bottom station Korangany	28	Bridle path only and wire rope way for goods.
† Bodinaikkanur	40	Cart road.
† Periakolam	59	
† Ammanaikkanur	87	S. I. Railway Station. (road.)

67. Munaar to Kumili Cardamom Hill road Bridle path—63½ miles

Munaar.	0	Anchal Office, Post and Telegraph offices, Engineer's bungalow European Planters' club, Chief Engineer's Bungalow & Hospital.
Devikolam Cutcherry and other Sirkar buildings	$5\frac{1}{8}$	Anchal Office.
Devikolam factory	8	
Cardamom Hill Road from Kumili joins and Road to Bodimettu joins ...	$12\frac{1}{3}$	
Sasthanparai	20	Anchal Office.
Road from Pathinettampadi joins ..	$24\frac{1}{2}$	
Udambanshola.	$30\frac{1}{2}$	Cardamom Office. Anchal Office.
Road to Thevaramettu joins ...	31	
Kalcundal	$37\frac{1}{4}$	Cardamom Office.
Road to Ramakalmettu joins ..	$44\frac{1}{3}$	
Pambadumparai Estate	45	
Road from Cumbamattu joins ...	$50\frac{1}{2}$	Cardamom Office.
Vandamettu	$51\frac{1}{2}$	Anchal Office.
Kumili Chowkey meets Kottayam Kumili road	$63\frac{1}{2}$	

† British Territory.

68. *Road from Ponkunnam to Lalam—13 miles.*

Ponkunnam. Leaves $21\frac{1}{16}$ mile Kottayam-Kumili road	0	
Jungle stream bridged	$5\frac{1}{8}$	Elikolam.
Lalam river (unbridged) Junghar and Ferry	$12\frac{7}{8}$	
Lalam. join 10th mile Ettumanur-Lalam road	13	

69. *Road from Kanjirapalli to Erattupetta—10 miles.*

Kanjirapalli. Leaves $24\frac{3}{4}$ mile Kottayam-Kumili road	0	
Jungle stream bridged	$\frac{1}{8}$	
do. do. ...	$2\frac{7}{8}$	
do. do. ...	$8\frac{3}{8}$	
Meenachil river crossing Erattupettah ...	10	River unbridged. Jungle and Ferry maintained.

70. *Lalam Poonjar road—10 miles.*

Lalam. Leaves end of Ettumanur-Lalam road at bridge across Meenachil river	0	
Stream bridged	$2\frac{1}{4}$	
do.	$4\frac{1}{4}$	
Approach road to Erattupetta Inspecting Shed	$7\frac{1}{4}$	Inspection Shed, one furlong from here.
Meenachil river unbridged	$7\frac{3}{4}$	
Poonjar	10	Anchal Office.

71. *Ettumanur Vaikam road—17½ miles.*

Leaves 104th mile main Central Road ...	0	
Srimularangam Market	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Anchal Office.
Koravalangad to Kuruparuthora road crosses	$4\frac{5}{8}$	
Jungle stream unbridged	$6\frac{7}{8}$	
Kaduthurithi	$8\frac{3}{4}$	Anchal Office.
Appanchira bridge	$9\frac{3}{4}$	
Vadayaur stream	$14\frac{1}{8}$	Unbridged.
Vaikam	$17\frac{1}{2}$	Anchal Office.

72. *Road from Ramapuram to Pizhagu 2½ miles.*

Ramapuram Church	0	
Pizhagu—joins 7th Lalam to Todupuzha Road	$2\frac{1}{4}$	

73. *Lalom Thodupuzha road—16½ miles.*

Begins 1st mile Lalom Punjar road ...	0	
Stream bridged	5	
Stream bridged	7½	Pizhagu P. W.D. camp shed.
14th mile	14	Police station.
Joins 10th Palcozha Thodupuzha road near Kolani bridge ...	16½	

74. *Kuthattukulom Ramapuram road—6⅜ miles.*

Kuthattukulom	0	119½ mile M. C. road.
Ramapurom	6⅜	Church, Anchal office and Police station.

75. *Palcozha Thodupuzha road—12 miles.*

Palcozha	0	123rd mile M. C. road.
Marial	5	Marial bridge.
Kolani 16½ miles Lalom Thodupuzha road joins ...	10	Kolany bridge.
Thodupuzha Palikkal ferry—joins Muvattupuzha Thodupuzha road 12th mile ...	82	Anchal office, Police station & Taluk Cutcherry.

76. *Palcozha Piravom road—10 miles.*

Palcozha	0	121⅞th M. C. Road
Vadakara, Kuthattukulom Market road joins ...	1½	
Anchal box near Pambakuda ...	5⅞	Anchal box village road.
Onakur	6¼	Bridge.
Piravom	9½	P. W. D. camp shed market&Police station.
Piravom landing	10	Excise Circle Officer, Anchal Office & Preventive Station.

77. *Muvattupuzha Kothamangalom road—8 miles.*

Muvattupuzha	0	132nd mile M. C. road.
Perumattam	1	Perumattam stream bridged.
Karakunnam	2	Road to Neduvaud joins.
Mathirapally	5½	Stream bridged.
Kothamangalam joins Perumbavur to Kothamangalam road ...	7⅞	

78. *Kuthattukulam market to 2nd mile Palcozha Piravom road.—2½ miles.*

Kuthattukolam	0	120th mile M. C. road.
Vadakara	2½	Joins 2nd mile Palcozha Piravom road.

79 *Backwater Route from Trivandrum to Trichoor and Shoranore via Cochin—198 miles.*

Trivandrum { Vullacadavoo	0	Canal Anchel Office.
Trivandrum { Chakay	$1\frac{1}{8}$	
Veli backwater begins	$3\frac{1}{3}$	Backwater.
Do. ends and Chanankaray canal begins	4	
Chanankaray Canal ends and backwater begins	11	Canal.
Anjengo Canal begins	$14\frac{3}{4}$	Backwater.
Crosses Vamanapuram river	16	Canal.
Canal ends	$16\frac{7}{8}$	
Anjengo Fort	$17\frac{1}{2}$	Backwater. British Post and Telegraph office.
Kozhithottum—Warkallay Canal begins	$20\frac{3}{8}$	Canal. Ariyittakunnu 2nd class T.B
Vetoor landing place	$22\frac{1}{2}$	
No. 1 Tunnel begins	$22\frac{5}{8}$	
Do. ends	$22\frac{7}{8}$	
Chilakoor landing place and road to Warkallay	$23\frac{1}{4}$	British Post office Anchel office and Police Station.
No. 2 Tunnel begins	$24\frac{1}{4}$	
Do. ends	$24\frac{3}{4}$	
Nadayara—Road to Warkallay crosses	$26\frac{3}{8}$	
Iroor	$27\frac{1}{2}$	
Canal ends and Edava backwater begins.	28	Canal.
End of Edava backwater and Paravur canal begins	$31\frac{1}{8}$	Backwater.
Paravur Anchel and transit boat office ...	$32\frac{1}{4}$	Canal.
Do. canal ends and backwater begins	$32\frac{3}{8}$	
Opposite Paravur Bar	$33\frac{1}{2}$	Backwater.
Backwater ends and Quilon canal begins	36	Canal.
Quilon small bridge	$39\frac{1}{8}$	Do.
* Do. big do.	$40\frac{1}{8}$	First class Travellers Bungalow, Post and Telegraph office., SI. Railway Station. & Anchel office.
Do. Iron Girder Bridge ...	$40\frac{1}{2}$	
Quilon canal ends and backwater begins	$40\frac{3}{4}$	
	41	
Quilon Residency		

79. Backwater Route from Trivandrum to Trichur and Shoranore via Cochin—198 miles (contd.)

Thavally Palace...	$41\frac{1}{4}$	Backwater.
Opposite Neendakarayr	$44\frac{1}{2}$	
Backwater ends and Chavaray canal begins	$46\frac{5}{8}$	Canal.
Chavaray bridge	$47\frac{1}{4}$	
Kozithottam Bridge Road to Sasthancotta.	$49\frac{1}{8}$	
Ponmana canal ends and backwater begins	$50\frac{3}{4}$	Backwater
Clawpanay	$56\frac{1}{4}$	2nd class Travellers' Bungalow.
* Ayiramthengoo	$58\frac{5}{8}$	
Opposite Kayenkulam bar	$59\frac{3}{4}$	
Backwater ends and river begins ...	$67\frac{3}{4}$	Natural stream.
Trikunnapuzhay	69	
Thottapalli Chira and lock	$73\frac{7}{8}$	
River ends and Karumady canal-begins...	78	
* Karumady	$78\frac{1}{4}$	2nd class T. B.
Canal ends and river begins... ..	$79\frac{1}{8}$	Canal.
Branch canal to Alleppey turns off ...	86	River Commercial office & 1st class T. B. at Alleppey are 3 miles away.
River ends and Vembanad backwater begins	88	
* Alleppey	88	
Separates from Vembanad Lake via		Post and Telegraph office near T. B. and Commercia office and T. B. at Alleppey are 6 miles away.
Vattakkayal	91	
Thannirmukkam	105	
Vaikam	111	Inspection shed & Police station & Post & Anchal Office.
Arukutty	123	Chowkey.
* Cochin	132	Travellers' Bungalow Post and Telegraph office
Ernakulam	132	Do. Do. Railway station.
Chakkarakadavoo	145	
Parur	148	Inspection shed, Post and Telegraph office and Anchel office.
Karurupadana	161	Cochin.
Trichur	178	
Shoranore Ry. Station	198	Road British Territory.

80. Canal Route from Trivandrum Kalpalakadavu to Kovalam via Tiruvellum—$6\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Trivandrum.—Vallakadavu... ..	0	Anchel office.
Srivaragham bridge ...	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Sri Mulam lock and bridge.	$2\frac{3}{8}$	
Canal ends	$2\frac{3}{4}$	
Thiruvellam bridge ...	$3\frac{1}{4}$	Karamanay River.
Kovilam	$6\frac{1}{2}$	

81. Along the western Bank of backwater from Thannirmukkam to Arukutty.

Thannirmukkam	105	
Shertallay	111	Inspection shed, Post and Telegraph office and Anchel office.
Arukutty	123	Do.

82. Vaikom to Kandanad by Backwater and canal miles

Vaikom Jetty	0	Main backwater.
Poothottu Ferr	10	Watch station.
Kandanad Bridge	16	Camp shed.

83. Vaikam to Muvattupuzhay by river.

Vaikam	111	Post office and Inspection shed and Anchel office.
Piothotta	117	
Vetticotmukku	121	
Piravam	127	Anchel office Inspection shed ¼mile away
Muvattupuzhay ... — ..	147	Branch Post office and Inspection shed and Anchel office.

84. Vaikam to Alwaye by river.

Vaikam	111	Post office and Inspection shed.
*Ernaculam	132	Travellers' Bungalow, Post and Telegraph office.
Alwaye	152	Do. Do. S. I. R. Station and Anchel office.

85. Vaikam to Kottayam by canal.

Vaikam	0	Post office and Inspection shed and Anchel office.
Kottayam Seminary Landing ...	16½	
*Kottayam Town & Taluk Cutcherry ..	1	Travellers' Bungalow, Post and Telegraph office & Anchal office

86. Canal routefrom Puvar to Thengapatnam—8 miles.

Puvar	16	
Poliyur bridge	18¼	Anchel office.
Colloncode Village	19	These distances are the old A. V. M Canal distances from Trivandrum.
Marthandamthurai bridge	19½	
Do. village	20	
Authichanthoray	22	
Poonthurai	23	
Thengapatnam	25¼	

87. Aroothotty Canal from Puthenthodu near Kottayam Division Cutcherry Landing to the Meenachil River (Kottayam river) near Kottayam Seminary Landing (where Vaikam canal begins).

Leaves Puthenthodu or Vetticaud Canal	0	
Joins the Meenachil or Kottayam River..	2½	Canal to Vaikam mile from here.

SOUTH INDIAN

Branch—Maniyachi

From Madras Beach.	Read Up. No. 308 P.	No. 304 P.	No. 302 P.	No. 300 P.	No. 172 P.	No. 162 P.	No. 76 P.	No. 74 P.	No. 72 P.
Miles.									
427	...	18—35	12—10	6—20	...	7—50	22—17	15— 8	10—28
432	...	18—22	11—57	6— 7	...	7—36	22— 2	...	10—14
435	...	18— 7	11—42	5—52	..	7—20	21—44	14—43	9—58
441	...	17—52	11—28	5—37	...	7— 2	21—22	...	9—40
445	...	17—33	11—10	5—23	...	6—47	21— 5	14—15	9—25
...	22—15	...	...	..	...	...	20—38	14— 0	9— 0
447	22— 8	...	...	...	...	...	20—29	13...53	8—53
449	21—58	...	...	...	...	...	20—13	13—43	8—40
454	21—43	...	...	...	...	...	19—50	13—28	8—19
457	21—30	...	...	...	...	...	19—32	13—15	8— 3
461	21—17	...	...	...	...	...	19—13	13— 1	7—47
464	21— 4	...	...	...	...	...	18—54	12—48	7—31
467	20—52	..	...	...	...	...	18—34	12—36	7—16
...	20—42	...	...	...	...	...	18—17	12—28	7— 4
471	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	18— 2	12—15	6—51
473	20—19	...	...	...	...	...	17—48	12— 5	6—41
476	20— 6	...	...	...	...	...	17—30	11—52	6—28
481	19—47	...	...	...	...	...	17— 9	11—37	6—12
484	19—34	...	...	...	...	...	16—51	11—18	5—57
490	19—13	...	...	...	...	...	16—24	10—56	5—33
495 Shencottah.	18—55	...	...	...	...	...	15—55	10—34	5—10
...	...	...	.	...	20—35	...	15—28	10—12	...
504	...	...	...	...	19—40	...	14—49	9—33	...
512	...	...	...	...	18—50	...	14— 8	8—55	...
520	...	...	...	...	18—12	...	13—22	8—15	...
526	...	...	...	...	17—42	...	12—54	7—44	...
...	...	...	...	...	17—31	...	12—39	7—34	...
531	...	...	...	...	17—16	...	12—22	7—19	...
538	...	...	...	...	16—52	...	11—54	6—57	...
546	...	...	...	...	16—24	...	11—22	6—21	...
554	...	...	...	...	15—50	...	10—50	6— 5	...

(R) Refreshment-Room.

(a) Station where Boat available

RAILWAY.

and Quilon.

Stations.		Read Down.								
		No. 71 P.	No. 73. P.	No. 75 P.	No. 157 P.	No. 161 P.	No. 299 P.	No. 301 P.	No. 303 P.	No. 307 P.
Maniyachi J.		8—37	11—10	15—40	...	23—10	6—50	14—14	19—10	...
(L. R.)	D			15—56						
Naraikkinar	,,	—	—	16—12	...	23—27	7— 5	14—29	19—25	...
Gangaikondan	,,	9— 0	11—40	16—28	...	23—44	7—23	14—47	19—40	...
Talaiyuth	,,	—	—	16—41	...	0— 2	7—38	15— 2	19—55	...
Tinnevelly Bridge	A	9—22	12— 5	17—11	...	0—15	7—50	15—15	20— 7	...
(R)	D	9—37	12—26	17—23	...	...	...	...	...	5—50
Tinnevelly Town	,,	9—46	12—36	17—44	...	...	...	...	...	5—59
Peatti	,,	9—56	12—48	18— 0	...	...	...	...	...	6— 9
Melakallur	,,	—	13— 3	18—22	...	...	...	...	...	6—24
Sermadevi	,,	10—17	13—25	18—41	...	...	...	...	...	6—37
Viravanallur	,,	10—29	13—38	19— 2	...	...	...	...	...	6—50
Kallidaikurichi	,,	10—41	13—51	19—12	...	...	...	...	...	7— 3
Ambasamudram	A	10—50	14— 1	19—26	...	...	...	...	...	7—13
	D	10—58	14— 9	19—42	...	...	...	...	...	7—22
Kizha Ambur	,,	—	14—24	19—53	...	...	...	...	...	7—37
Azhwarkurichi	,,	—	14—34	20—11	...	...	...	...	...	7—47
Kila Kadayam	,,	11—24	14—47	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	8— 0
Mettur	,,	11—41	15— 2	20—46	...	...	...	...	...	8—16
Pavur Chutram	,,	11—53	15—14	21—20	...	...	...	...	...	8—28
Tonkasi (for Courtalam)	,,	12—12	15—38	21—35	...	...	...	...	...	8—50
Ghat Section. Shencottah	A	12—25	15—53	...	...	...	...	...	...	9— 5
(R)	D	12—45	16—18	...	6— 5	...	...	...	...	...
Arayankavu	,,	—	17— 0	...	6—48	...	...	...	...	...
Tenmalai	,,	13—59	17—36	...	7—25	...	...	...	...	...
Edamanu	,,	—	18—18	...	8— 9	...	...	...	...	...
Punalur	A	14—56	18—41	...	8—32	...	...	...	...	...
	D	15— 6	18—51	...	8—42	...	...	...	...	...
Auvaneeswaram	,,	15—23	19— 8	...	9— 1	...	......	...	...	...
Kotarakara	,,	15—48	19—32	...	9—27	...	......	...	...	...
Kundara	,,	16—17	19—58	...	9—54	...	......	...	...	...
Quilon (R). (a)	A	16—40	20—20	...	10—15	...	......	...	...	...

(L. R.) Light Refreshment.

Trivandrum.

SHORANUR—COCHIN STATE RAILWAY.

Branch—Shoranur and Ernakulam.

From Madras (Central).	Read up. No. 97 P.		No. 95 P.		No. 15 Mail.			Stations.		Read down. No. 98 P.		No. 96 P.		No. 16 Mail.	
Miles.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.				H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
360	21	25	13	35	11	30	A.	Shoranur J. (R) (*a*)	D.	12	20	6	5	14	25
361	21	20	13	30	11	25	,,	Cheruthuruthi	,,	12	28	6	11	14	31
365	21	8	13	20	11	15	,,	Mullurcarai	,,	12	40	6	21	14	41
370	20	50	13	5	11	0	,,	Wadakancheri	,,	13	0	6	35	14	55
374	20	31	12	45	10	45	,,	Mulagunnathukavu	,,	13	16	6	47	15	7
380	20	10	12	30	10	30	D.	Trichur	A.	13	30	7	1	15	21
...	20	0	12	20	10	25	A.		D.	13	40	7	9	15	26
384	19	48	12	10	10	15	,,	Ollur	,,	13	54	7	20	15	37
389	19	32	11	57	10	2	,,	Pudukad	,,	14	10	7	34	15	51
395	19	13	11	40	9	45	,,	Irinjalakudu	,,	14	29	7	50	16	7
399	19	1	11	30	9	35	,,	Chalakudi	,,	14	47	8	8	16	22
403	18	41	11	11	9	21	,,	Adoor	,,	14	59	8	19	16	33
408	18	23	10	58	9	8	,,	Angamali	,,	15	17	8	33	16	47
412	18	13	10	48	8	58	,,	Chewarra	,,	15	27	8	43	16	57
414	18	5	10	41	8	51	,,	Alwaye	,,	15	36	8	56	17	5
421	17	46	10	25	8	33	,,	Idappalli	,,	15	54	9	11	17	20
425	17	35	10	15	8	23	D.	Ernakulam (R) (*b*)	A.	16	5	9	20	17	30

(R) Refreshment-room.

(*a*) Junction for the main line.

(*b*) For Cochin.

PASSENGER FARES.

Miles.	First Class.		Second Class.			Third Class.				Miles.	First Class.		Second Class.			Third Class.			
						Boat Mail.		Other trains. *								Boat Mail.		Other trains. *	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	A.	P.
1	...	3	...	1	6	...	9	...	6	36	2	4	1	2	...	...	8	7	...
2	...	3	...	1	6	...	9	...	6	37	2	5	1	3	...	...	8	7	3
3	...	3	...	1	6	...	9	...	6	38	2	6	1	3	...	...	8	7	6
4	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	9	39	2	7	1	4	..	...	9	7	6
5	...	5	...	2	6	1	3	1		40	2	8	1	4	...	...	9	7	9
6	...	6	...	3	...	1	3	1	...	41	2	9	1	5	...	...	9	8	3
7	...	7	...	3	6	1	6	1	3	42	2	10	1	5	...	...	9	8	6
8	...	8	...	4	...	1	9	1	6	43	2	11	1	6	...	...	9	8	6
9	...	9	...	4	6	2	...	1	6	44	2	12	1	6	.	...	10	8	9
10	...	10	...	5	...	2	3	1	9	45	2	13	1	7	...	...	10	9	...
11	...	11	...	5	6	2	6	2	3	46	2	14	1	7	..	...	10	9	.
12	...	12	...	6	...	2	6	2	6	47	2	15	1	8	...	...	10	9	3
13	...	13	...	6	6	2	9	2	6	48	3	...	1	8		..	10	9	6
14	...	14	...	7	...	3	...	2	9	49	3	1	1	9	...	...	11	9	6
15	...	15	...	7	6	3	3	3	...	50	3	2	1	9	...	...	11	9	9
16	1	..	..	8	...	3	6	3	...	51	3	3	1	10	...	...	...	9	...
17	1	1	..	8	6	3	9	3	3	52	3	4	1	10	.	..	...	9	...
18	1	2	...	9	..	3	9	3	6	53	3	5	1	11	...	..	...	9	...
19	1	3	...	9	6	4	...	3	6	54	3	6	1	11	...	...	..	9	...
20	1	4	...	10	..	4	3	3	9	55	3	7	1	12	...	...	..	10	...
21	1	5	...	11	..	5	...	4	3	56	3	8	1	12	...	...	..	10	...
22	1	6	...	11	...	5	...	4	6	57	3	9	1	13	...	...	...	10	...
23	1	7	...	12	...	5	..	4	6	58	3	10	1	13	...	...	.	10	...
24	1	8	..	12	...	5	...	4	9	59	3	11	1	14	...	...	...	10	...
25	1	9	...	13	...	6	..	5	..	60	3	12	1	14	...	...	...	10	...
26	1	10	...	13	...	6	...	5	..	61	3	13	1	15		...	...	11	...
27	1	11	...	14	...	6	...	5	3	62	3	14	1	15	...	...	..	11	...
28	1	12	...	14	...	6	...	5	6	63	3	15	2	...	...	...	...	11	...
29	1	13	...	15	...	7	...	5	6	64	4	...	2	...	..	...	...	11	...
30	1	14	..	15	...	7	...	5	9	65	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	11	...
31	1	15	1	...	...	7	...	6	3	66	4	2	2	1	...	...	...	11	...
32	2	...	1	...	...	7	...	6	6	67	4	3	2	2	...	..	...	12	...
33	2	1	1	1	...	7	...	6	6	68	4	4	2	2	..	...	...	12	...
34	2	2	1	1	...	8	...	6	9	69	4	5	2	3	...	...	...	12	...
35	2	3	1	2	...	8	...	7	.	70	4	6	2	3	...	...	...	12	..

* See foot-note on page cclxx.

PASSENGERS FARES—*contd.*

Miles.	First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.*	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
71	4	7	2	4	...	12
72	4	8	2	4	...	12
73	4	9	2	5	...	13
74	4	10	2	5	...	13
75	4	11	2	6	...	13
76	4	12	2	6	...	13
77	4	13	2	7	...	13
78	4	14	2	7	...	13
79	4	15	2	8	..	14
80	5	...	2	8	...	14
81	5	1	2	9	...	14
82	5	2	2	9	...	14
83	5	3	2	10	...	14
84	5	4	2	10	...	14
85	5	5	2	11	...	15
86	5	6	2	11	...	15
87	5	7	2	12	...	15
88	5	8	2	12	...	15
89	5	9	2	13	...	15
90	5	10	2	13	...	15
91	5	11	2	14	1	0
92	5	12	2	14	1	0
93	5	13	2	15	1	0
94	5	14	2	15	1	0
95	5	15	3	...	1	0
96	6	...	3	...	1	0
97	6	1	3	1	1	1
98	6	2	3	1	1	1
99	6	3	3	2	1	1
100	6	4	3	2	1	1
101	6	5	3	3	1	1
102	6	6	3	3	1	1
103	6	7	3	4	1	2
104	6	8	3	4	1	2
105	6	9	3	5	1	2

Miles.	First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.* By other trains.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
106	6	10	3	5	1	2
107	6	11	3	6	1	2
108	6	12	3	6	1	2
109	6	13	3	7	1	3
110	6	14	3	7	1	3
111	6	15	3	8	1	3
112	7	...	3	8	1	3
113	7	1	3	9	1	3
114	7	2	3	9	1	3
115	7	3	3	10	1	4
116	7	4	3	10	1	4
117	7	5	3	11	1	4
118	7	6	3	11	1	4
119	7	7	3	12	1	4
120	7	8	3	12	1	4
121	7	9	3	13	1	5
122	7	10	3	13	1	5
123	7	11	3	14	1	5
124	7	12	3	14	1	5
125	7	13	3	15	1	5
126	7	14	3	15	1	5
127	7	15	4	..	1	6

* The 3rd class fares apply over the Maniyachi Quilon section. The fares over the Shoranur-Cochin State Ry. (for bookings with stations up to 200 miles) are 2½ pies per passenger per mile.

British Indian Steam Navigation Company (Ld.)

COLACHEL, AGENTS, CHISHOLM EWART & Co.

Throughout the year, including the period of the South West-Monsoon provided sea is not too rough for boats to work, the fortnightly coasting steamers of the Company *going northward only* call at Colachel.

Cargo can be booked through, via Bombay, to London and Liverpool, also to the chief American, Australian and European ports.

Residents in Travancore and South Travancore desirous of importing any goods from the United Kingdom or the Continent should instruct their friends at home to ask for, and procure, a through Bill of Lading to Colachel, optional port Alleppey, (transhipment at Colombo) and to confine their booking as far as possible entirely to the British India Steamers from Home, as this procedure saves consignees from having to pay transhipment and other agency charges in Colombo which are heavy and always incurred when goods destined for Colachel arrive in Colombo by steamers other than those of British India line. There are no direct steamers from Europe to Colachel, so all goods must be transhipped at Colombo,

Consignees are strongly advised to arrange their shipments from Europe so that they may arrive at Colachel in the fine weather season viz., October to May inclusive. There is then little risk of overcarriage owing to rough sea preventing boats at Colachel working, and boathire charges are less during these months than in the Monsoon months of June to September.

Passengers can be booked to Bombay or intemediate ports at the following rates.

	First Class.	Second Class.	Deck.
Alleppey	Rs. 15-0-0	7-8-0	3-0-0.
Cochin	30-0-0	15-0-0	5-0-0.
Calicut	38-0-0	19-0-0	8-0-0.
Tellicherry } Cannanore }	49-0-0	24-8-0	10-0-0.
Mangalore	60-0-0	30-0-0	12-0-0.
Bombay	90-0-0	45-0-0	13-0-0.

For further particulars apply to

Chisholm Ewart & Co

Colachel.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that flint pebbles for use as rolling ballast in tube mills for the manufacture of cement cannot be held to be component parts of a cement mill, but should be regarded as consumable stores used in working the mill and that, as such, duty should be levied on them at five per cent *ad valorem*, whether they are imported separately or along with the machinery of a mill. (No P. D. 987 dated 30th July, 1902.)

It is hereby notified that exemption from duty of re-imported goods allowed under certain conditions in 1879 applies only to private property re-imported for personal use and does not extend to the property of a Railway or Steamer or other Company formed for public carriage or transit when such property is re-imported for use in the Company's service. (No. P. D. 1364 dated 29th September, 1902.)

TRAVANCORE CUSTOMS RULES.

SHORANORE-COCHIN RAILWAY.

		Tariff valuation. Rs. as. p.	Rate of duty. Rs. as. p.
1.	Tobacco ...	...	90 0 0 per candy.
	Do. Snuff Bottles 54 Tolas	2 2 0	8 per cent.
	English Tobacco used for smoking lb.	3 8 0	do.
	Cigarettes	*ad valorem*	do.
	Goodak lb	0 8 0	do.
2.	Indoopu Indian md. 3,200 tolas		Re. 1 0 0
3.	Salt, ordinary salt cannot be imported except on account of Government.		
4.	Opium and ganja cannot be imported except by Government Contractor.		

Import duty is leviable on the articles specified in the margin. Export duty is leviable on the articles exported from the stations on the line in the Travancore State as per list appended.

2. Railway officials residing in Railway premises or within Railway limits within Travancore State, are not exempt from customs dues but must pay them on any dutiable articles imported or exported by them. A Travancore Customs officer will be at the station on the arrival and departure of each train to assess such articles and receive the prescribed duty, in case of such Railway employees who may find it inconvenient to go to the Customs office.

3 A Customs House official shall be permitted to be present at the Railway parcels office or goods-shed to conduct passengers and others clearing parcels or goods to the Customs House for examination.

4. Whenever modifications are made in the export or import tariff, the same shall be communicated to the agent.

5. The Travancore Government will grant licenses (copy subjoined) free of charge on the application of the traffic manager for such platform vendors who may wish to sell tobacco, cigars, &c. The tobacco sold in the Railway premises must be tobacco on which duty has been already paid to the Travancore Government. The payment of duty on all dutiable articles imported or exported, subject to a penalty, shall be made a condition of the agreements executed with the Railway by all such vendors.

6. The way bills, invoices, receipts and station registers of all goods and parcels traffic received at stations shall be open to the inspection of the Customs Department for the purpose of enabling them to levy duty.

7. Customs Houses have been erected to control the exits from stations and the Railway Police or the Station Master, at the stations where there is no Railway Police, will be responsible for consignments of goods or parcels, containing dutiable articles not being removed except by those exits.

8. No duty shall be leviable on goods or parcels until removed from the Railway stations except in the case of Railway servants (*vide* para 2 *supra*). Such duty will be payable at the Customs Houses as the goods or parcels are passing out.

9. No duty shall be leviable on any goods arriving at a station where Customs duty is levied, which, instead of being delivered at that station, are re-consigned to another station without passing from the Railway premises. This does not affect the levying of Customs duty at the ultimate destination where the goods or parcels will be treated in the same way as if sent direct.

10. Customs duty shall not be levied on unclaimed goods or parcels nor on goods or parcels mis-sent to a Customs station.

The former will be treated in the same way as unclaimed goods generally under the Railway rules and, except perishables will be disposed of out of Travancore. Nothing in this rule shall be taken as prohibiting Travancore Customs officers from levying duty on such goods on their removal by the purchasers from the Railway premises into Travancore.

11. Passes will be given free of charge to the Customs Houses on goods or parcels despatched from one goods station to another in Travancore. These passes should be sent by the consignors to consignees with the goods or parcels receipt and the goods will be passed free of duty at destination on the authority of such passes.

12 Licensed vendors shall not be allowed to import tobacco under any circumstances.

13. The railway authorities shall permit the Travancore Customs officers to make searches and examinations under the Travancore Tobacco Regulation and the Rules and Notifications in respect of tobacco bought and sold in Travancore stations.

	Frontier Chowkeys.		Frontier Chowkeys.
	Dutiable Article.		Dutiable Articles.
	Exports.		*Exports.*
1	Copra.	20	Squirrel skin.
2	Cocoanut.	21	All other hides or skin.
3	Coir	22	Ginger unscraped. Malabar.
4	Cables tarred and untarred.	23	Dry Ginger.
5	Coir fibre.	24	Fish.
6	Cocoanut husk (green).	25	Tamarind.
7	Arecanuts without husk.	26	Molasses.
8	Do. in husk.	27	Turmeric.
9	Jaggery.	28	Pepper.
10	Cocoanut oil.	29	Opium.
11	Laurel oil.	30	Palmyra fibre Raw.
12	Lemon grass oil.		NOTE.
13	Hides tanned and untanned, country buffalo.		Elephants' tusks and hollows are Government monopoly and cannot be exported without a rehadary from the Dewan (or the Commercial Agent.)
14	Do. cow.		
15	Elk skin.		
16	Goat skin.		
17	Sheep.		
18	Deer		
19	Kid.		

It is hereby notified that, as "Canister Metal" is chiefly composed of lead it should be placed on the same footing as lead for purposes of customs duty and that sheets made of it and intended for lining tea-chests may be passed free of duty under the exemption contained in the Tariff schedule in favour of lead sheets imported for a similar purpose. (No. P. D. 1471 dated 24th October 1902).

It is hereby notified that, with the exception of the trucks and tanks which might obviously be used for other purposes, all the articles enumerated below which are essential to the working of the sugar crushing and refining plant should be regarded as component parts of the machinery and passed free of import duty under item No. 14 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 270 dated the 8th March 1902:—

(*a*) Juice syrup and other tanks.
(*b*) Vertical cane juice heater.
(*c*) 400 gallon subsiders.
(*d*) Harvey's patent triple effect evaporators.
(*e*) Syrup pump.
(*f*) Steam evaporating pan.
(*g*) Clarifier.
(*h*) Hemispherical sugar boiling pan.
(*i*) Side feed filter press.
(*j*) Steaming apparatus for steaming inside of baskets.
(*k*) Sugar trucks.
(*l*) Crystallizers with gearing.
(*m*) Syrup eliminator.
(*n*) Monte-jus.
(*o*) Equalizing tank.
(*p*) Vacuum pan.
(*q*) Jelly gutter.
(*r*) Filter cloth washing tank.
(*s*) Screw-blow-up tank.
(*t*) Clean liquor tank.
(*u*) Dirty liquor tank.
(*v*) Circular lime mixing tank.
(*w*) Circular milk of lime mixing tank.
(*x*) Boiler feed tank.
(*y*) Circular defecater.

(No. P. D. 1580 dated 4th November, 1902).

It is hereby notified for general information that the taking by sea or by land out of Travancore, of skins and feathers of all birds of other than domestic birds except (*a*) feathers of ostriches and (*b*) skins and feathers exported *bona fide* as specimens illustrative of Natural History is prohibited. (P. D. No. 1680 dated 26th November 1902).

It is hereby notified for general information that the Customs Notification dated 30th July 1902, confirming the reduction of export duty on salt fish from 5 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on a Tariff valuation of Rs. 3 (three) per cwt. applies only to *exports of salt fish.* (No. P. D. 1768 dated 5th December 1902).

It is hereby notified that cotton-prints imported in length of $2\frac{1}{2}$ yds. and upwards and which are finished articles with a selvage and a fringe at their end are taxable as apparel at 5 per cent *ad valorem*, as they have already received the manipulation preparing them for use as apparel. (No. P. D. 224 dated 17th February 1903).

It is hereby notified that Tinned Iron cans containing petroleum when imported, should be assessed to duty at 5 per cent as they have an intrinsic value and should not, as hitherto, be passed free as packing material (No. P. D. 310 dated 15th March 1903).

It is hereby notified for general information that the levy of a cess of one-fourth pie per pound on all tea exported by sea from the $\frac{\text{1st April 1903}}{\text{19th Panguni 1078}}$ is sanctioned (No. P. D. dated 28th March 1903).

It is hereby notified that vinegar (in casks) and green copra imported into the State on or after the 24th February 1903, are exempted from all Customs duty in excess of two and a half per cent *ad valorem* (No. P. D. 506 dated 10th April 1903).

It is hereby notified that Carbons imported into Travancore for use with boring and drilling machines though indispensable for the working of the drilling machines for which they are intended, are often used for hand boring machines and therefore do not completely fulfil the definition of 'component parts' of machinery under item No. 14 of the Tariff Notification No. P D. 198 dated 11-2-1903, and that they are accordingly liable to duty at 5 per cent *ad valorem.* (No. P. D. 620 dated 7th May 1903).

Referring to the Customs Notification P. D. No. E. dated the 28th March 1903, it is hereby directed that, until further orders, no cess should be levied on exports of *refuse tea* used for chemical purposes and unfit for consumption as tea. (No. P. D. 887 dated 4th July 1903).

It is hereby notified that box backs and swells imported for use in jute mills are liable to customs duty when *unshaped*, and exempt when *shaped*, as they may then be correctly described as component parts of the power looms. Rough bobbin ends in their unshaped form are liable to duty as they are merely blocks of beech wood of a certain size, having no special character warranting a presumption that they may be used for a particular purpose only. (No. P. D. 909 dated 9th July 1903).

In continuation of Circular No. P. D. 887 dated the 4th July 1903, it is hereby notified that no cess should be levied on "Refuse Tea." No. P. D. 1022 dated 30th July 1903).

It is hereby notified for general information that the articles specified below are exempted from so much of the duty to which they are liable on import into Travancore under head 6 or 8, as the case may be, of "Arms, Ammunition, Military Stores," of the Tariff Notification No P. D. 198 dated 11th February 1903, as in excess of a duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem*.

Verniers or sight elevators.
Ventometers or wind gauges.
Reflectors.
Barret coolers.
Sight covers.
Sliding bars for sights.
Cleaning rods.
Brushes, jags, mops.
Recoil pads or heal pads.
Aim Reflectors.
Barrel cleaners or pullsthrough.
Turn screws.
Sight for guns.

(No. P. D. 1043 dated 3rd August 1903.)

It is hereby notified for general information that memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not, are exempt from Customs duty. (No. P. D. 1067 dated 6th August 1903).

It is hereby notified for general information that the patent liquid fuel apparatus used for heating a boiler with petroleum, falls properly under the same category as the boiler for use with which it is imported. If the boiler is a prime-mover or a component part of one, the liquid fuel apparatus may also be regarded as a component part and may be passed free of import duty under item No. 14 "General Duties" of the import Tariff Notification P. D No. 198 dated 11th February 1903. (No. P. D. 1100 of 12th August 1903).

It is hereby notified for general information that in future all articles such as watches &c., that might be passed free of duty when forming part of a passenger's baggage, may be passed free on re-importation after being sent for repair provided that the Customs officer is satisfied;

(1) that the same article was exported without payment of drawback not more than two years previous to the date of re-import;

(2) that it is private personal property re-imported for personal use and not merchandise for sale. (No. P. D. 1101 dated 12th August 1903).

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*It is hereby notified that, as pneumatic tools are said to consist of a tool-holder which may contain a chisel, hammer, drill or any other tool, a closed cistern for storing the air, an air-compressor to pump air into the cistern, and a piece of rubber tube, and, in order to get any practical advantage out of the tools, the pump or air-compressor by which the cistern or receiver is charged must be worked by steam power, the whole apparatus should be passed free of duty as machinery under item No. 14 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 198 dated the 11th February, 1903). (No. P. D. 1183 dated 25th August 1903).

It is hereby notified that, if non-alcoholic Hop Bitter Ale is labelled as "practically non-alcoholic" it may be assessed to duty at 5 per cent. *ad valorem* under No 5 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 198 dated 11th February 1903, and not at the special rate prescribed in No. "Liquor &c." of the said Notification. (No. P. D. 1200 dated 28th August 1903).

It is hereby notified that certain portions of ice-making plant, namely ice moulds, water tanks, ammonia coils, ammonia valves and pipe fittings when imported with and as essential component parts of a complete ice machine worked by steam or other non-animal power, may be admitted free of duty. But when they are imported under any other conditions, duty should be charged. (No. P. D. 1211 dated 29th August 1903).

It is hereby notified that a "mechanical stroker" is not necessarily a component part of a machine but that, when such strokers are worked by steam or other non-animal power, they may be regarded as machinery themselves and passed free of duty under item No. 14 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 198 dated 11th February, 1903 (No. P. D. 1576 dated 5th October 1903).

The following Rules passed regarding the carriage of petroleum in Native passenger ships are sanctioned.

1. No petroleum which is dangerous within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act 1899 (VIII of 1898) shall be shipped on board any ship proceeding or departing from Travancore, and other petroleum shall be carried on board such a ship otherwise than in accordance with the following conditions namely:—

(*a*) The master, owner or agent shall give notice to the Customs officer before permitting any petroleum to be shipped.

(*b*) Each consignment of petroleum shipped shall be covered by a declaration made and signed by the shipper in Form A (hereto annexed) if the petroleum has been imported into British India or Travancore and otherwise in Form B.

(*c*) Petroleum shall be shipped either in tins enclosed in outer wooden cases or in hermitically sealed iron or steel drums.

(*d*) The nature of every consignment of petroleum shipped shall be marked on the out side of the package containing it.

(*e*) Petroleum shall be stored separate from all other cargo and, as far as possible, away from lights or fires, and none shall be stored in any hold adjoining an engine or boiler.

(*f*) There shall be a water-tight bulkhead between the engine room and any hold in which petroleum is stored, and the sluice valves of such bulkhead shall be shut down and padlocked.

(*g*) Save where electric light is used, no petroleum shall be shipped or discharged except between sunrise and sunset: no lights other than electric lights shall be lit in a hold in which petroleum is stored; and no smoking shall be permitted in or near such hold.

(*h*) No person shall, otherwise than along with, or with the authority of, an officer of the ship, be permitted to visit a hold in which petroleum is stored.

(*i*) No more passenger shall be carried than can with safety be accommodated in the ships' boats in case of accident, unless the vessel is a coasting one proceeding on a short voyage and there are provided life-belts sufficient for such passengers as cannot be accommodated in the boats.

(*j*) At any port in which a ship carrying petroleum is for the time being, the customs officer, or such other officer as he may nominate in this behalf, may take and test any consignment of such petroleum or any single case or drum thereof.

(*k*) If any petroleum tested under clause (J) is found to be dangerous petroleum defined as aforesaid, the whole consignment of which petroleum tested formed a part shall be liable to confiscation.

2. If petroleum is found on board any Native passenger ship, clearance shall not be granted without the consent of the Commercial Agent or the Dewan Peishkar as the case may be.

3. Whoever commits a breach of any of these rules shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees and when the breach is a continuing one, with a further fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

FORM A.

We hereby do declare that the cases and drums marked as follows:—

presented for the shipment on the S. S. contained imported petroleum and that the petroleum is contained in the original packages, in which it was imported into this country.

Place. *Shippers.*

Date.

FORM B.

We hereby declare that the whole of the petroleum contained in the case of drums marked and presented for shipment on S. S. is petroleum which is covered by flash point certificate No. , dated , from the commercial Agent appointed by the Government for testing petroleum, a true copy of which, certified to by us, is herewith attached.

Place. *Shippers.*

Date.

(No. P. D. 1599 dated 7th November 1903).

The Bombay Government having proposed that in modification of the present practice of weighing 10per cent of the packages in the case of tin plates imported in the Bombay customs House and then passing the whole consignment on the weight so ascertained, provided that the difference between the marked and the actual weight does not exceed 2 per cent in the case of any particular package the allowance of 2 per cent in future be calculated on the *average* ascertained weight of consignment, the Government of India have sanctioned the proposal on condition that no shortage in weight exceeding 5 per cent shall be allowed in the case of any package.

Published for general information.

(No. P. D. 9 dated 5th January 1904).

It is hereby notified that exemption from the import duty leviable thereon under the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 135 dated the 28th January 1904, is granted with respect to the following articles when imported direct into Travancore by any unit of His Majesty's Regular forces serving in India for the use of such unit :—

Arms (including rifles, guns, and pistols, lances, lanceheads, swords), and parts and appurtenances thereof.
Ammunition.
Bicycles.
Type-writers.
Instruments for telegraphic or visual signalling and their appurtenances.
Telephones and appurtenances.
Accoutrements and parts thereof, and materials for their manufacture and repair.
Uniforms and parts thereof, and materials for their manufacture and repair.
Medals and decorations—including medal ribbons.
Saddlery of a military pattern.
Binoculars.
Telescopes.
Veterinary instruments and appliances.
Range binders and parts thereof.
Drawing, surveying and educational, and gymnastic instruments, apparatus, and appliances and parts thereof.
Tools and machinery for regimental workshops.
Appliances for games.
(No. P. D. 385 dated 29th February 1904).

It is hereby notified that exemption from the import duty leviable thereon under Tariff Notification No. P. D. 135 dated the 28th January 1904, is granted to the articles mentioned in the following list, when imported direct into Travancore by an officer of His Majesty's regular forces serving in India for his own use ; provided that under the Regulation and orders for the time being in force, the officer is required to maintain the articles in question for the due performance of his military duty.

List of Articles.

Rifles of regulation military pattern, and parts and appurtenances thereof.

Ammunition for ditto.

Uniform and accoutrements appertaining thereto.
Saddlery of regulation military pattern.
Binoculars
Telescopes.
Medicines and drugs.
Medical, Surgical, veterinary instruments and appliances.
Range finders.
Drawing and surveying instruments.
Medals and decorations.

(No. P. D. 386 dated 29th February 1904).

It is hereby notified for general information that under item No, 59 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 135 dated 28th January 1904, "Cranes, water-cranes, water tanks and standards, wire and other materials" for fencing are exempt from duty when imported by or under the orders of a Railway company irrespective of the purpose for which they may be used.

(P. D. No. 1158 dated 6th July 1904).

It is hereby notified that the following diary appliances are exempt from import duty to which they are liable under "General Duties" of the Tariff notification P. D. 135 dated 28th January 1904 when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power—*viz.* cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk ærating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers and butter workers (P. D. No 1838 dated 29th October 1904)

It is hereby notified for general information that the duty of two rupees imposed on "Indooppu" (item No 4 of Import Tariff Notification No. P. D. 170 dated the 24th January 1905) is reduced to Re. 1 as. 8 per Indian maund of 3,200 tolas. (P D. No 6-2 dated the 9th April 1905).

In continuation of Notification No. P. D 223 dated the 7-2-1905, it is hereby notified that imitations of the cloths described in No. 33 and 34 of the Schedule attached to the above notification should, for the present, be assessed to duty on an *ad valorem* basis. (No. 1104 dated 30th June 1905).

It is hereby notified that His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to grant a general exemption from customs duty in respect of articles imported into Travancore for the official use of the Consulates of the countries enumerated below. The exemption sanctioned in each case will only be applicable within the limits specified :—

Germany.—Coats of arm, flags and other objects (such as stationery, official forms, etc.,) sent by German Government to their Consular representatives in India for official use.

Russia.—Stamps, seals, chancery books, official forms, shields and flags for the use of Russian Consulates.

Norway.—Flags, shields, books and printed matter—on presentation at the Customs house of a certificate given by the Consulate for which the articles are destined that they are for its exclusive use.

Sweden.—Shields and other office requisites for Consulates on a written application from the Consular Officer concerned.

United States of America.—Official store sent out by the Government of the United States of America to their Consuls.

Mexico.—Shields, flags, seals, and stationery sent by the Government of Mexico to their Consular Officers in India provided that each package bears in a visible manner the official seal of the person of department sending the same, and provided that the shipment is accompanied by a list of contents, duly authenticated by a proper official seal. (No. 1221 dated 26th July 1905).

It is hereby notified that as the entry "Iron bar" Lowmoor and similar qualities in Tariff Notification No. P. D. 17 dated the 25th January 1905, is intended to include "angles" and tees of the Lowiron, Lowmoor angle iron should be assessed to duty at the tariff valuation of Rs. 370 per ton. If however the iron is galvanised, tinned or lead coated the assessment should be made on an *ad valorem* basis and that the rate of duty should in either case be one per cent only (No. 1247 dated 1-8-05).

It is hereby notified that all Piravagay Notifications regarding the levy of countervailing duties on sugar brought into Travancore from certain countries and about the form of certificates of origin to be required from importers are hereby cancelled, excepting Notification No. P. D. 657—dated 1st June 1906, No. P. D. 1169 dated 9th September 1901 and No. P. D. 823 dated 6th May 1905, countervailing duties under which still remain in force.

As Notification No. P. D. 163 dated 2-3-04, has been cancelled, the only certificates which importers will now be required to prduce are those prescribed in the revised rules published along with Notification No. P. D. 1740 dated the 2nd November, 1905. (No. P. D. 1741 dated 2-11-05.)

In supersession of the Customs Notification No P. D. 1763 dated 6th December 1902 His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to pass the following revised rules for the identification of sugar chargeable with an additional or special duty imposed under Piravagay Notification (Customs) published in the Government Gazette and for the assessment and collection of such additional or special duty with effect from the 1st November 1902.

1. For the purposes of these rules:—

"*Customs Port*" shall mean any place in Travancore declared to be a port for the shipment and landing of goods.

"*Customs Officer*" includes every officer of Sea Customs for the time being in separate charge of a Sea Customs Office or duly authorised to perform all or any special duty of an officer so in charge.

"*Ware-house*" denotes any place appointed or licensed wherein dutiable goods may be deposited without payment of duty on the first importation thereof.

2. Where any sugar is imported into any Customs Port the owner shall declare to the Customs Officer in what country such sugar was produced and shall furnish him with such other information as may be necessary to enable him correctly to assess the additional or special duty (if any) chargeable under sections 9 and 10.

3. (i) Where the information required by Rule 2 is not furnished, the Customs Officer shall deposit and detain the sugar in such part of the customs-house premises as he may deem suitable.

(ii) The owner of any sugar deposited and detained under subrule (i) may, at any time, clear such sugar on payment of the additional or special duty leviable thereon and of the other charges payable to the Customs Officer whether for wharfagefees or otherwise, in respect of the same.

(iii) For the purposes of sub-rule (ii) and for the purposes of calculating the surplus payable to the owner under the next succeeding Rule, the additional or special duty leviable upon any sugar has not been furnished, be assessed at such rate not exceeding the highest rate of additional or special duty leviable upon any class of sugar as the Government may, by general or special order, fix in this behalf.

4. If any sugar is not entered and cleared for home consumption or warehoused within four months from the date of entry of the vessel, such sugar may, after due notice to the owner (if his address can be ascertained) and in the local Gazette, be sold by public auction and the proceeds thereof shall be applied first to the payment of freight, primage and general average if the goods are held by the Customs Officer; next, to the payment of the duties which would be leviable on such sugar if it was then cleared for home consumption, and next to the payment of other charges (if any) payable to the Customs Officer in respect of the same.

5. The Customs Officer may accept the information required by these Rules in any form which he may consider sufficient; and he shall accept it if given in the form and manner hereinafter prescribed.

6. Where sugar is imported into any customs port from a bonded warehouse in the United Kingdom and exported thence without drawback to any customs port, the owner shall furnish the Customs officer with a certificate in form A.

7. Where refined sugar, having passed through a refinery in the United Kingdom, the owner shall furnish the Customs Officer with a certificate in form B.

8. (1) In the case of any sugar :—

(a) Which though nominally imported into the United Kingdom in transit to be re-exported thence to any port in the same or another bottom; or

(b) Which has been imported into any port from any country other than the United Kingdom.

the owner shall furnish the Customs Officer with one of the following documents, namely

(i) Where the sugar was produced in the country from which it was exported either to the United Kingdom or direct to Travancore a certificate by the exporter in form G.

(ii) Where the sugar was produced in a country other than that from which it was exported either to the United Kingdom or direct to Travancore, a certificate by the shipper in form H.

(2) Where any sugar referred to in sub-rule (i) has been exported from a port in any country other than the United Kingdon or any British possession to the United Kingdom or to any port, the certificate shall be attested by the British Consular Officer at the port in such country.

(3) Where in any case referred to in sub-rule (2) the British Consular Officer so desires, the certficate shall have been approved and communicated to him by local Chamber of Commerce.

*(4) Where in any case referred to in sub-rule (2) the sugar is alleged to be the produce of a country which is a party to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902 a certificate granted dy a duly authorised Customs Officer of that country as to the origin of the sugar shall be accepted as sufficient proof of its origin (No. 5493/S. R. 786 3-4-06.)

9. (a) Where any country, dependency or colony of the British Government pays or bestows directly or indirectly, any bounty or grant upon the exportation therefrom of any articles, and the articles chargeable with duty under the provisions of the Import Tariff, then upon the importation of such article into Travancore, whether the same is imported directly from the country of production, or otherwise, and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production, or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise, the Dewan may by notification in the Government Gazette, impose an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same may be paid or bestowed.

(b) The net amount of such bounty or grant as aforesaid will be from time to time, ascertained, determined and declared by the Dewan by notification in the Government Gazette.

10. (a) Where the rate of duty or other taxation imposed in any country dependency or colony under the British Government upon sugar not produced therein exceeds the rate of duty or other taxation imposed upon sugar produced therein by more than an equivalent of six franks per one hundred kilograms in the case of refined sugar, or five francs and fifty centimes per one hundred kilograms in the case of other sugar, then upon the importation of any sugar from such country, dependency or colony into Travancore, whether the same is imported directly from the county of production or otherwise and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production and has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise, the Dewan may, by notification in the Government Gazette, impose in addition to any other duty or taxation imposed under the Import Tariff notification, a special duty not exceeding one moiety of such excess.

(b) The Dewan may, from time to time, by general or special order, declare for purpose of sub-section (a)

(1) what articles or substances containing any saccharine material shall be deemed to be "sugar' and what kind of sugar shall be deemed "refined sugar" or "other sugar" respectively

(2) what sums in the currency of Travancore shall be deemed to be the equivalent of "francs" and "centimes" respectively.

(c) The amount of the excess referred to in sub-section (a) shall be from time to time, ascertained, determined and declared by the Dewan by notification in the Gazette.

FORM A.

Certificate of origin for sugar not manufactured in the United Kingdom.

(RULE 5)

I, the undersigned Collector of Customs, do hereby certify that the sugar designed below is about to be exported in the vessel to (a) destined for (b) and consigned to (c) and that the said sugar is the product of (d)

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*Vide Notification No. 5493 S. R. 786 dated 3-4-06.

No. & description of packages.	Marks.	Nos.	Net wt. in cwt.	Description of sugar whether beet or cane.	Polarisation.

Signature.

Port of

Date

Collector of Customs.
(in the United Kingdom).

Official Stamp.

(*a*) Port to which shipped.
(*b*) Country of destination.
(*c*) Consignee in India.
(*d*) Country of production.

FORM B.

Certificate of origin for sugar manufactured in the United Kingdom.

(Rule 6)

I, the undersigned Collector of Customs, do hereby certify that the sugar designated below is about to be exported in the vessel to (*a*) destined for (*b*) and consigned to (*c*) and that the said sugar has been manufactured in the United Kingdom from raw sugar imported from the countries endorsed hereon.

No. & description of packages.	Marks.	Nos.	Net wt.	Description of sugar whether beet or cane.	Polarisation.

Signature.

Port of

Date

Collector of Customs.
(in the United Kingdom).

Official stamp.

(*a*) Port to which shipped.
(*b*) Country of final destination.
(*c*) Consignee in India.

FORM G.

Declaration by exporter at a Foreign Port as to the origin of sugar produced in the country from which it was exported either to the United Kingdom, or direct to India,

Rule 7, sub-head (1)

I, A, B, declare that the consignment of cwt. of beet cane sugar of degrees of polarisation, in bags marked and addressed as follows :— and shipped on 190 per steamer consigned to Messrs. & Co. of (a) was produced in (b)

(a) Insert name of Port in the *United Kingdom*, India.
(b) Insert name of country of export

Exporter's signature.......

Certified that I believe the above declaration to be true.

Signature of Consul at Foreign Port of exportation.

FORM H.

Declaration by shipper at a foreign port as to the origin of sugar produced elsewhere than the country of export,

(Rule 7, sub-head ii)

I, A, B, declare that the consignment of ... ... cwt. of beet-cane sugar of degrees of polarisation, in bags marked and addressed as follows :— and shipped on , per steamer consigned to Messrs. ..... & Co, of (a) was produced in (b) and exported thence on bond on the for transit through (c) to (d) for shipment to India.

(a) Insert name of Port in the *United Kingdom*, India.
(b) Insert country of production.
(c) Insert name of country.
(d) Port of shipment.
(e) Name of place whence the sugar was exported in transit.
(f) Port of shipment.

I produce and annex to this declaration the bills of lading and other relevant documents attested by the Customs and other officials at (e) and at (f).

Shipper's signature ......

Certified that I have examined the document mentioned, and believe the foregoing declaration to be true.

Signature of Consul at Foreign Port of exportation.

It is hereby notified that the tariff value of Lemon Grass oil is raised from Re. one to Rs. five per lb. and the export duty on the same from one to two and a half per cent. (No. P. D. 19608 dated 30th November 1905.)

38. Under section 16 of Regulation VI of 1063, all the Second Class Magistrates in the state are authorised to issue warrants for searching any place in which there is reason to believe that opium liable to confiscation is kept or concealed. (No P. D. 1969 dated 30th November 1906)

It is hereby notified that "continuous glavanised iron roofing" shall be assessed to customs duty at 1 per cent *ad valorem* as "iron plates, sheets (other than corrugated) and strips other kinds, galvanised &c. under item 15 general duties" of the import Tariff No. S. R. 216 dated 31st January 1906 (10th March 1906).

It is hebeby notified that "Condenser and Evaporator Coils" imported for use in connection with Hall Steam driven refrigerator plant are exempt from duty as they are "component parts of Machinery" as defined in the proviso to item No. 14 "general duties" of the Import Tariff Notification No. S. R. 216 dated 31st January 1906, inasmuch as they are indispensable for the working of the Steam refrigerator plant and are not adapted for any other purpose. (19th March 1906.)

It is hereby notified for general information that the rules passed for the exemption of passengers' baggage from customs duty dated 22nd December 1905 and published on page 1404 of the Government Gazette dated the 26th December 1905, applies only to imports by sea and *not by land* (No. $\frac{11511}{\text{S. R. 1502}}$ dated 7th July 1906.

It is hereby notified for general information that the bringing by sea or land into Travancore of American or West Indian cotton seed except such as has been fumigated to the satisfaction of the Customs Officer is strictly prohibited. (14065/S. R. 1890 dated 22-8-06.)

It is hereby notified that sub-target aiming apparatus imported by a regiment for regimental purpose will be admitted free of duty under the heading "drawing, Surveying and Educational and Gymnastic instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof" in Notification No. P. D. 385 dated 29th February. (No. 15096/S. R. 2008 dated 6-9-06.)

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned articles used for printing and lithographing purposes are exempt from customs duty *viz.*

Roller Moulds,
Roller Frames and Stock,
Roller Composition,
Standing Screw and Hot Presses,
Perforating Machines,
Gold Blocking Presses,
Stereo-typing Apparatus,
Metal Furniture,
Paper Folding Machines,
Paging and Numbering Machines.

so far as they are liable to duty under the Import tariff Notifications No. S. R. 216 dated 31st January 1906, (No. 15211/S. R. 2025 dated 11-9-06.)

1. With a view to afford some relief to the Coffee Industry which appears to be in a continued depression, His Highness the Maha Raja has been pleased to reduce the export duty on the several kinds of Coffee from 5 to 4 per cent. on the present Tariff Valuation.

This will come into force from the $\frac{\text{20th January 1907.}}{\text{7th Makarom 1082.}}$ (No. S. R. 51 dated 13th January 1907.)

2. Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja it is hereby notified that the export duty on Lemon Grass Oil is reduced from 2½ per cent. to one per-cent. on a tariff value of Rs. 5 a lb.

This will come into force on the $\frac{\text{20th day of January 1907.}}{\text{7th day of Makarom 1082.}}$

[No. S. R. 52 dated 13th January 1907.]

No. S. R. 4714 dated 17th Sept. 1907.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that stereo-typing metal is liable to import duty under Article 15 'General Duties' of the Tariff Notification No. S. R. 400, dated the 6th February 1907, and not exempt from duty under Article 57 of the schedule.

No. S. R. 1158 dated 15th Feb. 1908.

In modification of Article X of the Export Tariff, it is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that a uniform duty of two and a half per cent, calculated on a tariff valuation of three rupees per cwt. is fixed on all exports of fish—raw or dried—salted or unsalted—with effect from 15th Kumbhom 1083.

No. S. R. 2153 dated 20th March 1908.

It is hereby notified, that the rates of boat hire for paddy and salt given in the schedule annexed to the rules of the better regulation of boat service at the port of Trivandrum passed under date the 5th may 1906, are cancelled and a uniform rate of Rs. (6) six per (100) one-hundred bags is fixed for both paddy and salt.

No. S. R. 3532 dated 11th May 1908.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that with a view to afford relief to the plumbago industry, the export duty of Rupee (1-8-0) one and annas eight per ton of plumbago is abolished with effect from the 10th April 1908/29th Meenom 1083.

No. S. R. 4401 dated 4th June 1908.

In supersession of Customs Notification No. P. D. 260, dated the 12th February 1904, it is hereby notified that His Highness the Maha Raja has been pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon, under item No. 41 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification, No. 1519 S. R., dated the 29th February 1908 all band instruments, (other than stringed instruments) and such accessories thereto as are specified in the annexed list, when such instruments are imported by a Native Regiment of His Majesty's regular forces in India, and of His Highness the Maha Raja's Nair Brigade or by a Military Police Battalion, and certified by the officer "commanding the regiment or the officer in charge of the Military Police Battalion to be" for the *bona fide* exclusive use of regimental band, or the band attached to the Military Police Battalion, as the case may be.

List of accessories.

Bags for bagpipes.
Cardholders.
Carriages (brown or black).
Cases for reeds and mouthpieces.
Cases (leather or wooden).
Chanters, pipe and practice.
Cleaners for brass and reed instruments.
Cord for bagpipes.
Crooks.
Drones for bagpipes.
Drum heads.
Drum sticks.
Key pads for reed instruments.
Ligatures for reed instruments.
Mouthpieces and caps therefor.
Mutes for brass instruments.
Pipe tassels for bagpipes.
Reeds.
Ribbon for bagpipes.
Ropes for drums.
Shanks and slides or brass instruments
Silver buckles for drums.
Silver buttons for drums.
Springs.
Drum flesh hoops.
Finger tops.
Green broad cloth for drums.
Green silk ribbon for drums.
Snares.
Taps for brass instruments.
Valve corks.
Valve tops and needles.

No. S. R. 5033 dated 27th June 1908.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that the rule regarding payment of extra half-hire to boatmen working on Sundays as per schedule (c) annexed to the rules for the better regulation of boat service at the Ports of Colachel and Quilon passed under date the 21st November 1878, is cancelled in respect of the Port of Quilon.

Rules for the levy of customs duty at the Arukutty frontier on goods carried by passengers in steam launches, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Raja under date the 29th August 1908 corresponding to the 14th Chingom 1084.

1. All steam launches entering or leaving Travancore territory through the Arukutty frontier shall anchor for about 30 minutes close to the shore in front of the Kottapuram preventive station.

2. Prior to the arrival of the steam launch off Kottapuram, the master in charge of the launch shall cause the passengers to have their boxes, bundles packages &c., ready for the inspection of the Excise Officers on duty.

3. At Kottapuram, the Excise Officers on duty will board the launch for examining baggage and levying duty.

4. In the case of baggage belonging to respectable passengers, the Senior Excise Officer on duty may, if he thinks fit, pass without formal search such packages as are declared by the owner to contain nothing dutiable. But no passenger can claim this procedure as a matter of right.

5. Passengers are allowed to carry *free*, for immediate personal use :—

(1) salt	not exceeding ¼ seer	
(2) cigars	Do.	24 in number
(3) cigarettes	Do.	Do.
(4) tobacco	Do.	5 kalanchoos
(5) snuff	Do.	1 kalanchoo
(6) foreign liquor	Do.	1 quart
(7) country liquor	Do.	1 Do.
(8) opium or ganja	Do.	½ tola weight

6. Passengers shall not be allowed to carry with them *any* salt, opium or ganja except as provided for in the preceding rule; nor shall they have in their possession, without a valid permit, any arms, ammunition, military stores or liquor exceeding one quart.

7. Duty will be levied *on board the launch*, only on the following goods, provided that the quantity carried by each passenger does not exceed the limit shown against each article :—

Imports.

Cigars	... ...	... 5 lbs.
Cigarettes	... ...	... 5 Do.
Beedi	... ...	... 5 Do.
Goodak	... ...	... 5 Do.
Snuff	... ...	... 1 bottle of 54 tolas.

Exports.

Cocoanuts	... ...	... 5 in number
Arecanut without husk	...	... 2 lbs.
Do with husk	...	... 2 Do.
Jaggery	... ...	... 2 Do.
Coffee	... ...	... 2 Do.
Molasses	... ...	... 2 Do.
Tamarind	... ...	... 2 Do.
Pepper	... ...	... 2 Do.
Turmeric	... ...	.. 2 Do.

8. In the case of all goods, which exceed the limits prescribed in Rule 7 and in the case of all duitable articles other than those described in the said rule, the duty chargeable on them shall be paid *at the customs house at Arukutty*, and the goods shall not be passed unless and until such duty is paid. Such goods will be seized by, or at the instance of, the Senior Excise Officer on duty and delivered to the officer in charge of the chowkey, who will deal with them under the customs' rules.

9. The owner of any goods seized under rule 8 shall be at liberty to accompany the seizing officer to the customs' house, but on no account can he be compelled to do so.

10. The officer levying duty *on board the launch* shall grant the usual customs receipts for all amounts received by him at once.

11 Officers who have to conduct searches and levy duty under these rules are particularly enjoined to conduct such searches and levy such duty without causing unnecessary inconvenience to passengers. Any discourtesy on their part will be seriously noticed.

No. S. R. 7148 dated 4th September 1908.

In modification of Notification No. P. D. 947, dated the 3rd June 1905 piublished at page 702 of the Government Gazette, dated 13th June 1905 it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the export duty now levied on prepared palmyra fibre is abolished with effect from 1st Kanni 1084.

No. S. R. 7288, dated 14-9-08.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that under the "Boat Rules" for the Port of Alleppey passed under date the 22nd Purattasi 1050/6th October 1874, His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to appoint the Customs Inspector of Alleppey to be *ex-officio* "Boat Master" for the said port of Alleppey and to invest the said Boat-Master with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

No. S. R. 818 dated 10-10-08.

It is hereby notified with the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja, that the duties leviable in respect of sugar produced in Russia, are remit-

ted with effect from the 1st September 1908, provided that such sugar imported into Travancore,

(a) direct from the country of production ; or

(b) through another country which is also a party to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902 without having been transhipped at or unloaded in, or carried through, any country which is not a party to the said convention, and provided also that it is accompanied by a certificate of origin, such as is required in respect of sugar produced in other countries which are parties to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902.

No. S. R. 9281, dated 26-11-08.

In continuation of Notification Nos. P. D. 567 and P. D. 568 dated 1st June 1896, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Higness the Maha Raja, that the substances known as "Dressalin" and "Velvet pulp," are exempt from Customs duty when they are imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and are shown to the satisfaction of the customs authorities to be intended for use in the sizing of cotton goods.

No. S. R. 9439, dated 2-12-08.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that Clause (b) of exception II in item No. 10 under "arms, ammunition and military stores" of the import tariff Notification, No. S. R. 1519, dated 29-2-08, under which a sword, a revolver or a pair of pistols, are exempted from customs duty when imported by an officer of His Majesty's Regular Forces, applies, up to date of their retirement, to all Military Officers whether in Military or Civil employ.

No S. R. 91, dated 9-1-09.

It is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that in future, duty will be levied during nights on dutiable articles carried through the Chowkeys of Arukutty and Aramboly by *bona fide* travellers for their immediate personal consumption.

No. S. R. 92, dated 9-1-09.

It is hereby notified that His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to extend to Imperial Service troops the concession granted in the Customs Notification No. S. R. 4401, dated 4/5 June 1908 to Native Regiments of His Majesty's Regular Forces, the Nayar Brigade of His Highness the Maha Raja and Military Police Battalions, under which all band instruments (other than stringed instruments) and certain specified accessories are exempted from import duty leviable thereon.

Revised Rules for the regulation of boat service at the Port of Trivandrum, passed with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, under date the 8th February 1909/27th Makarom 1084.

1. The Excise Inspector in charge of the port for the time being shall have control over all boats and crew plying in the port and he shall also be styled 'Port Officer'.

2. No boat shall be permitted to carry goods or passengers from or to any ship or vessel at the port unless such boat has been registered and numbered, and the owner has taken out a licence in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

3. Whenever the owner of any boat wishes to take out a license, he shall present in person to the Port Officer an application in writing specifying the dimensions of his boat, the number of the crew, and the quantity of cargo or the number of passengers it is to be permitted to carry.

4. The Port Officer shall, on receipt of such application, inspect the boat, and on being satisfied that it is seaworthy call upon the owner to sign a declaration that he understands and consents to conform to these rules. He shall then register the boat according to Form A annexed.

5. A fee of Rs. 2 shall be paid for registering every boat.

6. The owner of each registered boat shall have granted to him a license according to Form (B) annexed.

7. Every registered boat shall bear on a conspicuous part of it the number mentioned in the register. The number shall be cut on a white ground not less than 6 inches in length and shall be painted black in English and Malayalam.

8. Merchants and other owners of goods, and shipping and landing agents and their contractors, are at liberty to make their own arrangements with licensed boat-owners for the boats required for shipping and landing and for passengers. They may also apply to the Port Officer for boats, in which case the latter shall arrange for the same.

9. Merchants and other owners of goods, and shipping and landing agents and their contractors, may settle with boat-owners direct the rates of boat hire for shipping and landing cargo and for passengers. The annexed Schedule C lays down the maximum rates of boat hire allowable, which may however be revised from time to time under sanction of the Dewan. When boats are obtained through the intervention of the Port Officer, the maximum rate of boat hire shall be paid.

10. The ordinary hours for boats to ply will be between 5 A. M. and 6 P. M. No plying of boats shall be allowed at other times without the special permission of the Port Officer.

11. No boat shall be permitted to take off or land goods or passengers except within the prescribed limits of the Port.

12. Two-thirds of the measurement tonnage of each boat shall be the maximum quantity of cargo it may carry; and the number of passengers it shall take in shall be according to the following scale, *viz*, boats carrying one or two tons, 6 passengers; boats carrying over two tons, for every ton in excess, 4 passengers.

13. Each boat shall have the full complement of rowers entered in the Port Officer's office. Boats loaded with two tons and under shall have one steersman and three rowers, and boats carrying over two tons, for every ton in excess, one additional rower.

14. There shall be a general descriptive register (Form D) kept of all competent Tindals and able-bodied rowers who are registered as crew of boats, and each Tindal or rower shall be furnished by the Port Officer with a metal plate bearing his No. in the general register, which metal plate shall be produced whenever demanded.

15. No boat shall carry more than the number of passengers or such quantity of cargo specified in Rule 12.

16. All owners of boats shall submit their boats for the inspection of the Port Officer whenever he calls upon them to do so; and they shall likewise carry out such repairs to the boats as may be ordered by him. Any refusal to attend to such order shall subject the owner to the suspension of his license, which will be entirely withdrawn, should such refusal be continued for one month.

17. Whenever a boat becomes, in the opinion of the Port Officer unseaworthy the license will be withdrawn.

18. Whenever a license is withdrawn, the Port Officer shall obliterate the number on the boat.

19. Transfer of boat from one owner to another shall be duly registered in the Port Officer's office within one week of such transfer.

20. Boat-owners refusing, without reasonable cause shown to the satisfaction of the Port Officer, to let on hire boats for which licenses have been granted, or allowing their men to ply boats beyond the prescribed time, or acting contumaciously or unreasonably, or otherwise failing to conform to the above rules shall be subject to the suspension or cancellation of their licenses, as the gravity of the offence and circumstances of each case might, in the discretion of the Port Officer, require, and they shall further be subject to any penalty to which they may be liable under the provisions of the Penal Code.

21. These rules are not to be considered to interfere with ships' boats or pleasure boats, taking off or landing passengers or their luggage or ships' stores, all of which, however, must be embarked or disembarked within the limits of the Port and also during the prescribed hours only.

22. Should the owner of a registered boat desire the cancelment of the registration, he shall give a months' notice in writing to the Port Officer, who shall, on expiry of the term, cause the register number to be obliterated and enter the cancelment in the register book.

23. All disputes regarding boat hire, or any other matter connected with the boat service, between shippers or passengers and boat owners or boatmen, shall be decided by the Port Officer.

24. These revised rules shall come into operation on the 1st Kumbhom 1084.

FORM A.

Register of Licensed Boats belonging to the Port of Trivandrum.

No. of boat in the register.	Name of owner.	Place of residence of owner.	Occupation of owner.	No. of crew.	Capacity of boat.	Dimensions in length and thickness.	Date of license.

Signature of Port Officer.

FORM B.

I hereby permit   to use the boat hereinunder specified at the Port of Trivandrum under the restriction, and subject to the penalties laid down in the rules sanctioned by the Government under date the 8th February 1909.

I have on personal inspection found the said boat to be sound and sea-worthy.

No. in Register.	Date of Registry.	Dimensions.		Capacity of boat.	No. of passengers without cargo.	No. of crew.	Name of crew.	Remarks.
		Length.	Thickness.					

Signature of Port Officer.

FORM C.

Schedule of boat hire for the Port of Trivandrum.

No.	Articles.		Boat hire. Rs.	ch.	c.	Remarks.
1	Coffee ...		...	1	8	
2	Fish ...		...	1	8	
3	Other grains ...		...	1	8	
4	Laurel nuts ...	per bag.	...	1	8	
5	Copra ...		...	1	8	
6	Arecanuts ...		...	1	8	
7	Salt ...	per 100 bags	5	...	...	
8	Paddy ...		5	...	...	
9	Tamarind ...		...	2	...	
10	Fish ...	per bundle.	...	2	...	
11	Jaggery ...		...	2	...	
12	Hides ...		...	5	...	
13	Cotton twist ...		...	5	...	
14	Long cloth ...		...	5	...	
15	Paper and gunnies ...		...	5	...	
16	Copra ...		...	5	...	
17	Turmeric ...	per bale, case	...	5	...	
18	European twist ...	or chest.	...	5	...	
19	Silk ...		...	5	...	
20	Provisions and oilmanstores ...		...	5	...	
21	Liquors ...		...	5	...	
22	Tea ...		...	5	...	
23	Ginger ...		...	5	...	
24	Coir ...		...	5	...	
25	Crockery ...		...	4	...	
26	Umbrella ...	per box, crate	...	4	...	
27	Crackers ...	or chest.	...	4	...	
28	Preserves ...		...	4	...	
29	Spice ...		...	4	...	
30	General cargo ...		...	2	...	
31	Metals ...	per cwt.	...	2	...	
32	Ballast ...		...	2	...	
33	Planks ...	per candy.	...	4	...	
34	Timber ...		...	4	...	
35	Cocoanuts without husks ...	per 100.	...	2	...	
36	Do. with husks ...		...	2	...	
37	Passengers ..	per head.	...	10	...	

Two-thirds the above rates for all vessels other than steamers.

Half-hire to be added when a boat is used on Holidays or beyond the hours specified in Rule 10 during ordinary days.

RULES OF HIRE FOR BOAT.

						chs.
Single	Boat with 4 oars	in fair whether	to steamers		...	28
Do.	do.	3 oars	do.	do.	...	21
Do.	do.	4 oars	do.	to other vessels	...	21
Do.	do.	3 oars	do.	do.	...	14

Day, foul whether half hire to be added to the above rates.

Night, fair-whether double the above rates, and night, foul weather four rates.

A boat detained over 1⅔ hours double boat hire, over 3 hours 4 rates and so on.

Boats detained along side after 6 P. M. double boat hire in all such cases will be charged to the ships.

FORM D.

Register of able-bodied boatmen of the port of Trivandram.

General No.	Date of Registry.	Name of boatmen.	Age.	Place of residence.	Occupation.	Tindals should be distinguished from the rest by a remark in this column.

No. S. R. 3074, dated 28-4-09.

In modification of the foot note to the Warehouse Rules for the Port of Alleppey, passed under date the 18th December 1896/5th Dhanoo 1072, it is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja, that the period of free occupation of the open godowns is extended from 48 hours to 4 days, and that any person using the open godown for more than four days will be charged double warehouse rates.

No. S. R. 5900, dated 25-8-09.

It is hereby notified for general information that pictures imported from abroad for the purpose of being bound up in books to be printed in Travancore would be admitted free of customs duty and not treated as "works of art" under item 18 General duties" of the Customs Notification No. S. R. 753, dated the 30th January 1909.

No. S. R. 6252, dated 8-9-09.

It is hereby notified, for general information that His Highness the Maha Raja is pleased to restrict the bringing by sea or land into Travancore of any apparatus of wireless telegraphy, to cases in which such apparatus is imported by persons to whom a license to establish a system of wireless telegraphy has been granted.

No. S. R. 6253, dated 8-9-09.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that dried cassava roots should be classed as farinaceous foods "other sorts" and assessed to an import duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem.*

No. S. R. 6419, dated 18-9-09.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that four additional chowkeys will be established in the following stations in the Shencottah taluk, *viz.* Poolancudyiruppu, Elathur, Ayicudi and Samburvadakara tentatively for one year with effect from the 1st Thulam 1085 and that the subjoined rules are prescribed for affording convenience to the inhabitants of that taluk who have to take articles subject to customs duty from one part of the taluk to another through intervening British territory.

(1) Persons desirous of taking articles subject to customs duty from one part of Shencottah to another through intervening British territory shall deposit in the Chowkey nearest to the place of export the full amount of the duty payable on the articles.

(2) The amount so deposited will be kept as anamath until the same is refunded or credited to Government.

(3) The officer in charge of the chowkey in which the money is deposited will grant a certificate to the exporter giving a full description of the article, the quantity exported and the amount deposited on account of duty.

(4) The certificate so granted shall be produced before the officer in charge of the chowkey nearest to the place of import: and such officer shall, after satisfying himself as to the identity of the article, make an

entry in the certificate stating that the identical articles have been imported and return the document to the holder thereof.

(5) The certificate returned under rule 4 shall be produced before the officer in charge of the chowkey through which the article was exported within 48 hours from the time of export and such officer shall examine the certificate and refund the amount deposited by the exporter.

(6) In case the depositor fails to produce the certificate as required by clause 5 *supra*, he will forfeit all claim to the refund of his deposit which will then be credited to Government under customs receipts.

No. S. R. 8491, dated 8th December 1909.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that the subjoined rules are prescribed for affording convenience for the transport of articles subject to customs duty from one part of Travancore territory to another past the Arukkutty chowkey, with effect from 1st Dhanu 1085.

(1) Persons desirous of taking articles subject to customs duty from one part of Travancore Territory to another past the Arukutty chowkey, shall deposit in the Arukutty chowkey the full amount of the duty payable on the articles.

(2) The amount so deposited shall be kept as anamath until the same is refunded or credited to Government.

(3) The officer in charge of the Arukutty chowkey will grant to the transporter a certificate giving a full description of the article, the quantity transported, its destinations and the amount deposited on account of duty.

(4) The certificate so granted and the article transported shall be produced within twelve hours before the Preventive Petty Officer having jurisdiction at the place of destination and such officer shall, after satisfying himself as to the identity of the articles make an entry in the certificate that the identical articles have been transported to their destination and return the document to the holder thereof.

(5) The certificate returned under Rule 4 shall be produced before the officer in charge of the Arkutty chowkey within 24 hours from the time of issue and he shall examine the certificate and refund the amount deposited by the transporter.

(6) In case the depositor fails to produce the certificate within 12 hours before the Preventive Petty Officer as required by clause 4 or within 24 hours before the officer in charge of the Arukutty chowkey as required by clause 5, he will forfeit all claim to the refund of the deposit which will then be credited to Government under Customs receipts.

No. S. R. 4388, dated 10-8-10.

Under Section 6 of Regulation VII of 1063, it is hereby notified that the tentative arrangement sanctioned under Notification No. S. R. 2531, dated 11-5-1908, and No. S. R. 5580, dated 12-8-1909, for two years from the 1st Vaikasi 1083/14th May 1908, permitting the import of salt

into the High Ranges, through routes where the Chowkeys have been established, on payment of the duty of one British Rupee per maund at such Chowkeys, is made permanent.

No. S. R. 5123.

Revised Rules to regulate the exemption of passengers' baggage from customs duty, passed under sanction of H. H. the Maharaja dated 8th September 1910.

(1) When the *bona fide* baggage of a passenger accompanies him it does not form part of the cargo of the ship nor is it included in the ship's manifest; such baggage will be exempt from the payment of customs duty.

(2) *Bona fide* baggage shall include wearing apparel and personal effects provided that the articles are not for sale and are imported for the personal use of the passenger or for the use of members of his family travelling with him; but it shall not include the following articles on which duty must be paid in all cases:—

(*a*) Arms, ammunition and all other articles enumerated under "Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores" in the Import Tariff Notification.

(*b*) Alcoholic liquor exceeding two quarts, perfumed spirit exceeding one quart.

(*c*) Cigars and cigarettes exceeding 24 in number, whether in opened or unopened boxes and other tobacco exceeding half a lb. in weight.

(*d*) All other articles enumerated under "Liquors, Opium, Salt, Salted fish and Tobacco" in the Import Tariff Notification.

(*e*) Pianos, pianolas, carriages, motor cars, and motor cycles.

(*f*) Articles for household use such as furniture, pictures, carpets, glass crockery, cutlery and silver and plated ware except such articles (other than furniture or carpets) as shall appear to the customs authorities to be imported in a moderate quantity and to be required for the personal use of the passenger whilst travelling or immediately upon his arrival at his destination.

(3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in Rule I *bona fide* baggage landed at any customs port, within one month before or after the arrival of a passenger in Travancore may, subject to the exceptions specified in Rule 2, be passed free at the discretion of the Customs Officer.

No. S. R. 5932, dated 15th October 1910.

In modification of Notification No. 5484/S. R., dated 3rd October 1910, published at page 1505 of the Government Gazette dated 11th October 1910 it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that *Jaffna tobacco*, unmanufactured, will be allowed to be imported into Travancore by sea, on payment of a duty of Bh Rs. (90) ninety per candy, and subject to a maximum quantity of (2,000) two thousand candies for the Alleppey Port and (3,745) three thousand seven hundred and forty five candies for the Quilon Port or (5,745) five thousand seven hundred and forty five candies for the whole State. in any Malayalam official year. Any quantities imported through the Ports, in excess of the maxima specified, will be subject to duty at the rate of Bh. Rs. (900) nine hundred per candy.

No. S. R. 6810, dated 8th December 1910.

In continuation of Government Notification dated 15th August 1905 published on page (1006) (*a*) of the Gazette dated 22nd August 1905, it is hereby notified that all Officers in charge of Excise Circles are also invested with the powers conferred upon the Excise Commissioner with respect to Customs, Marine, Opium, Salt and Tobacco, under the Regulations and the Rules relating thereto, within their respective Circles, as defined for the purposes of the Excise Administration of the State.

No. S. R. 390, dated 22nd January 1911.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified for general information, that the export duty on sawn or worked timber, including planks, is reduced from 10 to 6 per cent on the existing tariff valuation as a tentative measure for 3 years, viz, 1086, 1087 and 1088.

Government Circulars dated 6th December 1898 and 5th August 1903, published on pages 2781, and 599 of the Gazettes dated 13th December 1898 and 11th August 1903 respectively, are hereby cancelled.

No. S. R. 676.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

In modification of the tariff values fixed by the Import Tariff Notification, No. 1033 S. R., dated 28th February 1911, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the tariff values stated in column 4 of the schedule hereto annexed have been fixed for the articles specified in column 2 thereof.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
3rd March 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

Travancore Import Tariff.

No customs duties will be levied on—

(1) goods imported by land, sea or backwater into Travancore being the produce or manufacture of British India or of the territories of the Cochin State;

(2) goods which are not the produce or manufacture of British India or the territories of the Cochin State which shall have already paid duty in British India or the Cochin State;

(3) Coimbatore or other British Indian produce passing through the Travancore backwaters to British Cochin or to the Cochin State, and the produce of the Cochin State directly proceeding through Travancore to British Cochin or to some other parts of the Cochin State itself.†

Proviso.—The above rules do not apply to tobacco (raw and manufactured), salt, opium and spirits which should pay import duties as under, whether they are imported direct from foreign countries or from or through British India or the Cochin State:—

(*a*) Tobacco as per No. 5 in the 1st column of the Import Tariff.
(*b*) Salt Do. No. 3 do. do.
(*c*) Opium { can be imported only by Government or its contractor after paying duty to the British Indian Government.‡ }
(*d*) Spirits as per No. 1 in the 1st column of do.

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† *Vide* Notification No. 265, dated 14th Vycausy 1040/26th May 1865, published at page 125 of the Travancore Gazette dated 1st Auny 1040/13th June 1865.

‡ *Vide* Proclamation dated 30th Karkadagom 1059/13th August 1884, published at page 844 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated 26th August 1884/12th auvany 1060.

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.

Including also any articles, other than those included in Nos. 1 to 12 of this schedule which are "arms," within the meaning of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and any articles which the Dewan may, by Notification in the Gazette, declare to be "ammunition" or "military stores".

NAMES OF ARTICLES.

	Duty. Rs.	As.
1. Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air guns and rifles, for each ...	50	0
2. Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	30	0
3. Pistols, for each	15	0
4. Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	10	0
5. Springs used for firearms, (including gas and air guns and rifles for each ...	8	8
6. Gunstocks, sights, blocks and rollers for each	5	0
7. Revolver-breeches, for each cartridge they will carry	2	8
8. Extractors, nippers, heel plates, pins, screws, tangs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger guards, hammers, pistons, plates and all other parts of a firearm (including a gas and airgun or rifle) not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same for each	1	8
9. Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for each	10	0
10. Machines for capping cartridges, for each	2	8

Exception I:—Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th head of the foregoing list, when they appertain to a firearm falling under the 1st or 3rd head, and are fitted into the same case with such firearm are free.

Exception II.—The following are also free, namely:—

(*a*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval or police uniform;

(*b*) a sword, a revolver, or a pair of pistols, when accompanying an officer of His Majesty's Regular forces, or a commissioned officer of a Volunteer corps, or certified by the Commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, to be imported by the officer for the purposes of his equipment;

Names of articles—(*contd.*) Rs. A.

(*c*) swords and revolvers which are certified by an Inspector-General of Police to be part of the ordinary equipment of members of the Police force under his charge;

(*d*) swords forming part of the equipment of native commissioned officers of His Majesty's Army;

(*e*) swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes;

(*f*) arms, ammunitions and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a Native State in India which may be maintained and organised for Imperial Service:

(*g*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition when imported by officers commanding British and Native regiments or Volunteer corps, for the instruction of their men.

Proviso 1.—No duty in excess of ten per cent *ad valorem* shall be levied upon any of the articles numbered 1 to 10 in the foregoing list when they are imported in reasonable quantity for his own private use, by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.

Proviso 2.—When any articles which have been otherwise imported and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under numbers 1 to 10 are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Dewan for a refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of 10 per cent *ad valorem*; and if the Dewan is satisfied as to the identity of the articles, and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.

		Tariff valuation. Rs. A.	Rate of duty
11.	Gunpowder of all sorts ...	... *ad valorem*	10 per cent.
12.	All other sorts of arms, ammunitions, and military stores.		10 per cent.

Liquors, Opium, Salt, Salted Fish, Tobacco and Silver.

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Rate of duty. Rs.	As.
1	LIQUORS *—			
	Ale, beer and porter ... ... Cider and other fermented liquors	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles ...	0	3
	Liquors and sweetened spirits, cordials, bitters, perfumed spirits and toilet preparations containing spirit... ...	,, ,,	13	0
	Spirit which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.	
	Spirit used in drugs, medicines or chemicals	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof ...	7	13 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
	Spirit, other sorts	...	9	6 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
	Wines— Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles ...	3	12

* (1) European liquors which have paid the foreign import duty in British India are exempted from duty. [*Vide* Notification dated 23rd Audy 1040 published at page 253 of the Travancore Gazette dated 25th Audy 1040/8th August 1865.]

(2) Country liquors imported into Travancore from British India or Sirkar Cochin are exempted from duty. [*Vide* Notification No. 806 dated 31st Karkadagom 1040.]

Liquor, Opium, Salt, Salted Fish, Tobacco and Silver—(contd.)

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Rate of duty. Rs.	As.
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	1	8
	Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to spirit, other sorts.			
2	OPIUM, NOT TO BE IMPORTED EXCEPT ON ACCOUNT OF GOVERNMENT			
3	SALT—			
	N. B.—Ordinary salt cannot be imported except on account of Government.			
	INDUPU	Indian maund of 3,200 tolas.	1	0
4	SALTED FISH, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82 and two-seventh lb. avoirdupois weight.	Such rate or rates of duty, not exceeding 8 annas, as the Dewan may, by notification in the Gazette, from time to time prescribe. (Present rate 6 annas per maund.)	
5	1. TOBACCO—RAW AND MANUFACTURED—IMPORTED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES BY SEA.		Rs.	As.
	Unmanufactured. (*a*) —	lb.	1	0
	Cigars	,,	1	10
	Cigarettes weighing less than 3 lbs. per thousand ...	Thousand.	3	2
	Cigrates weighing 3 lbs. or more per thousand ...	lb.	1	4
	Manufactured, or other sorts	,,	1	2

(*a*) In the case of Jaffna tobacco (unmanufactured), import duty will be levied at the reduced rate of Rs. 90 per candy under the conditions specified in Notification No. 5932 S. R., dated 15th October 1910, subject to the modification that any quantities imported through the Alleppey and Quilon ports in excess of the maxima therein prescribed will be liable to duty at the rate of Re. 1 per pound.

Liquors, Opium, Salt, Salted Fish, Tobacco and Silver—(contd.)

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Rate of duty.
	2. TOBACCO IMPORTED FROM BRITISH INDIA WHETHER BY SEA OR LAND.		
	Snuff	Bottle of 54 tolas	8 per cent on a tariff valuation of Rs. 2 As. 2
	English tobacco used for smoking	Pound	Do. 3 8
	Cigars	,,	Do. 3 8
	Goodak (b)	,,	Do. 0 8
	Cigarettes (b)	...	Do. *Ad valorem.*
	Unmanufactured—raw and confected—dutiable under the bonding system governed by separate rules—		
6	SILVER bullion or coin except current coin, of the Government of India, which is free	Ounce.	0 4

(b) No. P. D. 580 dated 25th June 1903 :—It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that a duty of 8 per cent. on a tariff valuation of Rs. 3 as. 8 per lb., will be levied in future on Beedies (allowing one-half of the total weighment as tare and one-half net).

General Duties.

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation. Rs.	As.	Duty.
	Animals living.				
1	HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and all other living animals of all kinds	...	...		Free.
	Articles of food and drink.				
2	COFFEE	cwt.	35	0	Five per cent.
3	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (except fresh fruits and vegetables not separately enumerated, which are free)—				
	Almonds without shell	,,	65	0	,,
	,, in the shell	,,	18	0	,,
	,, (kagazi)	,,	45	0	,,
	Cashew or cajoo kernels	,,	25	0	,,
	Cocoanuts, Straits	thousand.	65	0	,,
	,, other	,,	55	0	,,
	,, kernel (copra)	cwt.	20	0	,,
	Currants	,,	22	0	,,
	Dates, dry, in bags	,,	7	8	,,
	,, wet ,, baskets and bundles	,,	5	0	,,
	,, ,, in pots, boxes, tins and crates	,,	8	0	,,
	Figs, Persian, dried	,,	9	0	,,
	Garlic	,,	6	0	,,
	Hops	...	...	...	Free.
	Pistachio nuts	cwt.	45	0	Five per cent.
	Prunes, Bussora (alu-Bokhara)	...	*ad valorem.*		,,

	Raisins, black	...	,, ,,	,,
	,, kishmish, Persian Gulf	...	,, ,,	,,
	,, Munakka	cwt.	10 8	,,
	,, other sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Walnuts, all descriptions	...	,,	,,
	All other sorts of fruits and vegetables	...	,,	,,
4	GRAIN AND PULSE, including broken grain and pulse, but not including flour ...	...	...	Free.
5	MINERAL AND AERATED WATERS, and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages ..	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
6	PROVISIONS, OILMANS STORES, AND GROCERIES—			
	Bacon	...	,,	,,
	Beef and Pork	...	,,	,,
	Beche de mer	...	,,	,,
	Butter	lb.	1 2	,,
	Cassava, Tapioca or Sago	cwt.	13 0	,,
	Cheese	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	China preserves in syrup	cwt. (nett)	23 0	,,
	,, ,, dry, candied	lb.	0 5	,,
	Cocum	cwt.	4 8	,,
	Fish-maws	...	...	Free.
	Flour	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
	Ghee	cwt.	65 0	,,
	Margarine	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Pork hams	...	,,	,,
	Shark fins	...	...	Free.
	Singally and sczille	...	...	,,
	Vinegar in casks	...	*ad valorem.*	Two and one-half per cent.
	,, not in casks—			
	Persian	...	,,	Five per cent.
	Indian	...	,,	,,
	All other sorts of provisions, oilmanstores and groceries	...	,,	,,

General Duties—(contd).

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.		Duty.
			Rs.	As.	
	Articles of food and drink.—(contd)				
7	Spices—				
	Betelnuts, raw, whole, split, or sliced, from Goa	cwt.	13	8	Five per cent.
	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Straits and Dutch East Indies ...	,,	8	0	,,
	,, whole, from Ceylon	,,	11	0	,,
	,, raw, split, (sun-dried) from Ceylon	,,	18	0	,,
	,, all other sorts	...	*ad*	*valorem*	,,
	Chillies, dry	cwt.	14	0	,,
	Cloves	,,	43	0	,,
	,, Stems and heads	,,	10	0	,,
	,, in seeds, narlavang	,,	13	0	,,
	Ginger, dry	,,	28	0	,,
	Mace	lb.	1	10	,,
	Nutmegs	,,	0	5½	,,
	,, in shell	,,	0	3½	,,
	Pepper, black	cwt.	27	0	,,
	,, white	,,	47	0	,,
	All other sorts of spices	...	*ad*	*valorem*	,,
8	Sugar, Crystallised Beet	cwt.	10	0	,,
	,, ,, ,, and soft, refined in China	,,	10	0	,,
	,, ,, ,, from Java, 23 Dutch standard and above ...	,,	10	4	,,
	,, ,, ,, from Java 16 to 22 Dutch standard	,,	9	4	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, 15 Dutch standard and under	,,	8	8	,,
	,, ,, ,, from Mauritius equal to 16 Dutch standard and over ...	,,	9	12	,,
	Molasses from Java	,,	2	4	,,
	,, ,, other countries	,,	3	0	,,

	Sugar, all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery ...	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
9	Tea, black	lb.	0	11½	,,
	,, green	,,	0	10	,,
	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials.				
10	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—				
	Acid, sulphuric	...	*ad valorem.*		Five per cent.
	Alkali, Indian (sajji-khar)	cwt.	2	0	,,
	Alum	,,	4	12	,,
	Arsenic (China mansil)	,,	25	0	,,
	,, other sorts	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	Bicarbonate of soda	cwt.	5	12	,,
	Copperas, green	...	*ad valorem.*		Two and one-half per cent.
	Explosives, namely, blasting gelatine, dynamite, roburite, tonite and all other descriptions, including detonators and blasting fuse	...	,,		Five per cent.
	Sal ammoniac	cwt.	31	0	,,
	Sulphate of copper	,,	17	0	,,
	Sulphur (brimstone), flour	,,	5	8	,,
	,, (,,), roll	,,	5	4	,,
	,, (,,), rough	,,	4	8	,,
	All other sorts of chemical products and preparations, including saltpetre, borax, grape sugar, and glucose, but excluding nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, nitrate of lime calcium cyanamide, mineral superphosphates, which are free ...	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
11	DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS—				
	Aloes, black	...	,,	,,	,,
	,, Socotra	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Aloe-wood	...	,,	,,	,,
	Antiplague Serum	...	...		Free.
	Asafœtida (hing)	cwt.	100	0	Five per cent.
	,, coarse (hingra)	,,	30	0	,,

General Duties—(contd.)

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.		Duty.
11	DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS—*contd.*		Rs.	As.	
	Atary, Persian	...	*ad valorem.*		Five per cent.
	Banslochan (bamboo camphor)	lb.	0	7	,,
	Brimstone (amalsara)	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	Calumba root	cwt.	15	0	,,
	Camphor, refined, cake	lb.	1	8	,,
	,, partially refined, cake, in blocks of about 13 lbs.	,,	1	2	,,
	,, in powder	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	Cassia lignea	cwt.	28	0	,,
	China root (chobchini), rough	,,	9	0	,,
	,, (,,), scraped	,,	15	0	,,
	Cocaine	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	Cubebs	cwt.	100	0	,,
	Galangal, China...	,,	5	4	,,
	Pellitory (akalkara)	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	Peppermint crystals	...	,,		,,
	Quinine and other alkaloids of cinchona	...	...		Free.
	Salep	cwt.	175	0	Five per cent.
	Senna leaves	,,	*ad valorem.*		,,
	Storax, liquid (rose melloes or salaras)	,,	35	0	,,
	All other sorts of drugs, medicines, and narcotics, except opium and tobacco (for which see schedule 3)	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
12	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—				
	Alisarine dye, dry, 40 per cent	lb.	1	3¼	,,
	,, ,, ,, 50 ,, ... —	,,	1	7	,,
	,, ,, ,, 60 ,, ...	,,	1	10½	,,
	,, ,, ,, 70 ,, ...	,,	1	14¼	,,

	,, ,, ,, 80 ,,	lb.	2	2	Five per cent.
	,, ,, ,, 100 ,,	,,	2	8	,,
	,, ,, moist, 10 ,,	,,	0	4½	,,
	,, ,, ,, 16 ,,	,,	0	6¾	,,
	,, ,, ,, 20 ,,	,,	0	7½	,,
					,,
	Aniline ,, moist, indigo, blue	,,	0	6	
	,, ,, dry	,,	0	15	,,
	Aniline salts	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	Avar bark	cwt.	3	8	,,
	Buzgand (gulpista)	,,	*ad valorem*		,,
	Cochineal	lb.	0	14	,,
	Galnuts (myrabolams)	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	,, Persian	cwt.	10	0	,,
	Madder or manjit	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	Orchilla weed	...	,,		,,
	Sappan wood and root	...	,,		,,
	Turmeric	...	,,		,,
	All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials	...	,,		,,

Metals and Manufactures of Metals.

13 HARDWARE AND CUTLERY including iron-mongery and plated ware, and also including machines, tools, and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour. [*Exceptions, which are free*: (i) Waterlifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, and any other machines and parts of machines ordinarily used in processes of husbandry, or for the preparation for use or for sale of the products of husbandry, which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt; (ii) the following agricultural implements, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed crushers, chaff cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, haytedders, and rakes; (iii) the following dairy appliances, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling

General Duties—(contd.)

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—(contd).		Rs. As.	
13	HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—*contd.*			
	apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers; (iv) the following articles used in the manufacture of cotton, namely, bobbins (warping) forks for looms, healds, heald cord, heald knitting needles, laces, lags, and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others) picking bands, picking leaves, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings, and weft forks (v) box backs and swells and rough unshaped bobbin ends when imported by or on behalf of a manufacturer or mill-owner, and certified by him to be intended exclusively for use in his mill.]	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
14	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts.	...	...	Free.
	MACHINERY (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery			
	Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are owing to their shape or to other special quality not adapted for any other purpose.			
	Note—Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal are included in this entry.			

15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—				
	Brass, orsidue and leaves, European	...	*ad valorem.*		Five per cent
	,, ,, ,, China	...	,,		,,
	,, patent or yellow metal, sheets weighing 1 lb. or above per square foot, and sheathing, braziers, and plates	cwt.	46	0	,,
	,, patent or yellow metal (old)	,,	33	0	,,
	,, sheets, flat or in rolls, weighing less than 1 lb. per square foot ...	,,	*ad valorem.*		,,
	,, wire	...	,,		,,
	,, all other sorts	...	,,		,,
	Copper, bolt and bar, rolled	...	,,		,,
	,, braziers, sheets, plates and sheathing	cwt.	54	0	,,
	,, nails and composition nails	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	,, old	cwt.	42	0	,,
	,, pigs, tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks, and slabs	,,	47	0	,,
	,, China, white, copperware	lb.	2	0	,,
	,, foil or dankpana, white, 10 to 11 in. × 4 to 5 in	hundred leaves.	2	2	,,
	,, ,, ,, coloured 10 to 11 × 4 to 5 in.	,,	2	4	,,
	,, wire including phosphor-bronze	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	,, all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	...	,,		,,
	German silver	...	,,		,,
	Gold bullion and coin	...	...		Free.
	Gold leaf	...	*ad valorem*		Five per cent.
	Iron, anchors and cables	...	,,		One per cent.
	,, Lowmoor and similar qualities, all descriptions	...	,,		,,
	,, angle, T, other than Lowmoor or Swedish	ton.	93	0	,,
	,, ,, T, other than Lowmoor or Swedish, if galvanished, tinned or lead-coated...	..	*ad valorem.*		,,
	,, bar Swedish and similar qualities	ton.	130	0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, nail-rod, round-rod, and square, under half an inch in diameter...	,,	190	0	,,
	,, ,, other kinds	,,	93	0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, nail-rod, round-rod, and square, under half an inch in diameter...	,,	98	0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	...	*ad valorem.*		,,

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation. Rs.	As.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—(contd.)				
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—(contd.)				
	Iron beams, joists, pillars, girders, screwpiles, bridgework, and other such descriptions of iron, imported exclusively for building purposes	...	*ad valorem.*		One per cent.
	,, channel, including channel for carriages	...	,,		,,
	,, plate and sheet, Swedish and charcoal	...	,,		,,
	,, bars, plates, and sheets, Swedish and charcoal, if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	...	,,		,,
	,, plate, other kinds, above ⅛ inch thick, and strips	ton.	115	0	,,
	,, sheets, ,, up to ,, ...	,,	120	0	,,
	,, sheets, (other than corrugated), plates, or strips, other kinds, if galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, chequered, or planished —	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	,, sheets corrugated, galvanised, or black	ton.	180	0	,,
	,, hoop	,,	125	0	,,
	,, nails, rose wire and flat-headed	cwt.	9	0	,,
	,, ,, other kinds, including galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	,, nuts and bolts, also hooks and nuts for roofing, galvanised or black ...	...	,,		,,
	,, old	cwt.	2	0	,,
	,, pig	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	,, pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like...	...	,,		,,
	,, rails, chairs, sleepers and bearing and fish plates, spikes (commonly known as dog spikes), switches, and crossings, other than those described in No. 60, also lever boxes, clips, and tie-bars	...	,,		,,
	,, rice-bowls	...	,,		,,
	,, ridging, guttering and continuous roofing	...	,,		,,
	,, rivets and washers, all sorts	...	,,		,,
	wire, including fencing wire and wire rope, but excluding wire-netting ...	...	,,		,,
	cans, tinned, when imported containing petroleum, which is separately assessed to duty at one anna and six pies per imperial gallon under No. 16...	can.	0	3½	Five per cent.
	,, all other sorts including discs or circles and wire-netting	..	*ad valorem.*		,,

Lametta	..	,,		,,
Lead, all sorts (except sheets for tea-chests, which are free)	...	,,		,,
Quicksilver	lb.	1	12	,,
Shot, bird	cwt.	18	0	,,
Steel, anchors and cables	...	*ad valorem.*		One per cent.
,, blooms	...	,,		,,
,, angle, T	ton.	93	0	,,
,, ,, ,, and hoop, if galvanised, tinned or lead-coated	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
,, bars (other than cast steel)	ton.	93	0	,,
,, ,, Swedish and similar qualities	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
,, ,, nail-rod, round rod, and square, under ½ inch in diameter ...	ton.	98	0	,,
,, bar, galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, planished or polished	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
,, channel, including channel for carriages	...	,,		,,
,, plates above ⅛ inch thick and strips	ton.	115	0	,,
,, sheets up to ⅛ inch thick	,,	120	0	,,
,, sheets, (other than corrugated), plates, or strips, if galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, chequered or planished	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
,, sheets, corrugated, galvanised or black	ton.	180	0	,,
,, hoop	,,	125	0	,,
,, nails	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
,, nuts and bolts, also hooks and nuts for roofing, galvanised or black ...	...	,,		,,
,, old	cwt.	2	0	,,
,, beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw-piles, bridge-work, and other such descriptions of steel, imported exclusively for building purposes	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
,, cast and blistered, including spring and tub steel	...	,,		,,
,, ridging, guttering, and continuous roofing	...	,,		,,
,, pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like	...	,,		,,
,, rails, chairs, sleepers and bearing, and fish-plates, spikes (commonly known as dog spikes), switches, and crossings, other than those described in No. 60, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars	...	,,		,,
,, rivets and washers all sorts	...	,,		,,
,, wire, including fencing wire and wire rope, but excluding wire-netting ...	...	,,		,,
,, cans, tinned, when imported containing petroleum, which is separately assessed to duty at one anna and six pies per Imperial gallon under No. 16 ...	can.	0	3½	Five per cent.
,, all other sorts, including discs or circles and wire-netting	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
Tin, block	cwt.	145	0	,,

General Duties—(contd.)

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and manufacture of metals—contd.			
	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*contd.*			
	Tin foil, and other sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Zinc or spelter, nails	..	,,	,,
	,, ,, tiles or slabs, soft	cwt.	23 ,, 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, hard	,,	19 ,, 0	,,
	,, all other sorts, including boiler tiles	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	All other sorts of metals	...	,,	,,
	Oils.			
16	PETROLEUM, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum ...	Imperial gallon.	...	One anna & 6 pies.
	,, which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Officer to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubricating purposes	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
	,, which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Officer to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose	...		,,
	Cocoanut-oil	cwt.	2 ,, 0	,,
	All other sorts of oil, animal or vegetable (including otto of all kinds), and mineral, including paraffin wax...	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Other Articles unmanufactured and manufactured.			
17	APPAREL, including drapery, haberdashery, and millinery, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements; but excluding cotton-hosiery (for which see No. 30)			

	and boots and shoes (for which see No. 45) and excluding also uniforms, and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use which are free	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
18	ART, WORKS OF, except (1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used, in their construction, whether worked or not, which are free	...	,,	,,
19	BAMBOOS, common grass, hay, rushes, straw and leaves	...	...	Free.
20	BOOKS, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music, and manuscripts	...	...	,,
21	BRISTLES AND FIBRE, for brushes and brooms	...	...	,,
*22	BRUSHES AND BROOMS, all sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
23	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, namely, asphalt, bricks and tiles, cement of all kinds, fire-clay, earthernware piping, lime, and other kinds, not otherwise described	...	,,	,,
24	CABINET WARE AND FURNITURE	...	,,	,,
24a	CHALLENGE CUPS OR TROPHIES which have been won by any military unit (including volunteer corps) or by a particular member or members of any such unit in India or which have been sent by donors resident abroad for presentation or competition in India	...	...	Free.
	Provided that the articles are certified by the Officer Commanding the unit or brigade or any higher military authority or any of their staff officers as having been offered for competition or presented with the sole or main object of encouraging military efficiency; and that they have had engraved on them before being shipped the object for which presented and, except in the case of those sent by donors resident abroad for competition in India, the name of the winner or winners.			
25	CARRIAGES AND CARTS, including motor cars, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, bath chairs, perambulators trucks, wheelbarrows, and all other sorts of conveyances, and component parts thereof, but excluding motor cars designed to carry goods and containing a prime mover, which are free	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
26	CHINESE AND JAPANESE WARE, including lacquered ware, but excluding earthern ware, china, and porcelain (for which see No. 32)	...	,,	,,
27	CLOCKS, WATCHES, and other time-keepers, and parts thereof	...	,,	,,
28	COAL, COKE, AND PATENT FUEL	...	...	Free.
29	CORDAGE, Rope and Twine made of any vegetable fibre	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
30	COTTON, AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON—			
	Cotton, raw	...	...	Free.
	,, twist and yarn	...	...	,,

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.		Duty.
			Rs.	As.	
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—contd.				
	Cotton sewing and darning thread	...	...		Free.
	,, piece-goods, hosiery, crochet cotton thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem.*		Three and one-half per cent.
31	Earth, Common Clay, and Sand	...	...		Free.
32	Earthenware (except earthenware piping, for which see No. 23), china, china clay, porcelain, and imitation or false coral	...	*ad valorem.*		Five per cent.
33	Fans of all kinds, except common palm-leaf fans, which are free	...	,,		,,
34	Fireworks, all sorts, including fulminating-powder	...	,,		,,
35	Flax, and articles made of Flax, including linen-thread	...	,,		,,
36	Furniture, Tackle and Apparel, not otherwise described for steam, sailing, rowing, and other vessels	...	,,		,,
37	Gums, Gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin—				
	Copal	...	,,		,,
	Cutch and gambier	cwt.	23	0	,,
	Gamboge	lb.	1	12	,,
	Gum Ammoniac	cwt.	20	0	,,
	,, Arabic	,,	25	0	,,
	,, Bdellium	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	,, Benjamin, ras	cwt.	30	0	,,
	,, ,, cowrie	,,	80	0	,,
	,, Bysabol (coarse myrrh)	,,	27	0	,,
	,, Olibanum or frankincense	...	...		Free.
	,, Persian (false)	cwt.	15	0	Five per cent.
	Myrrh	,,	30	0	,,
	Rosin	,,	16	0	,,
	All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin including caoutchouc and gutta-percha	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
38	Hemp, including Manila hemp, and articles made therefrom	...	,,		,,
39	Hides and Skins (except raw or salted hides and skins, which are free), including parchment and vellum, gold beaters' skins, and all other descriptions of hides or skins	...	,,		,,

No.	Article		Tariff valuation	Rate of duty
40	HORN	...		Free.
	,, articles made of, not otherwise described	...	,, *ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
41	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES, and parts thereof— Computing, Dental, Distilling, Diving, Drawing, Educational, Electric, Electric lighting, Galvanic, Measuring, Musical, Optical, Philosophical, Phonographic, Photographic (including materials for Photography), Scientific, Surgical, Surveying, Telegraphic, Telephonic, Typewriters, and all other sorts, except Telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, and any instruments, apparatus, and appliances when imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling, which are free. All band instruments (other than stringed instruments), imported by a Native regiment of His Majesty's regular forces in India, or by a unit of the imperial service troops, or by a Military Police Battalion, and certified by the officer commanding the regiment or unit or the officer in charge of the Military Police Battalion to be for the *bona fide* exclusive use of the regimental band, or the band attached to the Military Police Battalion, as the case may be, and the following accessories thereto, are also free of duty:— 1. Bags for bagpipes. 2. Cardholders. 3. Carriages (brown or black). 4. Cases for reeds and mouth-pieces. 5. Cases (leather or wooden). 6. Chanters, pipe, and practice. 7. Cleaners for brass and reed instruments. 8. Cord for bagpipes. 9. Crooks. 10. Drones for bagpipes. 11. Drum heads. 12. Drum sticks. 13. Drum flesh hoops. 14. Fingertops. 15. Green broad cloth for drums. 16. Green silk ribbon for drums. 17. Key pads for reed instruments. 18. Ligatures for reed instruments. 19. Mouthpieces and caps therefor. 20. Mutes for brass instruments. 21. Pipe tassels for bagpipes. 22. Reeds. 23. Ribbons for bagpipes. 24. Ropes for drums. 25. Shanks and slides for brass instruments. 26. Silver buckles for drums. 27. Silver buttons for drums. 28. Springs. 29. Snares. 30. Taps for brass instruments. 31. Valve corks. 32. Valve tops and needles.	...		,,

General Duties—(contd.)

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation. Rs.	A.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured.—contd.				
42	IVORY AND IVORY WARE—				
	Unmanufactured—				
	Elephants' grinders	cwt.	300	0	Five per cent.
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) each exceeding 20 lb. in weight, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing 10 lb. and over	,,	950	0	,,
	,, tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) not less than 10 lb. and not exceeding 20 lb. each, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing less than 10 lb	,,	850	0	,,
	,, tusks, each less than 10 lb. (other than hollows, centres and points) ...	,,	600	0	,,
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4 lb.	,,	250	0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, 3 lb. and under 4 lb.	,,	215	0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, less than 3 lb.	,,	150	0	,,
	All other sorts, manufactured and unmanufactured...	...	*ad valorem*		,,
43	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including plate and other manufactures of gold and silver—				
	Silver-ware, plain ... ... } other than European...	tola	1	2	,,
	,, embossed or chased ... } other than European...	,,	1	6	,,
	All other sorts, except precious stones and pearls, unset, which are free ...	...	*ad valorem*		,,
44	JUTE, raw	...	...		Free.
	,, articles made of, except second-hand or used gunny bags, which are free ...	...	*ad valorem*		Five per cent.
45	LEATHER, and articles made of leather, including boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, except saddlery of a military pattern imported by an officer of His Majesty's regular forces and forming part of the equipment with which he is required to supply himself under Army Regulations, which is free	...	,,		,,
46	MALT	...	,,		,,
47	MANURES of all kinds, including animal bones	...	...		Free.
48	OIL-CAKE, also bran, fodder, and cattle-food of all kinds	...	...		,,
49	OIL-CLOTH AND FLOOR-CLOTH, including lincrusta, linoleum, and tarpaulins ...	...	*ad valorem*		Five per cent.

50	PAINTS, COLOURS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS, and compositions for application to leather, wood and metals—				
	Lead, red, dry	cwt.	15	8	,,
	,, white, dry	,,	17	0	,,
	Ochre, other than European, all colours	,,	3	12	,,
	Paints, composition	...	*ad valorem*		,,
	,, patent driers	...	,,		,,
	Turpentine	Imperial gallon.	3	12	,,
	Verdigris	...	*ad valorem*		,,
	Vermilion, Canton	Box of 90 bundles.	115	0	,,
	Zinc, white, dry	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	All other sorts, including glue and putty	...	,,		,,
51	PAPER, PASTE-BOARD, MILL BOARD, AND CARD BOARD of all kinds, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs, and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book or parcel post, which are free	...	,,		,,
	Paper articles made of paper and paper-mâché	...	,,		,,
52	PERFUMERY—				
	Gowla, husked and unhusked	cwt.	47	0	,,
	Kapurkachiri (zedoary)	,,	15	0	,,
	Patch leaves (patchouli)	,,	16	0	,,
	Rose flowers, dried	,,	22	0	,,
	Rose water	Imperial gallon.	2	6	,,
	All other sorts, except perfumed spirit (for which see Schedule III)... ...	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
53	PITCH, TAR AND DAMMAR—				
	Bitumen	...	,,		,,
	Dammar	...	,,		,,
	Pitch, American and European	...	,,		,,
	,, coal	...	,,		,,
	Tar, American and European	...	,,		,,
	,, coal	...	,,		,,
	,, mineral	...	,,		,,
54	PLANTS AND BULBS, living, also dried for herbaria	...	...		Free.

General Duties (contd.)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Rate of duty.
	Other Articles, manufactured and unmanufactured—contd.			
55	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset (including the stones generically known as cambay stones, such as agates, cornelians, and onyx)	...	...	Free
56	PULP of wood, straw, rags, paper, and other materials	...	...	,,
57	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIALS, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, stereo-typing apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging and numbering machines, but not including paper.	...	...	,,
58	RAGS	...	...	,,
59	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf	...	...	,,
60	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other materials for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof; also the following articles, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks, and standards, wire and other materials for fencing. Provided that for the purpose of this exemption "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and [illegible]des a railway constructed in a Native State, under the suzerainty of ... to supp[illegible]esty, and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council [illegible] ... [illegible]otification in the *Gazette of India*, specifically include therein ...	...	...	,,
	[illegible]ANURES of all kin[illegible]			
61	S[illegible]eds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native [illegible]ce or Chief in India which are free—	...	...	...
	All sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent

62	SHELLS AND COWRIES—				
	Shanks—large shells, for cameos	...	,,		,,
	,, white, live	...	,,		,,
	,, ,, dead	...	,,		,,
	Cowras	...	,,		,,
	Cowries, bazaar common	cwt.	4	0	,,
	,, yellow, superior quality	,,	5	8	,,
	,, Maldive	,,	7	0	,,
	,, sankhla	,,	115	0	,,
	Mother of pearl, nacre	...	...		Free.
	Nakhla	cwt.	110	0	Five per cent.
	Tortoise shell	lb.	12	0	,,
	,, nakh	,,	5	0	,,
	All other sorts, including articles made of shell, not otherwise described ...	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
63	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats, and barges, imported entire or in sections	...	...		Free.
64	SILK AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK—				
	Bokhara	lb.	9	0	Five per cent.
	Floss...	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	Piecegoods	...	,,		,,
	Sewing thread, China	...	,,		,,
	Raw silk—Chaharam, Indo-China, and yellow Shanghai	lb.	5	0	,,
	Mathow	,,	8	6	,,
	Other kinds of China including re-reeled silk	,,	6	8	,,
	Waste and Kachra	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	Panjam	lb.	2	6	,,
	Persian	,,	4	8	,,
	Siam	,,	3	6	,,
	All other sorts, including cocoons	...	*ad valorem.*		,,

General Duties—(contd.)

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Rate of duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured.—contd.		Rs. As.	
65	Soap	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
66	Specimens illustrative of Natural Science, including also antique coins and medals	...	...	Free.
67	Stationery, excluding paper (for which see No. 51)	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
68	Stone and Marble, and articles made of stone and marble	...	,,	,,
69	Tallow and Grease, including stearine	...	,,	,,
70	Tea chests of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Customs collector is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk	...	...	Free.
71	Textile Fabrics not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
72	Toilet Requisites not otherwise described	...	,,	,,
73	Toys, including toy books, and requisites for all games	...	,,	,,
74	Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades of all kinds	...	,,	,,
75	Walking Sticks and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, of all kinds, mounted and unmounted, driving, riding, and other whips, fishing rods and lines ...	...	,,	,,
76	Wood and Timber (except firewood, which is free), and articles made of wood not otherwise described	...	,,	,,
77	Wool raw	...	...	Free.
	,, articles made of, including felt	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
78	All other Articles, manufactured or unmanufactured, not described in the Schedule	...	,,	,,

EXPORT TARIFF.*

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff valuation. Rs.	As.	Rate of duty.
I	PRODUCE OF THE COCOANUT TREE (*a*)—				
	1. Copra	cwt.	15	0	5 per cent.
	2. Cocoanuts	1,000	45	0	
	3. Coir	cwt.	9	0	
	4. Cables, tarred and untarred	do.	8	0	
	5. Coir fibre	do.	7	1	
	6. Cocoanut husk (green)†	do.	8	0	
	7. Punnac	do.	5	0	
II	PRODUCE OF THE ARECANUT TREE (*a*)—				
	1. Arecanuts without husk	Candy	100	0	
	2. do. in husk	do.	55	0	
III	PRODUCE OF THE PALMYRA TREE (*a*)—				
	1. Jaggery	cwt.	3	8	
	2. Palmyra fibre, raw	do.	12	8	
IV	GRAINS AND OIL SEEDS—				5 per cent., if exported by sea to British India or Sirkar Cochin and 3 As. per Md. when exported by sea to other places. No duty on exports by land
	1. Paddy	do.	2	0	
	2. Rice...	do.	3	4	

* As amended by Notification No. S. R. 2163, dated 4th May 1911.

(*a*) No commodities, other than those under Nos. 1, 2, and 17 and varieties of sugar under Nos. 3 and 11 of the 1st column of the above Schedule, shall be subjected to export duty at Edapally, and at Bagavadicottah no other than the above and pepper. *Vide* Notification No. 600 dated 15th Edavam 1040 and No. 767 dated 6th Edavam 1044 (18th May 1869) published at page 127 of the Gazette dated 1st Auny 1040 (13th June 1865) and at page 329 of the Gazette dated 6th Vyeausy 1044 (18th May 1869.)

† 1,000 green cocoanut husks being considered as equivalent to one cwt. *Vide* Notification No. 1472 dated 23rd Meenom 1065 published at page 431 of the Travancore Gazette dated 22nd April 1890 (18th Chittray 1065).

Export Tariff—(contd.)

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff valuation. Rs.	As.	Rate of duty.
V	OILS—				
	1. Cocoanut oil	cwt.	12	8	5 per cent.
	2. Laurel oil	do.	8	0	5 per cent.
	3. Lemon grass oil	lb.	5	0	1 per cent.
VI	HIDES—TANNED AND UNTANNED—				
	1. Country buffalo	Score.	40	0	5 per cent.
	2. Cow	do.	20	0	5 per cent.
	3. Elk skin	do.	30	0	5 per cent.
	4. Goat skin	do.	8	0	5 per cent.
	5. Sheep	do.	5	8	5 per cent.
	6. Deer	do.	4	0	5 per cent.
	7. Kid	do.	3	0	5 per cent.
	8. Squirrel skins	do.	40	0	5 per cent.
	9. All other hides or skins	do.	*ad valorem.*		5 per cent.
VII	GINGER—GREEN AND DRY—				
	1. Ginger unscraped, Malabar	cwt.	10	0	5 per cent.
	2. Dry ginger	do.	15	0	5 per cent.
VIII	FISH—RAW OR DRIED—SALTED OR UNSALTED	do.	3	0	2½ per cent.
IX	TAMARIND	do.	2	8	5 per cent.

Note—Elephants' tusks and hollows are Government monopoly and cannot be exported without a rehadary from the Dewan or the Excise Commissioner.

Export Tariff—(contd.)

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff valuation. Rs.	As.	Rate of duty.
X	SUGAR CANE PRODUCE (*a*)— 1. Molasses	cwt.	6	0	5 per cent.
XI	TURMERIC OF EVERY KIND— 1. Turmeric (finger)	do.	7	0	5 per cent.
XII	PEPPER (*b*)	Candy.	...	...	5 Rupees.
XIII	OPIUM PER CHEST OF 140 lbs. (*c*)	...	...	...	700 Rupees.
XIV	FUEL†	Do.	...	...	10 pies.
XV	TEA*	lb.	...	...	¼ pie.

(*b*) Duty on pepper will be levied at all the Chowkeys of the State. *Vide* Notification No. 1774 dated 9th Meenom 1068 published at page 304 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated 28th March 1893 (16th Meenom 1068).

(*c*) *Vide* Notification No. 2303 dated 26th July 1880 (13th Audy 1055) published at page 599 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated 3rd August 1880 (21st Audy 1055).

* Duty is leviable only on exports by sea.

† Duty on firewood and charcoal has been abolished as a tentative measure for five years with effect from the 1st Meenom 1087. (Vide Notification No. S. R. 779 dated 9th March 1912).

No. S. R. 1117 dated 7th March 1911.

In supersession of Notification No. S. R. 1059, dated 11th February 1908, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that the list of cotton piece-goods has been revised as follows, as per the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 9321-9327-139, dated Calcutta, the 22nd December 1910.

List of Cotton Piece-goods.

Alhambras.
Angolas (cotton).
Apron cloth (cotton).
Batistes (cotton).
Beaverteens (cotton).
Blankets (cotton).
Holland and blind cloth (cotton.)
Book-binding cloth.
Brilliants.
Brocades (cotton).
Broche.
Buckram (cotton).
Calicoes.
Cambrics, plain, dyed or printed.
Cantoons.
Canvas (cotton).
Canvas, French elastic (cotton).
Casement cloth (cotton).
Cashmeres (cotton.)
Cellular cloth.
Checks, spots and stripes.
Chiffons (cotton).
Chinese dyed cloths.
Chintz, glazed or unglazed.
Choonris.
Chadars.
Chadar-pattas.
Coatings (cotton).
Corduroy and corded cloth (cotton).
Cotton flakes.
Counterpanes.
Crapes (cotton).
Crash (cotton).
Crepons (cotton).
Cretonnes.
Crimps (cotton).
Damask, cotton table.
Dawanies.
Delaines (cotton).
Delametti.
Denims.
Dhotis.
Diagonals (cotton).
Diapers (cotton).
Dimity.
Domestics.
Domettes (cotton).
Dosotti.
Dupettas.
Dorias.
Dress, plain or printed (cotton).
Drills, plain, striped or checked.
Duck.
Dungari.
Dusters (when joined by the warp).
Embroidered allovers.
,, flounces.
Fents (cotton).
Finduras.
Flannelette (cotton flannel).
Galateas.
Gambaroons.
Gaze (cotton).
Ghagias (cotton).
Ginghams (cotton).
Glass cloths (when joined by the warp) (cotton).
Grenadines (cotton).
Gumchas.
Hair-cords.
Handkerchiefs (in woven pieces).
Harvards.
Hollands (cotton).
Italians (cotton).
Jaconets, plain or bordered.
Jeans, plain, dyed or printed.
Lace curtain cloth.
Lace stripes.
Lappets.
Lastings.
Lawns.
Lenos.
Linonette (cotton).
Linings, plain, striped or mercerised.
Longcloths.
Lungis.
Lustres (cotton).
Madapollams.
Madras cloth.
Marcella.
Matte shirtings.
Matting (cotton).
Mattress cloth.
Meltons (cotton).
Mercerised cloth.
Merinos (cotton).
Mexicans.
Moleskins (cotton).
Molleton cloth.
Morias.

List of Cotton piece-goods.—contd.

Moreens (cotton).
Mulls, all kinds, plain or bordered.
Muslins (cotton), all kinds.
Nainsooks.
Net (cotton).
Nun's veiling (cotton).
Oatmeal cloth.
Penelope canvas.
Pillow calico, tubular.
Piques.
Plushette.
Pompadour.
Pongees (cotton).
Poplinette (cotton).
Prayer mats (cotton).
Printed crepelle.
Prints.
Printers (plain and coloured).
Putsoes.
Quiltings (cotton).
Quilts.
Radium cloth.
Regattas.
Rep cloth (cotton).
Sail cloth (cotton).
Saries.
Sarongs.
Sateens, plain, dyed or printed.
Satinette.
Satin stripes (cotton).
Scraves (cotton).
Serges (cotton).
Shawls (cotton).
Sheetings.
Shirtings.
Silecia.
Silkette, plain or stripes.
Spanish stripes (cotton).
Suraline.
Sussicloth.
Suitings (cotton).
Swansdown (calico).
Tambours.
Tameins (unfinished).
Tanjibs.
Tapestries (cotton).
Tarlatans.
Tcloths.
Ticking, mattress or blind (cotton).
Towels (cotton) in woven pieces and towel cloth including Terry cloth.
Trouserings (cotton).
Tulle (cotton).
Turbans (cotton).
Turkey red cloth.
Tussor cloth (cotton) and Tussorette.
Tweeds (cotton).
Twills (cotton), plain, dyed, or printed.
Umbrella cloth (cotton).
Valencias.
Velvets (cotton).
Velveteen (cotton).
Venetian cloth (cotton).
Vestings or waistcoatings (cotton).
Voiles (cotton).
Wadding.
Zephyrs.

No. S. R. 1578, dated 16th March 1911.

In supersession of previous Notifications on the subject, the following Rules are prescribed, tentatively for one year, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, for warehousing goods in the Sirkar sheds and godowns at the port of Alleppey.

1. These Rules shall come into force on the 1st Medom 1086.

2. On all goods warehoused, warehouse rent will be charged as follows:—

For the first seven days ... ... Free.
For the 1st month (continuing from the 8th day)—Single rate per week as per schedule.
For the second month (continuing from the 8th day)—Double rates per week as per schedule.
For the 3rd month ... ... Treble rates per week.

The rates will be similarly increased for every succeeding month.
Fraction of a week will be counted as one week.

3. The above Rules do not apply to the open godowns or sheds which have been built for the temporary accommodation of shippers and which are not intended to be used as warehouses.

4. Goods may be stored in the open godowns or sheds for four days free of charge. In special cases, it shall be left to the discretion of the Assistant Excise Commissioner to extend the period of free occupation, on a written application, to the maximum period of seven days.

5. Persons using the open godowns or sheds in contravention of Rule 3 will be charged double warehouse rates from the date of occupation.

6. The warehouse rent shall be made to the officer in charge of the Customs House before the goods are removed from the warehouse. But in the case of export by steamers, the above charge may be recovered within 24 hours after the departure of the steamer, a penalty of one rupee being imposed for each day of default.

7. In the case of imports, the Assistant Excise Commissioner shall, whenever he finds it necessary, have power to issue notice to the owner, consignee or agent, to remove the goods and pay the rent within a specified time not exceeding 14 days. In the event of failure to pay the rent within such time, the goods or such portion of them, as may be necessary, shall be sold by public auction, and the dues of Government, plus 10 per cent of such dues, shall be recovered from the proceeds of the sale.

8. Storage of salt, fish, dried prawns or other goods with offensive smell or of a damaging nature in any of the Sirkar warehouses or sheds is strictly prohibited.

9. Inflammable oils, gun-powder, explosives and other goods of a highly dangerous character, shall not be stored in any of the Sirkar warehouses or sheds. Persons importing such goods should provide themselves with places where they may be stored with safety. Such goods should at once be removed on import.

SCHEDULE.

Rice, paddy, ginger, turmeric, pepper and other bag cargo. ... ... Annas 6 per 100 bags per week.

Copra, ginger, pepper, turmeric, &c., in robbins ... ... Annas 10 per 100 robbins per week.

Coir yarn and fibre in bales ...	Annas 12 per 100 bales per week.
Coir yarn in bundles and dholes ...	Annas 10 per 100 cwts. per week.
All other goods	Anna one per ton of 40 c. ft. per week.

No. S. R. 2016, dated 23rd April 1911.

In modification of Notification No. S. R. 5933, dated the 15th October 1910, published at page 1596 of the Government Gazette dated 8th November 1910, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that the *export* of *any* kind of tobacco, from any part of Travancore, is absolutely prohibited. But travellers leaving Travancore will, as hitherto, be permitted to carry with them tobacco and preparations thereof, for their immediate use, up to and not exceeding the quantities specified below :—

(1) Cigars	...	...	24 in number.
(2) Cigarettes	...	...	24 in number.
(3) Tobacco	...	...	5 Kalanchoos.
(4) Snuff	...	...	1 Kalanchoo.

No. S. R. 2096, dated 2nd May 1911.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, the following regulations regarding collisions and signals of distress at sea are published for the information and guidance of the public, in supersession of those published with Notice No. 818, dated 13th September 1897, on page 1555 of the Gazette dated 21st September 1897.

No. S. R. 2163, dated 4th May 1911.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified that the tariff value of "cables, tarred and untarred," in item No. I of the export tariff is reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 8 per cwt. and that the export duty on the following articles in the same Tariff is abolished, with effect from the 16th April 1911:—

(1) Laurel nuts. (Item IV (3))
(2) Gelingal. (Item VIII (3))
(3) Arrow root flour. } (Item XII—Arrow root Produce—the whole)
(4) Arrow root. }
(5) Turmeric (bulb). } (Item XIII—Turmeric of every kind (2) and (3))
(6) Pingil. }
(7) Kutcholam. (Item XIV)
(8) Kora grass. (Item XVIII)
(9) Canes and rattans. (Item XXI)
(10) Jeweller's sand. (Item XXIII)
(11) Buffalo horn. }
(12) Deer, bison and antelope horns. } (Item VII—the whole)
(13) Bones of elephants. }
(14) Other bones, horns &c. }
(15) Prawn skin. (Item IX (2))
(16) Gum kino. (Item XIX)
(17) Shank. (Item XXIV)

No. S. R. 2519, dated 25th May 1911.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that all goods imported into Travancore, by or on behalf of the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, are exempted from the payment of customs duty.

TRAVANCORE CUSTOMS RULES.

QUILON-TO-TINNEVELLY RAILWAY.

The following Rules are issued with the concurrence and sanction of the Government of Madras.

1. Customs Houses have been erected outside the main entrance to the Railway Stations* for levying the Travancore export and import duties, and the Railway Police, and the Station Master at the stations where there is no such Police will be responsible for goods, passengers' luggage and parcels, not being admitted into or sent out from, such stations except through those gates.

*1. Shencotta.
2. Arieneavu.
3. Tenmala.
4. Edamon.
5. Punaloor.
6. Kunnikode.
7. Kottarakara.
8. Kundara.
9. Quilon.

2. A Customs official shall be permitted to be present at the Railway Parcels office or Goods shed to conduct passengers and other owners of goods on which duty is leviable to the Customs House for levying the same from them, and if necessary for the examination of parcels and luggage.

3. The way bills, invoices, receipts and station registers of all goods and parcels traffic, received at stations and of passengers' luggage shall be open during office hours to the inspection of the Travancore Customs Department for the purpose of enabling them to levy duty, or of any Officer of the Travancore Forest Department not inferior in rank to an Assistant Conservator, in so far as consignments of Forest produce are concerned.

4. Railway officials residing in Railway premises, or within Railway limits, within the Travancore State, are not exempt from customs dues, but must pay them on any dutiable articles imported or exported by them. A Travancore Customs Officer will be at the station on the arrival and departure of each train to assess and receive the prescribed duty on such articles, in the case of such Railway employes who may find it inconvenient to go to the Customs Office.

Import trade, that is, the carrying in trains of goods bound west of Shencotta Railway Station.

5. (*a*) As ordinary salt cannot be imported into the country except on account of Government, nor opium and ganja except by the Government agency, no such salt or opium or ganja shall be allowed to be carried by Railway into Travancore, that is, west of Shencotta Railway Station, by private individuals, and if they are so brought, they will become liable to confiscation by Government.

Name of articles.	Per.	Rate of duty.
		Rs. as. p.
I. *Tobacco—*		
British Indian tobacco—unmanufactured ..	Candy.	90 ... ...
Snuff ...	Bottle of 54 tolas.	8 per cent on a tariff valuation of 2 2 0
English Tobacco used for smoking ...	Pound.	Do. 3 8 0
Cigars ...	Do.	Do. 3 8 0
Goodack ...	Do.	Do. 9 8 0
Cigarettes ...	...	8 per cent *Ad valorem.*
II. Induppu and table salt...	Indian maund of 3200 tolas.	1 0 0

(*b*) Import duty is leviable on the articles specified in the margin when they are brought into the country.

6. No duty shall be leviable on goods or parcels until removed from Railway stations except in the case of Railway servants. (*Vide Rule* 4 *supra*). Such duty will be payable at the Customs House the goods or parcels are passing out.

7. Persons desirous of selling tobacco, snuff, cigars, etc., on the platforms of Railway stations within Travancore will be permitted to do so on their application through the Traffic Manager for licenses which will be granted to them by the Travancore Government free of charge. But the tobacco, snuff, cigars, etc., thus sold must be such as have already paid duty to the Travancore Government.

Licensed vendors shall not be allowed to import tobacco etc., under any circumstances, and it will be made a condition of the agreement which they execute with the Railway authorities that they shall pay duty on all dutiable articles whether imported or exported.

8. The Railway authorities shall permit the officers of the Travancore Government to make searches and examinations under the Travancore Tobacco Regulation, Rules and Notifications, in respect of tobacco brought and sold in Travancore stations.

Export trade, that is, the carrying of goods, in trains bound to or to the east of Shencotta Railway Station.

9. Elephant tusks and hollows, being Government monopoly, cannot be exported without a permit from the Dewan or the Excise Commissioner and shall not therefore be booked for export at Railway stations without such permit.

10. Export duty is leviable on the articles mentioned in the list hereto appended and on such other articles as may, from time to time, be included in the Travancore export Tariff, when they are booked from any Railway station to the west of Shencotta, either for the Shencotta Railway Station or for any station to the east of it. In regard to goods booked for the Shencottah Railway Station, the export duty levied will be refunded by the Officer in charge of the Sirkar Chowkey at the place of export on production of a certificate granted by the Officer in charge of the Sirkar Chowkey at Shencotta, showing that the articles were reimported through the latter part of Travancore territory, provided that such certificate is produced within 15 days from the date of export.

11. If there are dutiable exports among the goods and if they are intended to be carried to or beyond Shencotta Railway Station, their quantities shall be ascertained by weighing, measuring or counting as the case may be, and the prescribed duty thereon shall be paid to Customs Officer. A *ravanā* will then be issued to the owner or his agent giving the names and quantities of the goods on which duty has been levied and declaring that the other goods are not liable to duty.

If there are no dutiable exports, a pass to that effect will be issued.

12. Passes will be given free of charge at the Customs house on goods or parcels despatched from one Goods station to another in Travancore except the Railway Station at Shencotta. These passes should be sent by the consigners to consignees with the goods or parcels receipt and the goods will be passed free of duty at destination on the authority of such passes.

13. Goods mentioned in Rule 12 may, however, on arrival at the station of first destination be re-consigned to stations beyond, but the owner shall give immediate intimation of the fact to the Customs House there. If he re-consigns them to the Shencotta Railway Station or to a place beyond that station, he shall at once pay the duty and obtain a *ravanah* as laid down in Rule II and until such *ravanah* is produced the Railway Officers of the station of first destination shall not allow such goods to be carried further.

14. Customs duty shall not be levied on unclaimed goods or parcels nor on goods or parcels missent to a Customs station.

The former will be treated in the same way as unclaimed goods generally under the Railway Rules.

When dutiable exports covered by free passes as mentioned in Rule 12 become unclaimed and are carried outside the country for final disposal, the Railway authorities shall pay to the Travancore Customs the duty on them or shall undertake to recover such duty from the owner or auction-purchaser who clears them from the unclaimed goods or lost property office at Trichinopoly.

LIST OF DUTIABLE ARTICLES.

(*Referred to in Rule 10.*)

(1) Copra.
(2) Cocoanuts.
(3) Coir.
(4) Cables, tarred and untarred.
(5) Coire fibre.
(6) Cocoanut husk (green).
(7) Punnac.
(8) Arecanuts without husk.
(9) Do. in husk.
(10) Jaggery.
(11) Palmyra fibre-raw,
(12) Cocoanut oil.
(13) Laurel oil.
(14) Lemon grass oil.
(15) Hides, tanned and untanned, country buffalo.
(16) Do. Do. cow.
(17) Elk skin.
(18) Goat skin.
(19) Sheep skin.
(20) Deer skin.
(21) Kid skin.
(22) Squirrel skin.
(23) All other hides or skins.
(24) Ginger unscraped, Malabar.
(25) Dry ginger.
(26) Fish, raw or dried, salted or unsalted.
(27) Tamarind.
(28) Molasses.
(29) Turmeric (ginger).
(30) Pepper.
(31) Opium.
(32) Fuel.

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* Amended up to 31st May 1911.

No. S. R. 3195, dated 6th July 1911.

In continuation of Notification No. S. R. 2519, dated the 25th May 1911, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that all goods imported into Travancore, by or on behlaf of the Assistant Resident in Travancore, and Cochin, are also exempted from the payment of customs duty.

No. S. R. 3279, dated 13th July 1911.

In supersession of the Customs Notification, No. P. D. 1043, dated the 3rd August 1903, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that all articles other than those specified below, liable to duty under head 5, 6, 8, 9, or 10, as the case may be of "arms ammunition and military stores" of the Tariff Notification, No. S. R. 1033, dated the 28th February 1911, are exempted from so much of the duty leviable thereunder on importation into Travancore as is in excess of a duty of 10 per cent *ad-valorem*

Main springs and Magazine springs

Gun-stocks and Breech blocks

Actions (including skeleon and waster)

Breech blots and their heads

Cocking pieces.

Locks (for muzzle-loading arms)

Machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for rifled arms.

No. S. R. 5934, dated 4th November 1910.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that bringing, by sea, or by land, into Travancore, silk or other woven goods impressed with designs in imitation of Currency Notes, Promissory Notes, or stock Notes, of the Government of India, is strictly prohibited.

No. S. R. 4897.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified, for general information, that celluloid bangles may be imported into Travancore.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
20/23rd October 1911.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 5031.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the investigations, conducted under the control of the Anthrax Investigation Board of Bradford, England, indicate that blood clots and blood stains on hair and wool are the chief means of conveyance of Anthrax spores, and are therefore the most important source of infection to workers in wool, hair and hides. All persons in Travancore who are concerned in the collection, packing and export of wool, hair and hides are therefore warned against exporting any pieces of skin, hair, wool or other materials which are marked with blood stains or blood clots. All such blood stained wool, hair &c., should be burnt.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
24th October 1911.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 36.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that bringing by sea or land into Travancore of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "An open letter to Count Leo Tolstoy in reply to his letter to a Hindu" by the Editor of the Free Hindustan, is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
5th January 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI.
Dewan.

No. S. R. 72.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the bringing by sea or by land into Travancore of any copy of the publication entitled "Star of the East" published by the Ramakrishna Vedanta Mission in Melbourne, Autralia is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
8th January 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 275.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

In supersession of Customs Notification No. S R. 404, dated 22nd January 1911, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the following tariff values have been fixed for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, with effect from the 1st January 1912.

Grey goods, plain or bordered.

	Tariff value per lb. As.	P.
1. Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or having only borders not over ¼" ...	9	0
2. Dangari and Khadi cloth	7	6

3.	Dhuties, cholas, duppattas, lungis, and gumchas plain, or having only borders not over ¼″	9	3
4.	Dhuties, cholas, duppattas, lungis, and gumchas having only borders over ¼″ but not over ¾″	9	6
5.	Dhuties, cholas, duppattas, lungis, and gumchas, having only borders over ¾″ but not over 2″	10	9
6.	Patals and saries with headings over 4″ wide and only coloured borders not over ¾″	10	0
7.	Domestics, T. cloths, shirtings, longcloth, sheetings having borders not over ½″	9	0
8.	Drills and jeans. plain	9	3
9.	Fents	7	6
10.	Printers and sadlapet	9	6
11.	Printers (bhagavad)	9	0
12.	Shirtings, twilled, unbleached	11	0
13.	„ „ bleached	13	0
14.	Tent, sail, commissariat, and double threaded cloth (dosuti) ...	8	6
15.	Zanzibar cloth	9	0

Provided that for calendered grey goods 3 pies shall be added to the above values.

Figured or coloured goods.

16.	Bedcovers, Twilled sheets, quilts, and table-cloths, with borders not over ½″	9	6
17.	Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars, coloured warp or weft	10	9
18.	Bedcovers, quilts, table cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars coloured warp or weft	11	9
19.	Bed ticking, plain or drilled	9	6
20.	Check gumchas	11	9
21.	Cholis, and saris (coloured)	12	9
22.	Cotton, tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including lohoria, Thana susi, Thana drill, Thana twill, and Thana check	11	6
23.	English patterned checks, trouserings, and coatings	12	3
24.	Drill, striped	9	9
25.	„ „ checked	10	3
26.	„ „ dyed	11	3
27.	Fancy dobby pattern checks, coloured warp and weft	11	9
28.	Fents	8	9
29.	Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, grey weft	10	9
30.	„ „ „ coloured weft	11	6
31.	Lungis, coloured	11	6
32.	Lungis, grey with coloured stripes or borders	9	9
33.	Napkins, grey	9	9
34.	„ bleached	12	9
35.	Susi check, English, grey ground	12	0
36.	„ checks, ordinary, grey ground	11	0
37.	„ „ coloured warp or weft	11	6
38.	„ checksheets, ordinary, grey ground	11	0
39.	„ ordinary, coloured stripes, grey ground	10	3
40.	„ „ „ weft	11	6
41.	Tent cloth, blue and red	10	9
42.	„ khaki	11	6
43.	Towels, Turkish, grey	12	3
44.	„ „ bleached	13	9
45.	„ „ honeycomb, and other sorts grey	9	6

46.	Towels, honey comb and other sorts, bleached	12	3
47.	Zephyr cloth	11	6
48.	" striped and checked	12	9

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
24th January 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 509.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the export duty on all kinds of timber now levied under the Export Tariff in force, is abolished, as a tentative measure for five years, with effect from the 1st Kumbhom 1087.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
6th February 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 515.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified, for general information, that bringing by sea or by land into Travancore of any copy of the pamphlets in Tamil entitled "Kanavu, a poem and other songs" and "Arilorupangu, a short story" published by C. Subramonya Bharati and printed at Pondicherry, is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
6th February 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 613.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the taking of dates from any part of Travancore into that portion of the Indian possessions of the Government of Portugal which is known as the Pargana of Nagar Avely, is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
27th February 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 779

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the export duty on firewood and charcoal now levied under the export tariff in force, is abolished, as a tentative measure for five years, with effect from the 1st Meenam 1087.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum.
9th March 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1200.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the bringing by sea or by land, into Travancore of any copy of the Arabic Journal entitled "Al-Balague" published at Beyroot, Syria is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum.
22nd April 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

No. S. R. 1448.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the Customs Notifications No. P. D. 657, dated 1st January 1899 and No. P. D. 823, dated the 6th May 1904 are cancelled, so far as they impose additional and special import duties on sugar produced in or exported from Denmark.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum.
5th June 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1878.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the bringing by sea or by land into Travancore of any copy of the paper entitled "The Islamic Fraternity" which is printed and published at Tokio, Japan, is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum.
8th August 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 1901.

NOTIFICATION.

In supersession of previous Notifications on the subject, the following rules are prescribed, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, for the levy of the pier dues and the regulation of traffic on the Pier in the port of Alleppey.

1. These Rules shall come into force on the 1st Kanni 1088 16th September 1912.

2. From and after the above date, the disinction between the pier-toll and the tramway-hire, shall cease and a uniform fee of one anna per candy

shall be levied on all ordinary goods passing the Pier. This fee shall include the right to use the stages and the cranes and also the tramway. The fee for heavy goods shall continue to be as shown below:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Steam boilers, each	12	0	0
Machinery in pieces or any articles weighing a ton or upwards, per ton	2	0	0
Four wheeled carriages, each ...	3	0	0
Two wheeled Do. Do. ...	1	8	"
Ponies, each	1	8	"
Horses, each	2	0	"
Dogs, sheep and other animals, each	0	1	"
Piano-forte, each	3	0	"
Rickshaws, each	0	12	"
Bicycles, each	0	8	"

NOTE.—Cocoanut oil shall be classed under ordinary goods.

3. The Pier as well as the Tramway shall be under the direct charge of the Pier Master, who will be under the immediate orders of the Pier Officer.

4. When the work of shipping or landing is carried on in the Pier, no one other than the Port and Customs Officers, *bona fide* shippers and landing agents, and contractors and coolies engaged for work, shall ordinarily be allowed to enter the Pier. On such occasions, entrance to the Pier to the employes of *bona fide* shippers and landing agents shall be by tickets issued by the Pier Master. In the case of others, special permission for such entrance has to be obtained from the Port Officer.

5. When no work is carried on in the Pier, it shall be open to the public from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.

6. Fishing from any part of the Pier or stages will not be allowed except under the written permission of the Port Officer.

7. Smoking on the Pier, dirtying the Pier by spitting on the boards, rubbing chunam on the hand rails, lamp-posts, cranes, seats &c., or by other similar acts, and the use of fire or naked lights on the Pier are strictly prohibited.

8. Painting, tarring and other maintenance works and repairs to the Pier shall ordinarily, be attended to when no landing or shipping is carried on in the Pier.

9. The lamps on the Pier shall be lit both during dark and on moonlight nights. When there is no shipping or landing, only alternate lamps need be lighted.

10. Boats brought alongside the stages or the T, heads shall be fastened to the bollards or rings provided for the purpose. They shall, under no circumstances, be tied to the standards, diagonal ties or any other part of the Pier. The Pier Master shall have power to cut the boats adrift if he finds them fastened to any part of the pier other than the bollards or rings.

11. Temporary stages may be attached to the Pier whenever necessary. They shall be removed when the port closes during the monsoon or when the sea is rough and there is danger of their being washed away.

12. The trucks used on the Pier shall, after the day's work is done, be removed from the Pier and kept in the shed intended for the purpose.

13. The shipping and landing of goods in the Pier shall be done only by means of trucks, except when the Port Officer considers the carrying of goods by head-load necessary in case of emergency.

14. Heaping the Pier with large quantities of cargo is strictly prohibited. The Pier Master shall decide whether any quantity of cargo is large or small for the purpose of this rule.

15. The work of shipping and landing shall ordinarily be carried on between 6-30 A. M. and 6-30 P. M. But when a direct steamer is in port and it is necessary to give her quick despatch, or under other exceptional circumstances, the work may be begun a little earlier or carried on a little later, with the permission of the Port Officer.

16. Persons shipping or landing heavy goods, such as pressed bales, cases, hardware, and such goods as cannot be conveniently shipped or landed at the stages, shall have prior claim to the use of cranes. Such goods may not be shipped at the stages (though there is no objection to their being landed at them) without special permission.

17. Persons shipping or landing goods in bags or packages suitable for handling at the stages shall have prior claim to the use of the stages.

18. The owner or hirer of the boat that is first alongside a crane or stage shall have first claim to use it until the boat is loaded or unloaded and the boats that arrive subsequently shall be loaded or unloaded in the order in which they arrive. It is not intended that empty boats, or boats nearly empty, and waiting for cargo for shipment, shall retain prior right to the use of the cranes or stages to the exclusion of others. Right of precedence holds good only so long as boat and cargo are both ready for work.

19. The use of the stages and cranes will be allowed by the Pier Master in proportion to each applicant's requirements in regard to shipping and landing.

20. The loading of trucks with export cargo from the godowns or canal boats shall ordinarily be regulated in the order in which the boats are berthed the Pier, so that the boat berthed farthest will be supplied by the trucks standing foremost, the next boat by the trucks standing behind the first set and so on.

21. It shall be the duty of the officer in charge of the Customs-House, who shall be the ex-officio Boat Master, to see that the boats brought alongside the stages or T, heads have the full complement of licensed boatmen to load or unload cargo.

22. The labour necessary for the transmission of imported goods from sea boats to the Government godowns will ordinarily be supplied by the Port Officer through a contractor specially engaged for the purpose.

23. The labour necessary for shipping goods of all kinds shall be found by the owners of such goods.

24. Whenever a contractor has been engaged for the supply of the labour described in clause 22, owners of goods who have to make use of such labour shall pay direct to the contractor such rates of cooly hire as are stipulated for in his contract.

25. The owners of goods shall pay to the officer in charge of the Coustoms-House the fees due from them under clause 2.

26. Every cooly doing work on the Pier shall, while so employed, wear a badge which shall be a brass shield with a shank, numeral and the letters A. P. (Alleppey Pier) engraved thereon. He shall produce such badge whenever called upon to do so by the Pier Master. No person shall be allowed to work as a cooly on the Pier without such badge.

Persons employing coolies on the Pier shall obtain from the Pier Master, before the commencement of work on each day, as many badges as they require for distribution to their coolies. At the close of each day, when the work is over, they shall return the badges to the Pier Master.

27. All coolies working on the Pier shall be men approved of by the Port Officer and it shall be the duty of that officer to see that only experienced men are employed at the stages, the cranes and the points and crossings on the tramway.

28. The Pier Master shall have control over the entire traffic on the Pier and on the coolies working on it.

29. In the case of salt, the contractor, if any, engaged under clause 22 shall only be responsible of the transmission for bags containing salt from the sea boats to the weigh-bridge in the salt depot. The salt transport contractor shall find the further labour for the carrying of the bags from the weigh-bridge to the storage sheds. Whenever the salt transport contractor desires to land salt bags on the beach and thence convey them to the salt depot without making use of the Pier, the Port Officer shall permit him to do so, provided that the contractor engages his own coolies for such conveyance of the bags containing salt. In such cases, he shall not be called upon to pay the fee prescribed in clause 2. Should, however, the tramway be used for the conveyance of the bags from the shore-end of the Pier to the weigh-bridge in the salt depot, the salt transport contractor shall pay only a fee of (8) eight annas for every 100 maunds of salt so carried by the tramway.

30. Merchants and shippers shall make their own arrangements for the landing and shipping of goods at the monsoon port.

31. The decision of the Port Officer shall be final in all cases of disputes regarding the transmission of cargo and the berthing, loading and unloading of boats.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
10th August 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 2007.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the notification cited below, imposing additional and special import duties on sugar produced in or exported from the Argentine Republic, are cancelled.

No. P. D. 1169, dated the 9th September 1901.
No. P. D. 1996, dated the 4th December 1905.
No. P. D. 823, dated the 6th May 1904.
No. P. D. 1995, dated the 4th December 1905.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
31st August 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan,

No. S. R. 2198.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the bringing by sea or by land into Travancore of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "British Justice and Honesty" addressed to the people of England and India by Sir Walter Strickland, Bart. and printed at Zurich. Art Institute. Orell Fussli is prohibited,

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
26th September 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 2395.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, the following revised rules are passed for regulating the export of goods once imported into, and the import of goods once exported from, Travancore, permitted under para 2 of the Proceedings of the Government No. S. R. 221, dated the 26th September 1910, as modified by the Proceedings of the Government No. S. R. 2126, dated the 6th September 1912.

These rules shall apply only to the Customs houses mentioned below :—
The Arukutty Customs house,
The Sea Customs houses at Alleppey, Quilon, Trivandrum and Colachel,
The Railway Customs house at Quilon, and The Aramboly Customs house.

A. *The export of goods which had been previously imported.*

1. The owner of the goods should, at the time of the import, make a declaration, in such form as the Excise Commissioner may prescribe, and present the same to the officer in charge of the Customs house through which the goods are imported, for the grant of a certificate to enable him to export the goods free of duty, later on, through one of the Customs houses mentioned above.

2. On receipt of such declaration and on production of the goods mentioned therein, the officer in charge of the Customs house through which the import is made shall weigh the entire consignment and enter in a register, to be specially kept for the purpose, the results of the weighment, the description of the goods, the number of packages, the name of the importer, the date of the import and the Customs house through which the goods are intended later on to be exported.

3. The officer in charge of the Customs house through which the import is made shall grant a certificate to the importer, in such form as may be prescribed by the Excise Commissioner. The Certificate so granted shall be in force only for a period of six months from the date of issue.

4. The officer in charge of the Customs house through which the import is made shall forward the duplicate of the certificate to the officer in charge of the Customs house through which the goods are intended to be exported, while the original declaration made by the owner of the goods at the time of the import shall be sent to the officer in charge of the circle into which the import is made.

5. The owner of the goods shall present to the officer in charge of the Customs house through which the goods are to be exported, the original certificate granted by the officer in charge of the Customs house of import. On receipt of such certificate, and on production of the goods, the former officer shall satisfy himself that the goods produced for export are equal in weight or number to those described in the duplicate certificate received from the officer in charge of the Customs house of import, and that the property in the goods has continued with the person by whom or on whose account they had been imported.

6. The officer in charge of the Customs house of export shall then re-weigh the entire consignment and enter the results of such re-weighment in a register kept for the purpose. If no difference is observed between the results of the original weighment as given in the duplicate certificate and the results of the re-weighment, the goods shall be passed free of duty.

7. All cases in which there are reasonable grounds for doubting the continuity of the ownership in the goods shall be reported for the orders of the officer in charge of the circle.

8. In cases where the results of the original weighment and the re-weighment show any difference, the officer in charge of the Customs house of export shall adopt the following procedure :—

(a) If the re-weighment shows an increase, not exceeding 10°/。 of the original weight, the quantity found in excess shall be assessed to duty and passed, while the quantity which is equivalent to the original weight shall be passed free of duty.

(b) If the re-weighment shows a decrease, not exceeding 10°/。 of the original weight, the goods shall be passed free of duty.

(c) In all other cases, the goods shall be detained and the fact reported for the orders of the officer in charge of the circle.

9. Whenever goods are passed under Rule 6, or under clause (a) or (b) of Rule 8, the officer in charge of the Customs house of export, passing the goods, shall forward the original certificate delivered by the owner of the goods, after entering therein the quantity passed free of duty and the quantity assessed to duty, if any, to the officer in charge of the Customs house through which the import had been made. The latter officer shall, on receipt of the certificate, affix it to its counterfoil.

10. In cases where the goods are intended to be exported through the Customs house through which they had been previously imported, the officer in charge of the Customs house shall forward to the officer in charge of the Circle the declaration made by the owner of the goods as well as the duplicate of the certificate granted to him. On production of the goods and of the original certificate at the time of the export, the officer in charge of the Customs house shall act in accordance with Rules 5, 6, 7, 8, & 9, in so far as they are applicable to him.

B. The import of goods which had been previously exported.

1. The concession granted in regard to the refund of seven-eighths of the export duty levied on goods previously exported, and brought back into Travancore within six months from the date of the original exportation, shall apply only to cases where the export and the import take place through the same Customs house.

2. Owners of goods who import them into Travancore within six months from the date of their previous export, and who claim the refund of seven-eights of the export duty levied at the time of the original exportation, shall produce with the goods an application for such refund, together with the original receipts granted to them in respect of the levy of such duty.

3. The officer in charge of the Customs house before whom the goods and the receipts are produced shall satisfy himself that the goods are equal in weight or number to those described in such receipts and that the property in them has continued with the person by whom or on whose account the goods had been previously exported.

4. He shall then weigh the entire consignment; and after comparing the results with the original receipt produced by the owner of the goods as well as with the entries in the Nalvazhi made on the date of export, he shall forward a report to the officer in charge of the circle.

5. On receipt of such report, the officer in charge of the circle shall, after satisfying himself as to the weight or number of the goods and the continuity of the property in them, report the case, with his opinion thereon, for the orders of the Excise Commissioner. Such report shall be accompanied by,

(a) the original receipt produced by the owner of the goods, and

(b) the duplicate receipt, the original and the duplicate manifests, as well as the copy of the Nalvazhi received and recorded in his office soon after the original export.

6. On receipt of such report from the officer in charge of the circle, the Excise Commissioner shall, in case he is satisfied that the refund is allowable, order such refund.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
22nd October 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 2396.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, the following revised rules are passed for regulating the free export of oil and punnac manufactured in Travancore, from copra imported from outside, permitted by para 3 of the Proceedings of Government, No. S. R. 5221, dated 26th September 1910, as modified by Proceedings of Government, No. S. R. 2126, dated 6th September 1912:—

1. The concession given in para 3 of the Proceedings mentioned above shall apply only to imports of copra through the Arukutty Customs House by proprietors of oil mills in Travancore or their authorised agents.

2. Whenever the proprietor of an oil-mill or his authorized agent imports copra for the purpose of manufacturing oil and punnac and exporting the manufactured articles free of duty through a Travancore Sea Customs House or through the Railway Customs House at Quilon, he shall, at the time of the import of the copra, make a declaration in such form as the Excise Commissioner may prescribe, and present the same to the officer in charge of the Customs House through which the import is made.

3. On receipt of such declaration and on production of the copra mentioned therein, the officer in charge of the Customs House shall weigh the copra and forward to the officer in charge of the circle a report stating the results of the weighment. The declaration made by the importer shall accompany such report.

4. The officer in charge of the Circle, on being satisfied that the declaration was made by a *bona fide* proprietor of an oil-mill or his authorized agent, shall prepare a certificate, in such form as the Excise Commissioner may prescribe, permitting the importer to export through the Customs House mentioned in such declaration, within six months from the date thereof, free of duty, the manufactured equivalent of the copra imported.

5. For the purpose of Rule 4, one candy of copra shall be deemed to yield 62½ per cent of oil and 36 per cent of punnac.

6. The officer in charge of the circle shall send the certificate to the importer of the copra. If such importer carries on business within the limits of another circle, the certificate shall be sent to him through the officer in charge of that circle. The officer in charge of the circle granting the certificate shall forward its duplicate to the officer in charge of the Customs House through which the manufactured produce is intended to be exported.

7. The holder of the certificate shall produce the same, as well as the manufactured article mentioned therein, to the officer in charge of the Customs House through which the export is to be made.

8. On production of the certificate and the manufactured article entered therein the officer in charge of the Customs House of export shall satisfy himself that the property in the manufactured article produced has continued in the person by whom or on whose account the declaration mentioned in Rule 2 was made. Such officer, on being so satisfied, shall weigh the article, and pass free of duty the quantity entered in the certificate, and shall forward the original certificate presented by the holder thereof to the officer who issued the same, with an endorsement on the reverse of the certificate showing the quantity of the article exported free of duty and the date of such export.

9. Whenever the officer in charge of the Customs House of export has reasonable grounds for doubting the continuity of ownership in the manufactured article described in Rule 8, he shall detain the article and report the case for the orders of the officer in charge of the circle to whom he is subordinate.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 22nd October 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

Tobacco Notifications.

Rules issued under section 5 A of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076.

Persons desirous of vending tobacco in the areas in which Government have already prohibited or may hereafter prohibit the sale thereof except under a license shall previously obtain a license for the same from the Dewan Peishkar of the Division.

Provided that retail sellers whose stock from time to time does not exceed 10 lbs. of tobacco shall not be bound to take out licenses. They can vend tobacco, if they hold *cheroocheets* from importers or licensed vendors of tobacco for the quantities in their possession.

2. The application for license shall be in writing and shall be made in person or by duly authorised agent to the Tahsildar or Preventive Inspector of the District who, on receipt thereof, shall forthwith forward it with his remarks, if any, to the Preventive Superintendent in the Kottayam Division and to the Division Peishkar direct in other Divisions. Application may also be made direct to the Preventive Superintendent in the Kottayam Division.

3. The Preventive Superintendent shall soon after receiving the application, forward the same to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, with his remarks.

4. The Dewan Peishkar, if he sees no objection, shall issue the license. The Dewan Peishkar may, at his discretion, by an order in writing refuse to issue a license.

5. The license shall be in the following form.

License issued by the Dewan Peishkar of the Division under section 1 of Regulation II of 1076

of Veedu Muri Proverthi taluk, trading at is hereby authorised to vend in his shop in the above mentioned place, tobacco on which import duty has been paid to Government for the period of one year from this date, subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) The licensee shall keep an account of the tobacco received and sold by him in the following form and shall, when called upon by an officer authorised under section 3 of Regulation II of 1076 or by Dewan Peishkar, produce that account, his other accounts, if any, relating to tobacco, his stock of tobacco and his license, for examination.

Form of Account.

No. and date of license.	Name of trader.	Name of Bankshall or importer or trader from which or whom tobacco was obtained.	Description and quantity of tobacco obtained each time with date.	Quantity sold daily.		Names of persons to whom tobacco was sold for retail sale with the Nos. and dates of *cheroocheet* issued to them and the quantities covered by each *cheroocheet*.	Weekly balance of tobacco in hand.
				For consumption.	For retail sale.		

(b) The license shall be cancelled, if the licensee fails to keep the above account, or produce it, his other accounts, stock of tobacco or license for examination when required, or if the licensee is found to be dealing in contraband tobacco.

6. The Dewan Peishkar should see that applications for license are disposed of with as little delay as possible. In the absence of special reasons which should be recorded, every application should be disposed of by the Peishkar within one month from date of presentation by the applicants.

7. Persons aggrieved by an order passed by the Dewan Peishkar may appeal to the Dewan within two months from the date thereof.

8. The Dewan Peishkar shall submit to the Huzur a monthly return in the accompanying form:—

Name of applicant.	Date of application.	Date of disposal by Peishkar.	The nature of disposal.	Remarks.

Under Section 5 A of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076, it is hereby notified for general information that the sale of tobacco in the places specified below shall be carried on only under a license.

Taluk. *Proverthies*

Shertallay—Aroor and Thoravoor.
Vaikam—Manakunnam, Kulashegaramangalom, Vadayar, Panavally, and Mulakulam.
Ettumanur—Kaduthuruthiy.
Muvattupuzha—Piravam, Ramamangalam, and Kothamangalom.
Kunnatnad—Aikaranad, Kunnatnad, Perumbavur, Cheranellur, Valakulam, Edapalli and Manjapra.
Parur—All Proverthies.
Alangad—All Proverthies.

(No. P. D. 1072 dated 17th August, 1901.)

Under Section 5 A of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076, it is hereby notified for general information that the sale of tobacco in the whole of the area under jurisdiction of the Superintendent and Magistrate, Cardamom Hills, shall be carried on only under a license.

Applications for licenses should be made to the Superintendent and Magistrate, Cardamom Hills.

(No. P. D. 211, dated 17th February 1902.)

Supplemental Rules passed under Regulation VIII of 1063.

1 The import of Jaffna tobacco from and after the date through Chathanad, Verapuzha and Arukutty Chowkeys is hereby sanctioned subject to the following conditions:—

(a) The tobacco imported through the above routes shall respectively be bounded in the Parur, Alwaye and Muvattupuzha tobacco bankshalls.

(b) Not more than two candies and not less than one candy of tobacco be imported at a time.

(c) Persons desirous of importing Jaffna tobacco through the above routes shall previously obtain a permit (in the form appended) from the Kottayam Division Peishkar, and such permits shall accompany every consignment.

2. The tobacco rules issued under date the 27th July 1891 shall, so far as they are not inconsistent with the above, be applicable to all Jaffna tobacco imported as above. (7th June 1902.)

It is hereby notified for general information that sanction is accorded to the importation of Coimbatore Tobacco in Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum either by backwater or by sea at all times instead of as at present by backwater only during the monsoon (*vide* clause one, (3) of the Tobocco Rules dated 27th July 1908)...... No. P. D. 1003 dated 1st August 1902.

In continuation of Notification No. P. D. 1003 dated the 1st August 1902, it is hereby notified that Coimbatore Tobacco imported by rail to be bonded in the warehouses at Alwaye, Muvattupuzha and Parur should be produced before the officers in charge of the Railway customs house at Alwaye who will inspect and pass the same under the provisions in the Tobacco Rules dated 27th July 1891. (No. P. D. 1056 dated 8th August 1902.)

In continuation of Notification No. P. D. 1003 dated 1st August 1902 it is hereby notified that Coimbatore Tobacco intended for Alleppey, Quilon or Trivandrum may be brought by Railway to Ernakulam and thence by backwater through the Arukutty chowkey. (No P. D. 1237 dated 12th September 1902.)

In continuation of Notification No. P. D. 1072 dated the 17th August 1901 it is hereby notified, under section 5 A of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076, that the sale of tobacco in the places specified below shall be carried on only under a license obtained in terms of the Rules passed thereunder :—

Taluks — *Proverthies.*

1. Shertallay:—Shertallay, Vayalar, Mararikulam Ariyad and Tannirmukkam.
2. Vaikam :—Pallipuram and Vaikam.
3. Yettumanur :—Yettumanur, Manjoor, Vechoor, Kypuzha and Kidangoor.
4. Muvattupuzha :—Muvattupuzha, Eramallore, Enanallore, Elakad and Koothattukulam.
5. Minachil :—Minachil, Lalam, Bharananganom, Kondur, Ramapuram and Puliyannur.

(No. P. D. 1,140 dated 20th October 1902.)

Under Section 5 A of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076, it is hereby notified for general information that the sale of tobacco in the Maniams of Shencottah, Karkudy and Puliyara in the Shencottah Taluk shall be carried on only under a license.

Applications for licenses should be made to the Dewan Peishkar Quilon (No. P. D. 354 dated 16th March, 1903.)

As there is reason to believe that tobacco is grown in some of the Maniams of the Shencottah Taluk, it is hereby notified for general information that the cultivation of tobacco in any part of Travancore, is contrary to law and therefore strictly prohibited (13th April 1903.)

In continuation of Notification No. P. D. 1072 dated the 17th August 1901, it is hereby notified under Section 5 of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076 that from the 1st of Chingom 1079 the sale of tobacco in the places specified below shall be carried on only under a license obtained in terms of Rules passed thereunder :—

Taluks.	*Proverthies.*
(1) Kottayam	All the Proverthies.
(2) Changanacherry	Do.
(3) Thodupuzha	Do.

(No. P. D. 910 dated 9th July, 1903.)

In continuation of the Rules issued under Section 5 A of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076 it is hereby notified that the vendors of tobacco on Railway platforms are required to take out licenses for such sale, whatever may be the quantity they hold for sale. (1st September 1903.)

Rules passed regarding Godown rent for the Tobacco Bankshall at Kottar:—

1. All existing occupancy rights over separate rooms in the Kottar Tobacco Bankshall shall cease from the 16th August 1904, (1st Chingom 1080.)

The Rules now sanctioned shall come into force from that date.

2. The Godown rent of two annas hitherto charged on each bale shall hereafter be subject to a monthly minimum of Rs. (10) ten in respect of each room.

3. In future the rooms shall be leased by the Division Peishkar from year to year for bonding purposes to importers of tobacco and a license for each room given to the lessee in writing.

4. Applications for rooms should reach the Division Peishkar at least 30 days before the expiry of each lease in the form given below and be each accompanied by a sum of Rs. (10) ten being the minimum rent for one month. This will be returned on the expiry of the lease subject to such reduction as may be then due to Government.

5. As soon as the Peishkar's sanction for the granting of the license is received and intimated to the applicant, he will execute a lease deed on a stamped paper before the Superintendent binding himself to the requirements of these rules and to such subsidiary conditions as the Division Peishkar may from time to time see fit to prescribe.

6. If a licensee fails to import at least 80 bales of tobacco by the evening of the 25th of a month, such licensee shall be liable to pay the next day godown rent at the rate of two annas per bale on the number of bales required to make up this figure. Any person failing to do so will forfeit his lease. The Superintendent shall then report the matter forthwith to the Division Peishkar and shall not open the room in question for any transaction without his orders.

7. When an application is made to the Superintendent for clearing the room of all the bales before the godown rent levied on the bales and realised for the month reaches the prescribed minimum, the difference shall be paid before the bales are permitted to be cleared.

8. No person shall assign, subject, or otherwise transfer possession of his room to another without the permission of the Division Peishkar.

9. It shall be open to the Division Peishkar to call upon any godown holder without assigning any reason to give up the room in his possession and it shall be his duty to comply with the requisition at once. If any person omits to do so within the period specified by the Peishkar, the Superintendent may under the written authority of the latter have the room opened in the presence of three thadasthars, make an inventory of the articles found, arrange for their safe custody and assume possession.

Application Form.

Name of importer.	No. and dimensions of the room applied for.	Whether he is a new or old importer.	If old, how many bales imported during the year till the date of application.	Amount of duty paid by him for the period.

(25th June 1904.)

Under Section 5 A of Regulation VIII. of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076, it is hereby notified for general information that the sale of tobacco in the taluks specified below, shall be carried on only under a license.

Applications for license should be made to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

Taluks.

(1) Ambalapuzha
(2) Thiruvalla
(3) Chengannur
(4) Mavelikara
(5) Karthigapally

(No. 1701 dated 4th September, 1904.)

Under Section 3 of Regulation II of 1076, it is hereby notified that the Preventive Inspector, Southern Range, Cardamom Hills, is invested with all the powers under the above Section to make searches for contraband tobacco (11th January 1905.)

It is hereby notified for general information that tobacco intended to be bonded in the Government warehouses at Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum may be brought by the Shencottah-Quilon Railway covered by permits obtained from the Excise Commissioner. The Customs authorities at Quilon will inspect and pass the tobacco under the Rules dated 27th July 1891 issued under the Tobacco Regulation VIII of 1063. (No. P. D. 1967 dated 30th November, 1905.)

Under Section 3 of Regulation II of 1076, all Excise Officers above the grade of Petty Officers employed in the Taluks of Quilon, Kottarakara and Pattanapuram are invested with powers to examine the accounts and tobacco kept by the merchants within their jurisdiction. (3rd April 1906.)

No. S. R. 528 dated 24th January 1908.

In continuation of Notification No. P. D. 1967, dated 30-11-'05, it is hereby notified for general information that tobacco intended to be bonded in the Government warehouse at Quilon may be brought by the Shencottah-Quilon Railway, covered by permits obtained from the Assistant Excise Commissioner, Central Division. The Customs authorities at Quilon will inspect and pass the tobacco, under the Rules dated 27th July 1891 issued under the Tobacco Regulation, VIII of 1063.

(No. S. R. 1400 dated 22nd February 1908.)

Under Section 5 A of Regulation VIII of 1063, as amended by Regulation II of 1076, it is hereby notified that the notifications mentioned below regarding the sale of tobacco under license are tentatively with-drawn in the manner specified against each.

Notification dated 1st October 1904, published in page 1045, part I, of the Gazette dated 11th October 1904.	Kartigapalli taluk as regards all kinds of tobacco Tiruvella, Chengannur and Mavelikara taluks as regards Tinnevelly and Coimbatore tobacco.

Notification dated 3rd April 1906, published in page 428, part I, of the Gazette dated 10th April 1906.	Pathanapuram taluk as regards Jaffna and Tinnevelly tobacco, Quilon and Kottarakara taluks as regards Jaffna tobacco.
Notification dated 12th June 1906, published in page 829, part I, of the Gazette dated 19th June 1906.	Karunagapally taluk as regards all kinds of tobacco, Shencottah taluk as regards Jaffna and Tinnevelly tobacco.

The exemption does not affect the preparations from tobacco, such as snuff, cigars &c.

No. S. R. 4612 dated 5th June 1908.

In supersession of the Huzur Notification dated 21st July 1903, No. 966 P. D. published at page 566 of the Gazette, dated 28th July 1903, it is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja and for the information of the public, that the importation of tobacco or any preparation thereof through the British Post Offices is prohibited from the 1st July 1908. Any parcel arriving at a British Post Office in the State, and suspected to contain tobacco or any preparation thereof, will be opened by the British Postal authorities and returned to the senders if found to contain such tobacco or preparation thereof.

No. S. R. 2075, dated 16-3-09.

It is hereby notified, for the information of the public, that Government, as in the past, do not hold themselves responsible for any loss or damage to tobacco warehoused in Sirkar Bankshalls, caused by any accidents to those buildings, such as fire, lighting &c. It should be distinctly understood by the public that all tobacco is bonded at the risk of the persons bonding the same.

No. S. R. 3059, dated 27-4-09.

It is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that all officers of the Excise Department in charge of circles, are invested with the powers of a Division Peishcar under the Tobacco Regulation and the Rules framed thereunder.

No. S. R. 6182 A, dated 6-9-09.

Under Section 5 A of Regulation VIII of 1063, as amended by Regulation II of 1076, and in supersession of the notification No. S. R. 1400, dated 22-2-08, it is hereby notified for general information that from the 1st day of Kanni 1085, the sale of all kinds of tobacco in the Tiruvella taluq shall be carried on only under a license obtained in terms of the rules dated 17th August 1901 issued under the Tobacco Regulation.

Applications for licenses should be made to the Circle Officer, Kayenkulam.

No. S. R. 6443, dated 18-9-09.

Under Section 5 A of Regulation VIII of 1063, as amended by Regulation II of 1076 and in modification of Notification No. S. R. 1400, dated 22-2-08, it is hereby notified for general information that, from and after the 1st Thulam 1085, the sale of tobacco in the Shencottah taluk shall be carried on only under a license taken out in terms of the rules passed thereunder.

No. S. R. 5933, dated 15th October 1910.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the *export* of Jaffna tobacco unmanufactured from any part of Travancore is absolutely prohibited.

ABKARI NOTIFICATION.

As instances of import of European and country liquor without covering permits as required by section 6 of Regulation IV of 1073 have come to the notice of Government, it is hereby notified for general information that persons importing liquor without obtaining permits from Government will be liable to the penalties prescribed under the Regulation.

When applying for permits, information as regards the kind and quantity of liquor and the route by which it is to be imported should be furnished. (2nd October 1903.)

Rules for the supply of Toddy for use in the manufacture of Bread.

Under Section 26 of Regulation IV of 1073 the following rules for the supply of Toddy to persons using it in the manufacture of Bread are passed.

1. Every baker requiring toddy for the manufacture of bread, in excess of the maximum quantity for the possession of which no license is required, shall apply, in the case of the excise tracts, to the Inspector of the Division and in other places to the Tahsildar of the Taluk for a license under section 10 of the Abkari Regulation for possession of the quantity required.

2. The application shall state (*a*) the name of the applicant, (*b*) the average quantity of bread manufactured by him, *per diem*, and (*c*) the quantity of toddy for which a license is required. It shall also describe precisely the place in which the bread is to be made, the shop from which the toddy is to be obtained and the route by which it is to be transported to the bakery.

3. The Inspector or Tahsildar as the case may be, shall after satisfying himself that the applicant is a *bona fide* baker and that the quantity of toddy applied for is reasonable recommend to the Division Peishkar for the issue of a license in the appended form for its possession at the bakery and a general permit for its transport from the shop mentioned thereto. Should he consider the quantity applied for to be in excess of reasonable requirement, he may reduce it to the quantity actually requir ed.

4. Licenses and permits under these rules may be granted also to private individuals who require to prepare bread in large quantities.

5. A fee of Rs. 10 will be charged for every license to a baker and in the case of a private individual, para 4 *supra* Rs. 5.

6. The license shall hold good only for the Malayalam year in which it is issued.

7. The premises used for the manufacture of bread with toddy obtained under these rules shall be open to inspection by any officer of the Abkari Department not below the rank of a Petty Officer in the case of the Excise tracts, or by an officer appointed by the Division Peishkar drawing not less than Rs. 15 in other tracts and the licensee shall be bound to furnish such officer with any information which may be required regarding the quantity of toddy used by him in such manufacture. (30th May 1904.)

License issued under the Rules dated 30th May, 1904 for the possession of Toddy by person using it in the manufacture of Bread.

I, the Division Peishkar of Division hereby license you residing at possess fresh fermented toddy in quantities not exceeding gallons at a time purchased from toddy shop No. for use in the manufacture of bread in premises No. subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you, the said

Conditions.

(1) This license extends only to the possession for use in the manufacture of bread of fresh fermented toddy in quantities not exceeding gallons at a time obtained by you from the shop aforesaid.

(2) The toddy obtained by you under this license shall not be sold or utilized otherwise than in the manufacture of bread, nor shall it be transferred to any other baker.

(3) As only fresh fermented toddy is suitable for the manufacture of bread, no stale toddy can be retained in the premises used for the manufacture of bread under this license. Any toddy which you may not use in the manufacture of bread must be destroyed before it becomes stale.

(4) The general transport permit granted to you along with this license shall be carried with every consignment of toddy obtained and transported by you from the licensed shop specified above.

(5) The premises used for the manufacture of bread shall be open to inspection by any officer of the Abkari Department not below the rank of a Petty Officer in the case of excise tracts or by an officer appointed in this behalf by the Division Peishkar and drawing not less than Rs. 15 in other tracts and you shall be bound to furnish such officer with any information which may be required regarding the quantity of toddy used in such manufacture.

(6) You shall also, if the Dewan shall so order, maintain correct accounts showing, day by day, the quantity of toddy received by you the quantity used in the manufacture of bread, the quantity of flour operated upon, the quantity of bread out-turned and the quantity of toddy remaining unspent at the end of each day; or such other particulars as the Dewan may from time to time prescribe.

(7) You shall at your cost maintain intact an inspection notebook with pages numbered consecutively, so that officers who may inspect the backery, may enter their remarks therein. The notebook shall be handed over to the Inspector of the Division or any officer authorized by him or the Dewan Peishkar to receive it at any time at such officer's request on a receipt being given therefor.

(8) Any contravention of the above conditions will render you liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 10 or forfeiture of this license at the discretion of the Dewan Peishkar.

(9) The imposition of a fine or the cancellation of the license under the last preceding clause shall not be held to prevent your being prosecuted for any offence which may have been committed against the provisions of Regulation IV of 1073, or other law for the time being in force and relating to the abkari revenue.

(10) This license may be revoked by the Dewan without assigning any cause whatever on giving 15 days' notice of such revocation.

Abkari.

It is hereby notified that the Rules dated 30th May 1904, for the supply of toddy to persons using it in the manufacture of bread, will come into operation from the 1st Chingom, 1080 (P. D. No. 1100 dated 25th June, 1904).

In continuation of the Rules under Section 5 of Regulation VI of 1063 passed on the 13th June 1899, No. P. D. 703, it is hereby notified that the maximum quantity of raw opium and preparation thereof that may either be possessed or transported without a valid permit is one tola (No. 16822/ S. R. 2252 dated 4th October, 1906).

RULES APPLICABLE TO OPIUM AND GANJA DATED 15-8-07.

Passed under Sections 5 and 10 of Regulation VI of 1063 and under Sections 5 and 26 of Regulation IV of 1073 so far as the latter relates to ganja and other intoxicating drugs.

INTERPRETATION.

1. (1) In these Rules "Excise Commissioner" means the chief Executive Officer in charge of the *Separate Revenue Department* comprising Salt, Abkari, Tobacco, Opium, Land and Sea Customs and Marine.

(2) "Assistant Excise Commissioner" means the Officer in executive charge of a Separate Revenue Division subject to the control of the Excise Commissioner.

Explanation.—For the purpose of these Rules, the State is divided into four Divisions, *viz.*, Northern, Alleppey (comprising the *territorial jurisdiction* of the local 1st Class Magistrate), Central and Southern (comprising the *Revenue Divisions* of Trivandrum and Padmanabhapuram).

(3) "Circle Officer" means an Excise Officer in charge of a Circle under the direct control of an Assistant Excise Commissioner.

(4) "Circle" means a Sub-Division of a Separate Revenue Division.

(5) "Range" means a portion of a Circle in charge of an *Excise Inspector.*

(6) "Excise Officer" means any Officer of the Separate Revenue Department of and above the grade of a Petty Officer.

i. All Officers of the Separate Revenue Department of and above the grade of peons shall be deemed to be Abkari Officers for the purpose of the Abkari Regulation.

ii. For the purpose of Sections 36 to 49 inclusive of the said Regulation all Circle Officers and Excise Inspectors shall be deemed to be Abkari Inspectors.

iii. Any Excise Officer above the grade of a Petty Officer shall have authority to Exercise the powers under Sections 11 and 12 of the Opium Regulation VI of 1063.

(7) "Opium" means the inspissated juice of the Poppy.

(8) "Poppy Heads" means the dry capsules of the poppy plant.

(9) "Intoxicating drug" means any intoxicating or narcotic drink or preparation or any substance prepared from any part of the ganja or poppy plant, and includes ganja, charas, bhang, madak and chandu and every pre-

paration and admixture thereof and of opium and poppy and kafa, but does not include poppy heads.

"Ganja" means the dried flowering tops of cultivated female hemp plants which have become coated with resin in consequence of having been unable to set seeds freely.

"Charas" means the resinous matter formed on the flowering tops of cultivated female hemp plants when collected separately.

"Bhang" means the dried leaves of the hemp plant whether male or female and whether cultivated or uncultivated.

"Contractor" means a person who has under a license obtained either from the Dewan or from the Excise Commissioner as the case may be, the exclusive right of import or of wholesale or retail vend of opium (except where intended for smoking), ganja or other intoxicating drug either throughout the State or in one or more of the Revenue Divisions, Taluk, Proverthies or Pakuthies.

(10) "Licensed vendor" means a person who has obtained a license under these Rules for vending opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug in one or more shops.

(11) "Independent licensed vendor" means a vendor who has obtained a license direct from the Dewan, Excise Commissioner or the Assistant Excise Commissioner for vending opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug in one or more shops.

(12) "Dependent licensed vendor" means a vendor who has obtained a license from the Dewan or from the Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner as the case may be, on the requisition of a Contractor for vending opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug and who receives his supply from the contractor.

(13) "Sale by wholesale" means the sale of any quantity exceeding one tola of raw opium or preparations thereof used for purposes other than smoking, or of any quantity of ganja, bhang or preparations thereof in excess of one tola.

(14) "Sale by retail" means the sale of any quantity not exceeding one tola of raw opium or preparations thereof used for purposes other than smoking, or of any quantity of ganja, bhang or preparations thereof not exceeding one tola.

(15) "Tola" means a weight of one-hundred-and-eighty grains troy or the weight of one British Rupee.

(16) "Pound" means forty tolas.

(17) "Seer" means a weight of 80 tolas (2 lbs).

IMPORT.

II. No opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug shall be imported into Travancore except on behalf of Government or under Rule XX except what may be carried for immediate personal consumption by a *bona fide* adult traveller which is limited to one tola.

STORAGE AND ISSUE.

III. Opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug imported into Travancore from Madras or other place shall be stored in the first instance, in a separate strong room in the office of the Central Division Assistant Excise Commissioner at Quilon which shall for the time being, be the Central Depot. From this Central Depot, opium, ganja &c will be issued under

seal to the several Circle Offices or such other centres as may from time to time be fixed by Government.

Note.—Issues will ordinarily be made from stock, only in the order of the receipt of the article.

IV. There shall be a Store-keeper in charge of the Central Depot under the orders of the Assistant Excise Commissioner, who shall be required to deposit such security as the Excise Commissioner may deem sufficient.

On receipt of a consignment of opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug, the Store-keeper shall examine the marks, numbers, seals and other particulars on the packages and cause them to be weighed in the presence of the Officer in charge of the consignment and ascertain their net and gross weights and, if no sufficient reason to the contrary appears, receive and store the opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug in the Depot.

V. All cases in which the Store-keeper may have reason to suspect that any consignment has been tampered with during transit, shall be immediately reported by him to the Assistant Excise Commissioner who will take the necessary action Any discrepancy in invoice weights must be similarly reported and dealt with except when the variation due to dryage or moisture is not in excess of ¼ per cent. in the case of opium and its preparation and ½ per cent. in the case of ganja and its preparation or other intoxicating drugs.

VI. When each consignment of opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug has been received into the Depot the Store-keeper shall enter in the prescribed Registers date of receipt and of storage, the weights as ascertained at the time of storage and such particulars regarding the appearance of the packages and the quality and condition of the contents as the Store keeper considers necessary.

ISSUE.

VII. Opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug shall be issued under seal from the Central Depot to the several Circle Offices or such other centres as may from time to time be fixed by Government.

VIII. No opium, ganja, or other intoxicating drug received into the Central Depot shall be removed therefrom until an application in writing has been made to the Assistant Excise Commissioner and an order for such removal has been issued by him.

IX. The Circle or other Officer requiring a supply of opium, ganja or other initoxicating drug for sale to contractors or vendors shall indent on the Central Depot in the prescribed form for such quantity thereof as may be necessary, provided that there shall always remain in stock with such Officer a quantity of each article not less than that ordinarily required for a month's issue.

X. When issuing opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug, the weight of the article by itself and after packing shall be ascertained and noted. Each package shall be carefully sealed by the Store-keeper at the Central Depot with the official seal and shall be affixed with one or more specific marks for the purpose of identification.

XI. When issuing opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug the Store-keeper shall grant a pass in the prescribed form for the transport of the same, entering therein the net and gross weights of each package, its distinguishing marks and

the period of the currency of the pass allowing reasonable but not excessive time for the consignment to reach its destination. He shall at once despatch by Anchal to the Assistant Excise Commissioner of the Division a duplicate of the pass.

XII. The Officer receiving the supply intended for, shall open the package and verify the contents and send to the Assistant Excise Commissioner in charge of the Central Depot an acknowledgment with a certificate of verification in the prescribed form.

XIII. (1) Every consignment of opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug shall be despatched from the Central Depot in the custody of a peon or other officer, precaution being taken to ensure the safety of the packing or packages in transit.

(2) No opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug shall be issued from or received into, the Central Depot or local depots except between sunrise and sunset, provided that any consignment of opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug reaching the Central Depot or local depots too late to admit of examination during that day shall be kept intact in safe custody in the depot pending due examination on the next working day.

XIV. Opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug required for the use of Government Institutions shall be issued under a pass direct from local depots on payment at the ordinary rate. Applications for such issues shall be made by the Departments concerned to the Circle officer in charge of the depot.

SALE.

XV. No opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug shall be sold without a license from the Dewan, the Excise Commissioner or the Assistant Excise Commissioner, as the case may be.

XVI. Contractors or independent licensed vendors shall pay the value of the required article at the prescribed rate which will be notified in the Government Gazette from time to time into the nearest *taluk* or other Government Treasury on a chellan granted by the Range Officer concerned who before granting it shall assure himself that the applicant is a contractor or independent licensed vendor. The receipt granted by the Treasury Officer shall be produced by the contractor or independent licensed vendor at the local depot. Thereupon the Officer in charge shall issue the article paid for with the prescribed pass for transit, a duplicate of which he shall immediately forward by Anchal to the Range Officer for verification before sale by the contractor, &c.

XVII. No smaller quantity than 5 seers of opium and 10 seers of ganja or other intoxicating drug shall be issued at a time from the Central Depot to a local depot and no smaller quantity than (1) one seer of opium or 2 seers of ganja or other intoxicating drug shall be issued at a time from the local depots to contractors or independent licensed vendors.

Provided that when the application for such articles refers to the last quarter of the term of the contract or license the supply shall be strictly limited to the average consumption for such period calculated on the expired portion of the contract or license.

XVIII. No opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug exceeding one tola shall be sold by a Contractor or licensed vendor to the public at a time without a pass specifying the quantity sold, the price paid for it and the purpose for which it is purchased.

XIX. No person shall have in his possession or custody without a license from the Dewan, Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner as the case

may be, or a permit from a contractor or licensed vendor, more than one tola of opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug or any preparation thereof.

XX. Medical practitioners or other persons desirous of importing or selling any medicine or medical preparation in which opium forms an ingredient, or any admixture of ganja or other produce of the hemp plant, shall apply to the Dewan, Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner as the case may be, for a license for import on paying a fee of Re. 1 for each import and for sale, on paying a fee of Rs. 5 per annum respectively. The application for such license shall contain the name, residence &c., of the applicant, the boundaries, Survey No. or other description of the institution, shop, building or other place where the medicine &c., are intended to be received or sold and the quantity thereof.

XXI. The following are some of the medicines which contain opium :—

1. Confectio Opii.
2. Emplastrum Opii.
3. Extractum Opii (Pure).
4. Do. (Liquiduns).
5. Linementom P Opii.
6. Liquor Opii Sedativus (Battleys).
7. Nepenthe.
8. Pilula Ipecac Cum Ceilla.
9. Do. Plumpi Cum Opio.
10. Pilula Saponis Co.
11. Pulvis Cretœ Aramot. Cum Opio.
12. Do. Co. Cum Opio.
13. Do. Ipecac Compositus.
14. Do. Kino Do.
15. Do. Opii.
16. Do. Opii Compositus.
17. Suppositoria Plumpi Composita.
18. Tinctura Camphora Do.
19. Tinctura Opii.
20. ,, Opii Ammoniata.
21. Unguentums Galtae Cum Opio.
22. Vinum Opii.
23. Acidum Meconieum.
24. Morphia { Hydrochlorate. Acetas. Sulphas.
25. Apomorphina.
26. Codiena.
27. Chlorodyne.

TRANSPORT.

XXII. The transport of opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug or any preparation thereof within the State by contractors, licensed vendors, or licensees under Rule XX is prohibited except under the following condition :—

A contractor, licensed vendor or licensee as aforesaid desiring to transport opium or ganja or other intoxicating drug or any preparation or admixture thereof from one Separate Revenue Division to another shall obtain a pass for each consignment from the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner; from one Taluk to another, from the Assistant Commissioner, Circle or other officer; from one shop to another in a Range, either from the said officers or from the Range Inspector or from the contractor or licensed vendor within the limits of whose license the shops are situated. No contractor or licensed vendor shall have authority to carry or cause to be carried any quantity of opium, or ganja or

other intoxicating drug or any preparation or admixture thereof beyond the limits of his license.

XXIII. The pass shall specify :—

(*a*) The name of the person to whom it is granted ;

(*b*) The name of the person in charge of the consignment ;

(*c*) The place from which it is issued ;

(*d*) The name of the consignee ;

(*e*) The number of packages, and the weights and the contents of each. ;

(*f*) The destination of the consignment ;

(*g*) The period allowed for transfer ;

(*h*) The route to be taken ; and

(*i*) The name and signature of the Officer or other person granting it.

XXIV. A duplicate of every transport pass granted as aforesaid shall be sent by the Officer or other person granting it by Anchal to the Inspector to whose Range the consignment is to be taken.

XXV. The pass and the consignment shall on arrival be presented for examination to the Officer to whom the duplicate of the pass has been despatched. The Circle or other Officer shall thereupon proceed in the manner laid down in Rule XII.

XXVI. Contractors &c. may sell opium, ganga or other intoxicating drug or any preparation thereof to others than the public as follows :—

(1) A contractor may sell to

(*a*) Dependent licensed vendors within the limits of his license ;

(*b*) Medical Practitioners.

(2) A dependent licensed vendor may sell to

(*a*) another dependent licensed vendor with the consent of the contractor within the limits of his license ;

(*b*) Medical Practitioners within the limits of his shop.

XXVII. When opium ganga or other intoxicating drug is transported from one licensed shop to another as aforesaid, the pass shall be granted by the contractor or vendor or by his duly authorised agent. Such pass shall be produced when required by any Officer of the Excise, Police or Revenue Department for inspection.

GENERAL.

XXVIII. Any person entering or leaving the Central or a local depot is liable to be searched, if necessary, for the purpose of ascertaining if he has on his person any opium, ganga or other intoxicating drug not permitted by the Rules.

XXIX. Any license granted under the above Rule shall be liable to be cancelled under orders of Government if it is established that the licensee has been dealing in opium, ganga or other intoxicating drug, or any preparation or admixture thereof for other than purely medical purposes under the cover of such license.

XXX. (1) The right to vend opium, ganga or other intoxicating drug, or any preparation thereof, shall be put up to auction in the month of Aani by the Dewan, Excise Commissioner, or Assistant Excise Commissioner in such manner and subject to such conditions of sale, general or special, as shall be fixed by the Dewan from time to time, and shall

(A) extend to

(*a*) either the whole State,

(*b*) or a Separate Revenue Division,

(*c*) or one or more Taluks for a term not exceeding two years, or

(B) be limited to Pakuthis or shops for a term not exceeding one year.

(2) Sales held by Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner shall be subject to confirmation by the Dewan.

XXXI. The Government may from time to time fix the maximum or minimum rate at which opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug, or any preparations thereof may be retailed in any particular locality, and no opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug or any preparation thereof shall be sold either below the minimum or above the maximum rate so fixed.

XXXII. No smoking preparation of opium shall be sold, but smokers may prepare the same for their own use from opium in their lawful possession up to a limit of one tola at a time. Under no circumstances shall smoking preparations of opium be kept in a licensed shop.

XXXIII. If any contractor or licensed vendor should have in his possession, on the expiry, cancellation or forfeiture of his license, any opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug, or any preparation thereof, he shall surrender the same to the Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner or Circle Officer as the case may be, who shall pay him the value thereof at a rate not exceeding the rate paid by him provided the article has not undergone any substantial deterioration.

XXXIV. (1) Opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug confiscated under the Regulations, or surrendered under these Rules, shall be examined by the Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner who may send it to the Chemical Examiner in case he is unable to decide whether it is fit for use or not. The Chemical Examiner shall after examination return the article with his opinion thereon.

(2) The Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner shall, if the article be declared fit for use, forward it to the nearest local depot to be taken into stock. If the confiscated article is declared unfit for use it shall be immediately destroyed in the presence of the Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner or any other officer deputed for the purpose.

(3) Preparations of opium, confiscated under the opium Regulations or surrendered under these Rules, shall be immediately destroyed.

XXXV. When a case relating to opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug is discharged by the Inspector, a report of such discharge shall be made to the Assistant Excise Commissioner and the article seized shall be returned to the party from whose possession it was taken, unless the Inspector deems it necessary that it should be destroyed. In the latter case the Inspector shall forward with his report the article seized to the Assistant Excise Commissioner who shall then deal with it as laid down in Rule XXXIV provided that no article seized under this Rule shall be returned or destroyed without orders to that effect being obtained from the Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner.

XXXVI. The grant of rewards to Officers of the Excise and other Departments of the State referred to in the Opium and Abkari Regulations and to informers in cases of seizure or confiscation under the Opium or Abkari Regulation, shall be regulated by the following Rule :—

In cases involving special risk, difficulty or sacrifice, exemplary bravery, noteworthy zeal or skill on the part of Officers of the Excise or other Departments of the State, or in cases where first authentic information leading to seizure or detection is furnished by any other person, the Commissioner may recommend to the Dewan the grant of a reward not exceeding half the value of the article seized or confiscated.

XXXVII. Any person guilty of infringement of any of these rules shall be liable to punishment as for an infringement of the provisions of the Opium and Abkari Regulations.

XXXVIII. Nothing herein contained shall affect any Rule or Notification at present in force so far as it is not inconsistent with these Rules.

Rules under Section 26 of Regulation IV of 1073 for the proper working of the Distilleries, Warehouses and Excise Deopts of the State (dated 29th August 1907).

Application of the rules M. R. 1.

1. These rules shall apply to all distilleries, warehouses and excise deopts in the State worked on the contract system and shall be applicable only in so far as they are not inconsistent with the terms of the special license granted to each licensee.

Definitions, M. R. 2.

2. In these rules, unless the contrary appears from the context:—

(1) 'Spirits Store' means the part of a distillery where the receivers are kept.

(2) 'Warehouse' means the part of a distillery or any other building whether attached to it or not in which spirits in a fit state for consumption or intended for redistillation are kept.

(3) 'Excise depot' means any building or room wherein any kind or kinds of spirits are kept for issue to licensed vendors.

(4) 'Receiver' means any vessel into which the worm of a still discharges.

(5) 'Vat' means any vessel used for the storage of spirits in a distillery, warehouse or excise depot.

(6) 'Issued under bond' means issued for transport (under bond) to another distillery, warehouse or excise depot.

(7) 'Distillery Inspector' includes any officer above the rank of a peon who is appointed to be in charge of any distillery, warehouse or excise depots

(8) 'Licensee' includes his agent also.

(9) 'Toddy Arrack' means arrack distilled from toddy drawn from cocoanut palms.

(10) 'Jaggery Arrack' means arrack distilled from toddy drawn from palms other than cocoanut or from jaggery, molasses or other starchy materials.

(11) 'Gallon' means the imperial gallon of 277·274 cubic inches.

(12) 'To gauge' means to determine the quantity of spirits contained in or taken from any receptacle, or to determine the capacity of a cask or other receptacle.

(13) 'To prove' means to test the strength of spirits by an hydrometer or other suitable instrument.

(14) 'Received by transfer' means received from another vessel of the same kind or from another warehouse, distillery, or excise depot.

(15) 'Issued by transfer' means transferred to another vat within the distillery or to another warehouse, distillery or excise depot.

Dewan final authority in the interpretation of the Rules.

3. The Dewan shall be the final authority in the interpretation of these Rules whenever any doubts may arise in working them.

Opening of Distilleries, Depots &c.

4. Every licensee for the supply of arrack shall set up and work a distillery or warehouse at such places as may be fixed by Government from time to time (notice calling for tenders) and in such buildings as shall be approved by the Excise Commissioner.

5. Every licensee shall also open depots for the issue of liquors at such centres as may be fixed by the said officer. Provided that it shall be competent to the Excise Commissioner to excuse the licensee from the maintenance of any depot if the licensee undertakes to pay the cost of carriage of liquor from his nearest depot according to rates fixed by Government or as may be agreed upon between him and the licensed vendors.

6. The licensee shall with his tender submit descriptions and plans of the building in which he proposes to establish his distillery, warehouse, or excise depot; shall state the description and size of the still and other permanent apparatus he proposes to use, and if the same are accepted no alteration or addition shall be made at any stage in or to such buildings or in or to the stills, vats or other permanent apparatus therein without the permission of the Excise Commissioner. Alterations or additions to the buildings, still &c.

7. Each distillery, warehouse or excise depot shall ordinarily be under the control of an Excise Inspector; and such distillery, warehouse or excise depot and each room wherein spirits are kept shall be secured with double locks, one to be affixed by the Distillery Inspector and the other by the licensee. Control of Distilleries, Depots, &c.

8. Each building used as a distillery, warehouse or excise depot and each room where more than 300 gallons of spirits are stored shall be provided with ceiling and shall be fitted with ventilators. The ventilators shall also be fitted with wire mesh. Each building shall as far as possible be well situated and with sufficient protection against outside interference, and it shall have only one door for ingress and egress. Conditions to be satisfied by buildings.

9. (a) The licensee shall also arrange his stills that their worms shall discharge into closed and locked receivers to be provided by him and to be approved by the Excise Commissioner or the Assistant Excise Commissioner, of such description that no spirits can be removed from them until they are unlocked. He shall also provide and maintain suitable and secure fastenings for the attachment of locks to be provided by Government, to all stills, spirit receivers (and vats), fermention rooms, sheds, doors, &c., to the satisfaction of the Assistant Excise Commissioner. Arrangement of stills &c. M. R. 5

(b) The Government Officer in charge of the institution shall retain the keys of all such locks but it shall be open to the licensee to affix his own locks also on anything on which Government locks are placed provided he shall remove them immediately on the requisition of the Inspector or other superior officer of the Excise Department for facilitating inspection.

10. Between each still and the spirit receiver or receivers there shall be a glass "Safe" furnished with Hydrometer (Sykeys) capable of showing the strength of liquor down to water so that both the quantity and strength of the spirits running into the receiver may be examined at any time. The officer in charge of the distillery shall during each distillation examine the spirits running into the receiver not less than once and enter the result in his diary. M. R. 6.

11. The licensee shall so arrange his spirit receivers and store vats that the spirits may be conveyed through closed pipes from the former into the latter by gravitation, or where this is not practicable shall provide apparatus whereby the spirits can be pumped from the former to the latter through closed pipes. M. R. 7.

12. All receivers and vats in the distillery shall be so placed as to admit of the contents being accurately gauged or measured and must be fitted to the satisfaction of the Excise Commissioner or the Assistant Excise Commissioner with proper dipping rods so adjusted to fixed dipping places that the contents M. R. 8.

thereof may at any time be ascertainable. The receivers and vats shall also be gauged in such manner as the Excise Commissioner may from time to time direct; and no vessel shall be used as a receiver or store vat until it has been gauged and the gauging has been checked by such officer as the Excise Commissioner may appoint.

Licensee to give notice of beginning of distillation. M. R. 9.

13. The licensee shall give to the Assistant Excise Commissioner fifteen days' notice in writing of the date on which he proposes to begin to distil.

Power to withdraw establishment.

14. In case the licensee shall cease distilling or the issuing of spirits for a period exceeding one month, the Excise Commissioner may withdraw the establishment stationed at the distillery and may prohibit all further distillation and issue of spirits until the licensee has given the Assistant Excise Commissioner fifteen days' notice in writing of the date on which he proposes to recommence the distilling or the issuing of spirits and until he is permitted by the excise Commissioner to recommence the distilling or the issuing of spirits as the case may be.

Strength of establishment M. R. 11.

15. The strength of the establishment maintained at distilleries, warehouses or excise depots shall ordinarily be one Inspector and two peons; but when in the opinion of the Excise Commissioner such guard does not afford sufficient security it may be increased at his discretion and the licensee shall be held responsible for the extra cost entailed on Government by such additional establishment.

Accounts to be kept by licensees. M. R. 40.

16. The licensee shall keep true and regular accounts of the quantity and strength of spirits manufactured at, issued from, received at and remaining in, the distillery, warehouse or excise depot besides the registers in the forms appended hereunder. These should be produced for inspection whenever required by the officer in charge of the distillery or other superior officer of the Excise Department in this behalf and the licensee shall be bound to furnish such other information or returns as may be required by the Excise Commissioner from time to time. It shall be the duty of the officer in charge of the distillery and the Circle Officer to inspect the licensee's accounts once a week and once a month respectively and to report to their superior authority any adjustable errors.

Stock-taking M. R. 41.

17. An account will be taken of stock at such intervals not being greater than three months and in such manner as the Excise Commissioner may direct and the licensee shall pay duty to Government at the accepted rate on all spirits which may not be forthcoming and for which he is unable to account in excess of an allowance of 1½ per cent, which will be granted to him for wastage. This wastage shall be calculated only by the register of the depot transactions on the balance in hand at stock taking, wastage for the purpose of collection of duty on the excess as aforesaid shall be calculated annually, that is, at the end of each official year.

In cases of accident and other unavoidable loss of over a hundred gallons, special allowance may be made by the Dewan for wastage; but no wastage shall be claimed or will be allowed in the case of loss caused by the delay or defection of the Government servants in the distillery.

Spirits to be kept in store-room. M. R. 18.

18. All spirits shall be kept in a store-room the key of which will be kept by the officer in charge.

The receipt of spirits into and issue of spirits from warehouses &c., M. R. 25.

19. No spirits shall be received into or removed from any warehouse or excise depot except under cover of a permit issued by the officer in charge in form No X in the case of removals or issues under bond and in Form XI in the case of issues to licensed vendors.

20. The licensee shall be bound to set apart a safe room in each distillery warehouse or depot for the office of the officer in charge to suit his requirements and another for the use of the Government guards stationed at each distillery, warehouse or depot free of rent. He shall also provide suitable quarters near the distillery, warehouse or depot when required by them for the officer in charge, peons and other officers attached thereto on a monthly rent not exceeding the following rates. Licensee to provide quarters for establishment on payment of rent. M. R. 30.

For each Inspector	... ...	Rs. 5.
For each Petty Officer on Rs. 12 or more		Re. 1.
For each peon one room	... ...	Re. ½.

21. Government shall not be held responsible for the destruction, loss or damage of any spirits stored in distilleries or deposited in warehouses and excise depots by fire or theft or by gauging or proof or by any other cause whatever. In case of fire or other accident officers in charge of distilleries, warehouses or excise depots shall immediately attend to open the same at any hour by day or night. Government not liable for loss &c., of spirits in distilleries and warehouses. M. R. 31.

22. No wash shall be prepared except within the distillery, nor shall any wash be on any account removed from the distillery, and all wash shall be kept securely locked up in such places as the Excise Commissioner may approve. The licensee must see that the secharine materials used by him are thoroughly dissolved when he sets up the wash, submit a declaration in writing in the prescribed form to the officer in charge of the distillery giving the actual saccharometric gravity corrected for temperature before fermentation commences and the total quantity of wash made, and generally afford him all the information which he may require bearing on the question of practicability of levying a charge from attenuation of wash. Preparation of wash. Wash not to be removed.

23. The materials to be used in distilling shall be of good quality and no ingredients noxious to health shall be used in the wash, in distillation, or be put into the spirits after they have been made. It shall be open to the Excise Commissioner to declare any drug or vegetable or animal substance noxious to health and to prohibit the use of any material in the preparation of any kind of arrack. Officer in charge of distilleries shall see that no foreign or noxious substances are put into the wash or into the still or into any receiver or vat or introduced by any means into any of these. For this purpose they shall daily inspect the stills, receivers, vats and pipes connecting them to see that there exist no holes or apertures or other arrangements whereby foreign substances could be introduced. Should on the inspection of the officer in charge of the distillery there arise any suspicion of introduction of foreign matter he shall lock and seal up such receiver or vat pending the orders of the Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner to whom the matter should be reported immediately with all details. Noxious material not to be used M. R. 33.

24. The spirits manufactured shall be of good quality and not inferior in any way to the sample furnished by the licensee with his tender. A portion of this sample will be kept by the officer in charge of the distillery and maintained as a standard in the gauging and proof of the liquor issued. Whenever sample is likely to deteriorate or become useless the Assistant Excise Commissioner shall replace it by fresh sample taken from the distillery in the presence of the licensee. Spirits shall be of good quality and not inferior to the sample.

The Excise Commissioner shall be the final authority in the decision of the question as to whether any liquor intended or brought up for issue is up to the standard.

25. No ingredients shall be used to flavour arrack or to otherwise improve its taste. No ingredients shall be used to flavour arrack.

Materials to be used in the preparation of jaggery arrack.

26. In the preparation of jaggery arrack the licensee will be allowed to use the following materials :-

(1) Cocoanut toddy.

(2) Palmyra toddy,

(3) Sago toddy:

(4) Molasses remaining as a by-product in sugar manufactories provided they are fully dissolved and all solid insoluble matter is removed.

(5) Starch of any kind except those which contain any Cyanide poison.

(6) Jaggery of any kind especially from the sugarcane and sweet toddy.

(7) The juice of the sugreeane strained carefully,

(8) The bark of the ( ) *Accasia ferragena* and *Leucophoca* or any other bark which may be declared from time to time as fit for use.

Toddy and Jaggery arracks cannot be mixed.

27. The licensee shall not mix jaggery arrack with toddy arrack

Admittance into Distilleries and warehouses of persons not having business therein forbidden. M. R. 37 & 50.

28. Distilleries, warehouses and excise depots shall be open for the entrance and exit of persons who have business therein. The presence of persons who have no business there should be discouraged and the officer in charge is authorised to order and compel the expulsion of any such person or any other who is riotous, drunk or disorderly or who misbehaves in any way.

Control over persons entering distilleries and warehouses &c. M. R. 38.

29. All persons entering a distillery, warehouse or excise depot shall be under the orders of the officer in charge in respect of their conduct and proceedings within the distillery, warehouse or excise depot and shall be liable to be searched on their quitting the premises. The power shall be exercised with great discretion.

Licensee to furnish an inventory of apparatus. M. R. 39.

30. An inventory of the apparatus used by the licensee in each distillery, warehouse or depot should be furnished by him through the Assistant Excise Commissioner to the Excise Commissioner once a year or oftner when required. All additions thereto as also any loss thereof or repair done thereto shall be intimated then and there to the Assistant Excise Commissioner.

Licensees to report breaches of law &c., committed by their servants M. R. 42.

31. If it comes to the knowledge of the licensee that any person employed by him in the manufacture, storage, receipt blending or issue of spirits has committed any breach of the Abkari laws or of the engagements entered into by him, it shall be his duty to report the matter to the Assistant Excise Commissioner and to comply with the directions of that officer respecting the continued employment of such person.

Use of naked lights in the distillery prohibited. M. R. 43

32. The use of naked lights in the distillery, warehouse or excise depot is prohibited as also the use and store of any substance that is explosive or spontaneously combustible.

33. In case of any breach of these rules or of the conditions of the license or in case of any attempt to deceive the officer in charge in gauging or proving either by the licensee, or with his connivance and privity, by any person in his employment, it shall be competent to the Dewan to impose upon him a fine not exceeding the sum of Rs. 50 for every such breach of such rules or conditions or at the option of the Dewan to declare the money deposited by him forfeited and to cancel the license. It shall be lawful to deduct the amount of all fines imposed under this clause from the sum deposited by the licensee as security for the due performance of the conditions of the license.

Effects of breaches of rules &c. M. R. 44.

34. The imposition of a fine or the forfeiture of deposit or the cancellation of the license under the last preceding rule shall not be held to prevent the prosecution of any person for any offence which may be committed against the provisions of the Abkari Regulation or of any law for the time being in force relating to the excise revenue.

Prosecution not excused on the ground of fines &c. M. R. 45.

35. If a licensee shall be convicted on prosecution before a Magistrate of any offence against the Abkari Regulation or other law for the time being in force relating to the excise revenue it shall be lawful for the Dewan to declare his license forfeited.

Forfeiture of license on conviction &c. M. R. 46.

36. All sums payable to Government by the licensee may be deducted from the amount of his deposit or may be recovered by attachment and sale of his property under the Land Revenue Recovery Regulation.

Recovery of sums payable by the licensee. M. R. 47.

37. The licensee shall make good the amount deducted from his deposit within the fifteen days of the receipt of notice from the Excise Commissioner informing him of such deduction having been made.

Licensee to replace deposit. M. R. 48.

38. On the expiry of his license or if his license shall be cancelled or suspended, every licensee shall be bound forthwith to pay the duty on and to remove all spirits remaining within the distillery, warehouse or excise depot, and if he shall fail to do so within ten days of the receipt of written notice from the Assistant Excise Commissioner, the cost of any establishment which it may be necessary to employ at the distillery, warehouse or excise depot may be recovered from the defaulter. In the event of continued neglect the spirits shall be liable to be forfeited at the discretion of the Dewan.

Removal of spirits &c., after expiry of license. M. R. 49.

39. The licensee shall supply spirit distilled from toddy or jaggery, molasses and other starchy materials in accordance with the requirements of the licensed vendors which shall be, except in the case of issues under bond, at such strengths as are prescribed by Government from time to time.

But he will be at liberty to manufacture and store spirits of any strengths for the purpose of blending or reduction to issue strengths. The strength prescribed by Government for the present shall be 20° and 30°.

Spirits to be issued only at authorised strengths. M. R. 54.

40. In order that he may be able to issue spirits at the exact strength at which issue is allowed, the licensee will be permitted on application to the officer in charge to blend or reduce spirits only in warehouses or distilleries to the prescribed strength in such vats as may be allowed by him. The blended or reduced spirits should be stored in separate receptacles. No allowance will be made for wastage or shrinkage in blending or reducing.

Spirits may be blended in distilleries & warehouses. M. R. 55.

41. If any saccharine or other matter of such a nature as to obscure the indications of the hydrometer shall be introduced into spirits, duty will be calculated on the quantity and strength of such spirits as ascertained before introduction of such matter. No allowance will be made for wastage in such spirits after the addition of such matter and before removal from the distillery or warehouse. Such spirits must be kept in a separate receptacle.

Introduction of saccharine matter &c. into spirits. M. R. 56.

42. Spirits may be removed from distilleries, ware houses or excise depots:—

(1) Under bond for transport to another distillery, warehouse or excise depot

Removal of spirits from the distilleries, ware-

houses &c.
M. R. 57.

(2) On payment of still head charges for supply to licensed vendors and to Government Officers for public purposes ;

(3) As sample for chemical analysis or other examination under orders from the Excise Commissioner or the Assistant Excise Commissioner to any Excise Inspector in quantities of not more than 8 ounces at a time.

Spirits to be gauged, and proved before removal.
M. R. 58.

43. No spirits whatever shall be received into or issued from any distillery, warehouse or excise depot unless they have been gauged and proved by the officer in charge as per instructions for gauging and proving.

Removal of spirits on under bond on the responsibility of the licensee.
M. R. 60.

44. Spirits shall be removed on under bond from any distillery or warehouse only upon the responsibility of the licensee. Such removal shall be only in casks gauged and registered. These shall be sealed by the officer in charge before issuing permits.

Removal for issue to contractors.
M. R. 62.

45. Issue of spirits under clause 2 of Rule 61 shall be (1) to licensed arrack vend renters and (2) to licensed independent shop-keepers where that system prevails, on application and on payment of the still head charges prescribed by Government either into any Government Treasury or to the officer in charge where he is authorised to receive the same. In case payment is made into the Treasury it must be accompanied by a chellan from the Officer in charge.

Minimum quantity to be issued.
M. R. 64.

46. No smaller quantity of spirits of any kind or strength shall be issued at any one time to any of the persons mentioned in the last preceding condition than the following :—

Licensed arrack vend renters	...	4 gallons.
Licensed independent shop-keepers	...	1 gallon.

Allowance for loss by leakage, evaporation &c.

47. An allowance will be made for the loss in transit by leakage and evaporation of spirits transported under bond up to the maximum amount shown below :—

		Per cent.
For a distance not exceeding 10 miles		Nil.
For a distance exceeding 10 miles but not exceeding 100 miles	...	5.
For a distance exceeding 100 but not exceeding 200 miles	...	7½.
For a distance exceeding 200 miles	...	10.

If the report of the officer by whom a consignment of spirits transported under bond has been gauged and proved on arrival at its destination, should show that wastage to a greater extent than the above has occurred the licensee shall pay duty at the prescribed rate on so much of the deficiency as is in excess of the above allowance provided that, if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Excise Commissioner that such deficiency has been caused by accident or other unavoidable causes the duty levied shall be refunded. The Excise Commissioner's decision shall be final.

The allowance to be made under this rule will be determined by deducting from the quantity of spirits despatched the quantity received at the place of destination, both quantities being stated in terms of proof gallons, and will be calculated on the quantity contained in each cask or other receptacle comprised in a consignment.

Licensee bound to obey all additional rules.
M. R. 51.

48. The licensee shall be bound by all additional general rules which may already be in force or which may hereafter be prescribed from time to time under the existing Abkari Law or under any law which may hereafter be enacted and by all special orders issued by Government with regard to individual distilleries, warehouse or

excise depots and the licensee shall also cause all persons employed by him in the carriage, manufacture, issue &c., of spirits to obey such rules.

49. Except as otherwise provided all orders passed and proceedings taken under these rules by the officers of the Excise Department shall be subject to appeal to their respective immediate superiors within two months. The decision of the Dewan on any such appeal shall be final. Appeal M. R. 52.

No. S. R. 8421 dated 23-10-08.

In continuation of notification dated 14th June 1908, published at page 858 of the Government Gazette dated 23rd June 1908, it is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, that under clause (g) of Section 4 of the Abkari Regulation IV of 1073, Power is delegated to the Assistant Excise Commissioners to grant permits for the importation of liquor or intoxicating drugs other than those mentioned in clause (a) of Section 6 on payment of the duty, if any, and on such terms as may be prescribed by Government from time to time.

No. S. R. 356 dated 19-1-09.

In exercise of the power vested in Government by Section 67 of the Abkari Regulation IV of 1073, it is hereby notified that, from and after the 1st Kumbhom 1084/12th February 1909, the sale of medicated wines and similar preparations containing 20 per cent and upwards, but not more than 42 per cent of proof spirit, is prohibited throughout the whole of Travancore, except under a license granted in accordance with the rules prescribed for regulating the issue of licenses for the sale of foreign liquor dated 1st August 1908.

No. S. R. 1313 dated 24-4-09.

Under Section 13 of Regulation I of 1068, it is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, that the Excise Commissioner is invested with the powers of a Division Peishkar in regard to the collection of Abkari revenue, both arrears and current.

Rules governing the import, transport and export of opium, intoxicating drugs made from opium other than those used for smoking, and poppy heads in transit through Travancore State from one portion to another of British territory, passed under Section 5 of the Regulation VI of 1063 dated 28-2-09.

1. The transport from one portion to another of British territory, through Travancore territory, of intoxicating drugs prepared from opium, and used for smoking, is absolutely prohibited.

2. No opium, intoxicating drugs made from opium other than those used for smoking, or poppy heads, shall be transported through Travancore territory except under, and in accordance with, a permit issued in accordance with the following Rules:—

3. Except in the case of permits issued to persons duly licensed to vend in Travancore or in British or French territory, no permit shall cover the transport of more than one tola of opium, or intoxicating drugs made from opium other than those used for smoking, or five seers of poppy heads.

4. The permits recognised under these rules shall be in printed form and in duplicate. Each permit must bear a consecutive number, and must be sealed with the private seal of the officer issuing the permit in addition to his official seal,

5. The period of currency of a permit must be regulated according to the distance the drug is transported, one day being allowed for every 15 miles by road, 20 miles by boat or 70 miles by rail, in addition to one day for despatch and one day for delivery in the case of consignments sent by rail.

6. Every consignment transported through Travancore territory under these rules, shall be accompanied by its permit which must show the name of the transporter, the quantity of opium, intoxicating drugs or poppy heads covered by it, the route of transport, the period of currency and the officer before whom it should be taken for verification.

7. Where customs stations are established between Travancore and British territory, the route to be entered in a permit must always include at least one such customs station the officer in charge of which when the consignment passes through, will note on the reverse of the permit the condition of the packages and seals.

8. Whenever a permit is issued, the duplicate thereof, which should bear the impression of the same seals as have been placed on the original permit and on the consignment, should be forwarded by the officer issuing the permit to the officer appointed to verify the consignment.

9. Every package to be transported through Travancore territory under these rules, shall be sealed and the seals used shall be the same as those impressed on the permit (See Rule 4.)

10. Permits for transport under these rules, shall not be recognised unless they are issued by officers specially appointed in that behalf, by name or designation, by the Deputy Commissioner of the salt, abkari and customs department of the Division in which the officers are to exercise their functions.

11. Every consignment will be verified on arrival at its destination by an officer appointed for the purpose by the Deputy Commissioner of the salt, abkari and customs department of the division to which the consignment is transported.

12. Every officer appointed or authorised to issue permits under Rule 10 supra must be kept informed of the name and designation of all officers authorised under Rule 11 to verify consignments.

13. The names or designations of all officers appointed to issue permits, and to verify consignments, will be communicated to the Assistant Excise Commissioner of the division which the British territory adjoins.

14. The officer issuing permits under Rule 10 supra, should furnish the Assistant Excise Commissioner through whose division the consignments are to be transported, with a monthly list of permits issued in a form showing the names of the transporters, the numbers of the permits, the dates on which they were issued, the route by which the consignments were required to be transported and the quantity covered by the permits.

15. On the arrival of the consignment at its destination, it shall be verified by the officer appointed for the purpose under Rule 11 *supra*. He will examine the seals and weigh each package before opening it. He will then open each package and satisfy himself that the contents agree both as to nature and weight with the entries in the permit, and will enter the results of his verification on the reverse of the original and the duplicate permits, will return the original permit to the transporter and will forward the duplicate to the Assistant Excise Commissioner of the division, across which the consignment has been transported, for transmission to the officer who issued it.

16. *Any Land Revenue Officer not inferior* in rank to a *Tahsildar*, any officer of Police or excise not inferior in grade to an Inspector, may inspect any consignment in transit in Travancore territory, and when he does so, shall note on the reverse of the permit the condition of the packages and seals.

17. Any person found transporting opium, intoxicating drugs or poppy heads' in contravention of these rules will be dealt with in accordance with Section 6 of the Opium Regulation, VI of 1063.

18. No person who is found to have committed any breach of these rules, shall be allowed to transport drugs through Travancore territory under a permit issued in this behalf, and the name of any person detected in the commission of any such breach, shall forthwith be communicated by the officer detecting the offence to the Assistant Excise Commissioner concerned who will arrange with the Deputy Commissioner of the salt, abkari and customs department of the division from which the offender brought his opium, or intoxicating drugs or poppy heads as the case may be, for the intimation of the offender's name to all persons authorised to grant permits. If any such person be subsequently found transporting opium, intoxicating drugs or poppy heads, even under a permit, such consignment shall be liable to confiscation.

No. 1549 S. R., dated 2-3-09.

In exercise of the powers given to Government under Sections 4 and 5 of the Abkari Regulation, IV of 1073, and in supersession of Government Notifications, dated 14th June 1908 and 23rd October 1908, it is notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, as follows. This notification will come into force on the 1st Meenom 1084.

1. The following officers of the Excise department are declared to be Abkari Officers :—

(1) The Excise Commissioner,

(2) Assistant Excise Commissioners,

(3) Circle Officers,

(4) Inspectors,

(5) Petty Officers,

(6) Peons.

2. The Excise Commissioner is appointed to be the Chief Abkari Officer of the State. He shall exercise throughout the State all the powers of a Division Peishkar in respect of the abkari revenue. He shall have the control of the administration of the Abkari department and of the collection of the abkari revenue. He shall exercise over Tahsildars, in respect of the abkari revenue, the control exercised by the Division Peiskars in respect of the land revenue. He shall have all the general and special powers which an Abkari Officer may have under the Regulation. He is empowered to appoint any subordinate officer whose pay does not exceed Rs. 40 per mensem.

3. Assistant Excise Commissioners and Circle Officers shall exercise all the powers of a Division Peishkar in respect of all matters relating to the abkari revenue. They shall have throughout the State all the general and special powers which an Abkari Officer may have under the Regulation. They shall exercise their powers concurrently with and subject to the control of the Excise Commissioner. Assistant Excise Commissioners are empowered to appoint subordinate officers whose pay does not exceed Rs. 20 per mensem, and Circle Officers are empowered to appoint subordinate officers whose pay does not exceed Rs. 10 per mensem.

4. The following powers are delegated to the Excise Commissioner :—

(*a*) power is delegated to him to grant permission, under Section 6 (*b*) for the importation of liquor or intoxicating drugs other than that mentioned in clause (*a*) of that section on payment of the duty, if any, and on such other terms as may be prescribed by Government from time to time ;

(*b*) power is delegated to him to permit, under Section 7, the export of liquor or intoxicating drugs, on payment of the fee or duty, if any, and on such other terms, as may be prescribed by Government from time to time ;

(*c*) power is delegated to him to grant, under Section 14, to any person or persons, on such conditions and for such period as may seem fit, and subject to confirmation of his action by Government the exclusive or other privilege of selling by retail, or of manufacturing or supplying by wholesale and selling by retail any country liquor or intoxicating drugs in any area ;

(*d*) power is delegated to him to make the declaration, under Section 18, in regard to any area in which the exclusive privilege of manufacturing toddy has been granted to any person, that the written permission of the grantee to draw toddy shall have within that area the same force and effect as a license from the Division Peishcar for that purpose ; power is also delegated to him to cancel any such declaration made by him ;

(e) power is delegated to him,

(i) to cancel or suspend, under Section 22, for any of the reasons stated in clause (a), (b) or (c) of that Section, and subject to confirmation of his action by Government, any license or permit,

(ii) and where a license or permit has been granted on the application of the holder of an exclusive or other privilege, or of a farmer of duties, to cancel or suspend, such license or permit on the requisition in writing of such person ;

(*f*) power is granted to him, under Section 24 in case of default of any kind made by the grantee of a privilege or by a farmer, and subject to the confirmation of his action by Government, to take the grant or farm under management at the risk of the defaulter or to declare the grant or farm forfeited and re-sell the same at the risk and loss of the defaulter.

5. Power is delegated to Assistant Excise Commissioners and Circle Officers,

(i) to grant permission under Section 6 (b), for the importation of liquor or intoxicating drugs, other than that mentioned in clause (a) of that Section, on payment of the duty, if any, and on such other terms, as may be prescribed by Government from time to time.

(ii) and where a license or permit has been granted on the application of the holder of an exclusive or other privilege, or of a farmer of duties, to cancel or suspend, under Section 22 clause (d), such license or permit on the requisition in writing of such person.

6. The following powers are given to Inspectors, officers in charge of licensed distilleries, warehouses or excise depots, and officers in charge of Government store-houses for the storage of intoxicating drugs:—

(a) to Inspectors—to exercise within their respective ranges, all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Division Peishkar, subject to the control of the officers of the Excise department having authority over them, in respect of the issue of special permits under Section 9;

(b) to officers in charge of licensed distilleries, warehouses or Excise-depots—to exercise all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Division Peishkar, in respect of the issue of special permits under section 9 for the transport of liquor made in or issued from the distilleries, warehouses or Excise depots of which they are in charge, subject to the control of the officers of the Excise department having authority over them.

(c) to the officers in charge of Government store-houses for the storage of intoxicating drugs—to exercise all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Division Peishkar, in respect of the issue of special permits under Section 9 for the transport of intoxicating drugs removed under authority from the store-houses of which they are in charge, subject to the control of the officers of the Excise department having authority over them.

7 The following powers are given to licensed wholesale vendors of country spirits and to licensed wholesale vendors of intoxicating drugs:—

(a) to licensed wholesale vendors of country spirits to exercise within the areas specified in their licenses, all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Division Peishkar, in respect of the issue of the special permits under section 9 for the transport of such spirits sold by themselves, subject to the control of an officer of the Excise department (not below the rank of an Inspector) having jurisdiction;

(b) to licensed wholesale vendors of intoxicating drugs—to perform within the areas specified in their licenses, all the duties of a Division Peishkar in respect of the issue of special permits under Section 9 for the transport of such drugs sold by themselves subject to the control of an officer of the Excise department (not below the rank of an Inspector) having jurisdiction.

8. All Abkari Officers, not below the rank of an Inspector, are empowered to perform the acts and duties mentioned in Sections 36 to 49 inclusive.

9. All Abkari Officers, not below the rank of an Inspector, are empowered, under Section 23, to measure out or to test the strength of any liquor in the possession of licensees in such manner as they may require.

10. (a) Inspectors within the circles to which they are attached, are appointed to be Abkari Officers under their respective denominations, for the purposes of Sections 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 49, 55, 58 and 68 and are empowered to exercise all the powers and to discharge all the duties conferred and imposed on Abkari Officers in the Sections aforesaid, and

(b) Petty Officers and peons, within the circles to which they are attached, are appointed to be Abkari Officers under their respective denominations, for the purposes of Sections 27, 30, 31, 34, 35, 49, 56, 58 and 68 and are empowered to exercise all the powers and discharge all the duties conferred and imposed on Abkari Officers in the Sections aforesaid.

Provided that, with reference to Section 30, there shall be no limit of jurisdiction within Travancore for the Abkari and other department officers named therein, but all persons arrested and all seizures made thereunder shall without delay be made over to the Abkari Officers possessing local jurisdiction.

11. Under Section 63, the Excise Commissioner, Assistant Excise Commissioners and Circle Officers are specially empowered to exercise the powers conferred by the said Section.

No. S. R. 4785, dated 10-3-09

In exercise of the powers conferred on Government under Sections 6, 8, 9, 11, 20, 26 and 27 of the Abkari Regulation IV of 1073, it is notified with the sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, that the following rules are prescribed for regulating the import, transport, possession, sale, &c., of cocaine:—

1. Cocaine includes the salts of cocaine and every preparation and admixture thereof.

2. No cocaine shall be imported into Travancore except under a permit, issued under the Abkari Regulation.

3. The transport of cocaine without a permit and the possession of the same without a license, in quantities exceeding 6 grains where the drug is in a dry state, or 25 grains where it is in solution, are prohibited.

4. Qualified medical practitioners and dentists who wish to possess cocaine for use in the exercise of their profession, but not for sale, will be permitted to possess not more than half an ounce of the drug provided that they take out a license for such possession. The license will be issued by the Excise Commissioner, free of fee.

5. The sale of cocaine except under a license, is prohibited.

6. Licenses for the sale of cocaine may be issued by the Excise Commissioner, free of fee, to approved persons on their showing that they have a legitimate demand for the drug as medical practitioners, dentists or as chemists and druggists.

7. The sale of cocaine by a licensed vendor except to another licensed vendor, or to a licensed possessor, or on the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner or dentist, is prohibited. The prohibition, however does not extend to the sale on the prescription of other than qualified medical practitioners, provided that such prescriptions are countersigned by a medical officer in the service of Government, not below the rank of an Assistant Surgeon. The above restriction does not apply to the sale of the following *bona fide* medicated articles:—

(i) Tooth-ache drops.

(ii) Compound Tablets or Lozenges—Cocaine, chlorate of Potash and Borax.
Krameria and Cocaine.
Menthol, Cocaine and Red Gum.
Benzoin and Cocaine.

(iii) Such other mouth lozenges or tablets as are stated by the makers not to contain more than 1/16 grain of cocaine in each lozenge or tablet.

8. The term "qualified medical practitioner" in clauses 4 and 7 *supra*, means all graduates in medicine of the Indian Universities and of all recognised Universities of Europe and America, all medical practitioners eligible for registration on the medical register of Great Britain, and all medical subordinates who are in service or who have retired on pension.

The term "qualified dentist" means all persons entitled to be entered in the densits' section of the medical register of Great Britain.

9. Licensed vendors of cocoaine are empowered under section 9 of the Abkari Regulation, to issue special permits in such form as may be prescribed by the Excise Commissioner, for the transport of the drug sold by them, to any part of Travancore

10. When a Magistrate orders the confiscation of cocoaine hydrochloride (hydrochlorate) he should, on the expiry of the period of appeal, send it in a sealed package to the nearest excise Inspector. The Excise Inspector will dispose of it in the following manner. Phials on which the original capsules, bands, &c., of the makers are intact and packets containing not less than ¼ ounce should be forwarded to the superintendent, General Medical stores, Trivandrum; while phials from which the original capsules have been removed and packets containing less than ¼ ounce of the drug, should be sent to the Excise Commissioner for destruction. The Inspector on receipt of the drug, should weigh the same and see that the quantity corresponds with that forwarded by the Magistrate, any discrepancy of not being reported to the Excise Commissioner for orders. The same instructions apply to cocaine hydrochloride confiscated by departmental officers. Whenever preparations of cocoaine other than cocoaine hydrochloride are confiscated, the matter should be referred by the the Excise Commissioner to Government for orders.

No. S. R. 2872, dated 21-4-09.

The Rules governing the import, transport and export of opium intoxicating drugs made from opium, other than those used for smoking and poppy heads, in transit through Travancore state from one portion to another of British territory, passed under section 5 of Regulation VI of 1063, and published in pages 532—533 of the Travancore Government Gazette, dated 9th March 1909, are amended, with the sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, as follows:—

1. In Rule 13, the words "Officer in charge of the Circle" are substituted for the words "Assistant Excise Commissioner of the Division."

2. In Rule 14, the words "Officer in charge of the Circle through which" are substituted for the words "Assistant Excise Commissioner through whose Division."

3. In Rule 15, the words "Officer in charge of the Circle" are substituted for the words "Assistant Excise Commissioner of the Division."

4. In Rule 18, the words "Officer in charge of the Circle" are substituted for the words "Assistant Excise Commissioner."

No. S. R. 3175 dated 24-4-09.

Under Section 69 of Regulation IV of 1073, as amended by Regulation IV of 1074, His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to extend from the 1st day of Chingom 1085 the provisions of the above Regulation I *mutatis mutandis* to trees tapped, and to toddy drawn in pots or other receptacles freshly coated internally with lime, for the extraction of sweet toddy or for the manufacture of jaggery, through the State except in the revenue division of Padmanabhapuram and in the Proverthies of Parassala, Kollayil and Kulathoor of the Neyyattinkara Taluk in the Trivandrum division. The following rules are prescribed for regulating and controlling the tapping of tress and the drawing of toddy for the purposes aforesaid. The privilege granted to Abkari contractors and farmers, under Section 18 of the Regulation shall not extend to the grant of permission to tap any trees for sweet toddy.

1. From and after the 1st Chingom 1085, no trees shall be tapped for sweet toddy except under a license issued under these rules.

2. A license under these rules will include the privileges of manufacture and sale of sweet toddy. It may on application, be issued free to a *bona fide* manufacturer of jaggery and to persons engaged in manufacture and sale of *pathani* or *akkani*.

3. No license shall be granted except in the name of the applicant for it.

4. Applications for the grant of license shall be written in such form as may be prescribed by the Excise Commissioner. They shall be addressed to officers in charge of Circles and may be presented either direct or through the Inspectors of Ranges. When an application is received direct by an Officer in charge of a Circle, he shall ordinarily refer it to the Range Inspector. The Range Inspector, on receipt of an application, shall register the same in his office and submit to the Officer in charge of the Circle, recording his opinion thereon.

5. On receipt of the Inspector's report, the Officer in charge of the Circle may, if he is satisfied that the application is a *bona fide* one, take steps for marking the tree or trees and issuing the license.

6. Licenses will be issued only in respect of trees in topes where other trees are not tapped for the supply of toddy to any toddy shop.

7. No license to tap for sweet toddy shall be issued to any toddy renter or toddy shop-keeper, or to any tapper employed under a renter or shop-keeper, or to any person convicted of any offence under the Abkari Regulation.

8. The currency of the license shall, except as provided in the next clause, be from the date of issue till the end of the Karkadagom following.

9. No trees shall be tapped for sweet toddy, nor shall sweet toddy be drawn from any toddy yielding tree, nor shall any part be attached for that purpose to

any such tree, unless the tree has been previously marked by the Inspector. The licensee shall not tap any tree other than those which he is licensed to tap ; nor shall he tap for fermented toddy.

10. Sweet toddy shall not be drawn except between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. Outside these hours, no such toddy shall be kept in the garden or field where the trees licensed to be tapped stand, except the toddy in the pots attached to the spathes of the trees.

11. Sweet toddy must be manufactured into jaggerry, or sold, or consumed, within 12 hours after it is drawn.

12. No sweet toddy drawn under these rules shall, under any circumstances, be conveyed to a shop for the sale of fermented toddy, or sold to any person licensed to tap or sell fermented toddy.

13. Every license shall be subject to suspension or cancellation by the Excise Commissioner, at his discretion.

14. The licensee if he taps the tree and draws the sweet toddy himself, or, if he delegates the work to any body else, such other person, shall, at the time of tappping the tree or drawing the sweet toddy, invariably carry the license and he shall produce it forthwith on the demand of any Excise, Land Revenue, or Police Officer, or any other officer empowered to make such demand. He shall also be bound to bring down the pot, attached to any tree tapped by him, for inspection on demand by any Excise Officer.

15. The licensee shall be bound to see that the internal lime coating of the pots or other receptacles attached to the spathes of trees licensed to be tapped, is thoroughly and effectually done, and that the same is renewed every time that the pot or other receptacle is emptied of its contents and is re-attached to the spathes.

16. Every Officer in charge of the Circle shall submit to the Excise Commissioner, within the 5th of each month, a statement, in such form as may be prescribed by the latter, showing the number of licenses issued by him in the previous month and other necessary particulars relating thereto. Such statement shall contain at foot a declaration to the following effect :—

"I do hereby declare that I have satisfied myself, after due enquiry, that the persons to whom the licenses enumerated above have been granted, are all *bona fide* applicants and that none of them has any interest whatever in either the manufacture or the sale of fermented toddy."

No. S. R. 5080, dated 20-7-09.

Under Section 5 of Regulation IV of 1073, it is hereby notified that Inspectors in charge of Excise Ranges are empowered to destroy toddy kept in shops and found unfit for consumption.

No. S. R. 5493, dated 6-8-09.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, that Circle Officers are empowered to issue licenses under clause 15, and, permits and licenses under clause 20 of the rules applicable to opium and ganja, passed by Government under date the 15th August 1907.

No. S. R. 6251, dated 9-9-09.

It is hereby notified that the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of the Excise Officer in charge of the Alleppey Circle comprise the area which was placed under the jurisdiction of the Alleppey Magistrate prior to Government Notification No. 469 dated 10-10-08. *viz.*, the whole of the Ariyad Proverthi and Kattur and Chettikad muries of the Mararikulam Proverthi in the Shertalai taluk and the whole of the Alleppey Proverthi, with the exception of a portion of the Punnapra muri and the whole of the Vandanom muri in the Ambalapuzhai taluk.

No. S. R. 8106, dated 1-12-09.

It is hereby notified that, with a view to avoid unnecessary restrictions and afford facilities to the public, the following rules are passed to regulate the transport of liquor, opium, ganja, other intoxicating drugs, salt, tobacco, timber and articles subject to customs duty, from one part of Travancore to another through intervening *Cochin territory*, and from one part of the Cochin State to another through intervening Travancore territory. The rules will come into force from 1st Vrischigom 1085.

I. Nature and Contents of Passes or Permits.

1. Permits or passes will be of three kinds:—*General*, *Special* and *Exceptional*.

2. Printed forms, in duplicate or triplicate as may be necessary, shall be used for all permits.

3. Each pass or permit issued shall bear a consecutive number printed on it and a manuscript number assigned to it at the time of issue by the officer or person who issues it, and it shall be sealed with his office seal.

4. Each pass or permit must show, among other details, the quantity, kind (including strength in the case of country spirits) of article, route of transport and destination.

5. As Frontier Customs Chowkeys are maintained by Travancore the route to be entered in a permit or pass shall include one such Chowkey.

6. A general pass or permit shall not be used to cover the transport of more than one consignment a day.

7. The period of currency of a Special or Exceptional pass or permit shall be limited to the number of days necessary in each case for the transport, one day being allowed for each 15 miles by land, 20 miles by water in boats, 8 miles for floating timber or 70 miles by rail, in addition to one day for despatch and one day for delivery in case the consignment is sent by rail.

8. The pass or permit shall always be carried with the consignment it covers, except in the case of transport by railway. In the latter case, it shall be presented at the time of booking the consignment at the Railway Station and also at the time of taking delivery of the consignment at the Railway Station.

II. The Authority to issue Passes or Permits.

9. Passes or permits can be issued only by officers specially appointed in that behalf, by name or by designation, by the Chief Excise Authority of the State in which they exercise their functions, but in no case shall an officer so appointed be below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar or an Excise Inspector.

In the case of timber, the passes or permits may be granted by an Officer of the Forest Department of either State not below the Rank of a Ranger.

10. The names and designations of all officers appointed to issue passes or permits and to verify consignments shall be communicated to the Chief Excise Authority of the State for transport across which the passes or permits are to be granted, and they shall also be published in the Gazettes of the two States.

11. The officer issuing passes or permits shall furnish the local Excise or Forest Officer, as the case may be, of the territory through which the consignments are transported with a monthly list of the passes or permits issued by him, showing the names of the persons authorised, the number of the passes or permits, the dates on which they were issued, the routes by which the consignments were required to be transported and the quantities covered by the passes or permits, as also the periods fixed for the same. In the case of arrack, it should be stated, whenever possible, whether it is jaggerry or toddy arrack, and in the case of tobacco, whether it is Coimbatore, Jaffna or other kind of tobacco.

III. The persons to whom Passes or Permits may be issued and who may be privileged to transport.

12. In the case of the transport from one part of the Cochin State to another through Travancore territory, of any goods subject to customs duty, under the Travancore Export Tariff, the consignment will be passed on the production of a pass granted by a duly authorised officer of the Cochin State, such pass containing a certificate that the goods covered by it are the produce of manufacture of the Cochin State.

13. General passes or permits my be issued to State Farmers or keepers of depots or shops for the transport of toddy, arrack, opium, poppyheads, and ganja.

14. Exceptional passes or permits may be granted to private persons, of respectability for the transport of quantities not exceeding 3 tolas of opium, 10 tolas of poppyheads, or bhang or ganja, 24 drams of toddy, 2 quarts or 16 drams of other liquor, 20 tolas of tobacco, an open box or tin of cigars or cigarettes not exceeding 100, and 3 kalanjus or one tola of snuff. Officers of both the States, while on tour, may also carry the above quantities without permit and shall not be subject to any interference.

15. (*a*) These rules do not apply to the transport of salt and tobacco on behalf of the respective Governments to Vellarapilli, Vadavakode, Chennamangalam, and Puthenchira. Consignments transported to these localities must be covered by passes or permits from the Excise Commissioner or Superintendent or their Assistants or Circle Officers, and the maximum quantities transported in a year will be limited to the quantities fixed upon by the two Governments.

(*b*) But in the case of salts transported from Sirkar depots and bankshalls in either State other than those specified in the above clause, permits shall be issued by the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent or Bankshall Vicharippus in the Cochin State, and by the Assistant Excise Commissioner, the Circle Officer, the Port Depot Inspector or Petty Officer in charge of the bankshalls in Travancore.

16. No permits shall be granted to any person who has been convicted of any offence involving a breach of these rules.

IV. *How the packages are to be prepared for transport.*

17. Every package transported under a special permit shall be carefully packed and sealed and a *fac-simile* of the seal used shall be affixed to the advice as required by Rule 20.

18. Consignments of arrack sent under such permits must be in casks and the bungs of all casks must be sealed with the private seal of an officer not below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar in the Cochin State or an Excise Inspector in Travancore, the seals being counter sunk below the surface of the cask. The capacity of all casks should be painted or engraved thereon.

19. The contents or packages of opium, &c. may be marked thereon in tar or paint and as far as possible the gross and net weights should be stated in the passes or permits. But in the case of salt and tobacco, the condition of sealing and packing the goods in the manner contemplated in this rule, will not be insisted on.

V. *How consignments are to be dealt with in transit and by whom.*

20. Whenever a special pass or permit is issued, a duplicate copy thereof with a *fac-simile* in wax of the seals placed on the consignment shall be despatched on the same day by the issuing officer to the officer appointed to verify the consignment.

21. The officer in charge of the Travancore Chowkey through which a consignment passes will note on the reverse of the permit the condition of the packages and seals.

22. Any officer appointed on this behalf by the Chief Excise Officer of the territory in which he exercises his functions may inspect any consignment in transit, and when he does so, shall note on the reverse of the permit the condition of the packages and seals.

VI. *How consignments are to be dealt with on arrival at their destination and by whom.*

23. On arrival at its destination and before breaking bulk, every consignment must be verified by the officer appointed for the purpose and the results entered on the reverse of the letter of advice which shall then be returned without delay to the officer who issued the permit.

N. B. Salt and tobacco are exempted from the operation of Rules 20 to 23 both inclusive. This does not however prohibit the inspection of salt and tobacco in transit under Rule 22.

VII. Consequences of a breach of these rules.

24. Persons found transporting articles without a pass or permit as required by these Rules, or in excess of the quantity mentioned in a pass or permit, and articles transported without a pass or permit, or in excess of the quantity mentioned in a pass or permit, will be dealt with in accordance with the laws and rules in force in the State in which the offence is committed.

25. The names of all persons convicted of an offence involving transgression of these rules shall forthwith be communicated by the Magistrate convicting the accused to the Chief Excise officers of both the States who will intimate the names of the persons so convicted to all officers who are authorised to grant passes or permits in their respective territories.

VIII. Officers competent to grant permits and verify consignments and the quantities allowable.

26. Permits for the transport of tobacco, opium, intoxicating drugs, &c., may be granted by the following officers for the quantities not exceeding the limits prescribed hereunder:—

(a) Excise Commissioner, Excise Superintendent and their Assistants or Circle Officers. } No limit.

(b) Tahsildars :—

5 seers opium	40 lbs. of tobacco.
10 do. ganja	16 seers of snuff.
50 do. bhang	4,000 cigars and cigarettes.
10 gals. arrack	300 maunds salt.
25 do. toddy	

(c) Excise Inspectors and Deputy Tahsildars :—
2 gallons of arrack.
5 do. toddy.

(d) Assistant Conservators of Forests and officers superior to them in rank :—
Timber......No limit.

(e) Rangers :—

Timber not more than 5 candies, provided that the permit is countersigned by an officer not below the rank of an Assistant Conservator of Forests.

27. All officers not inferior in rank to a Deputy Tahsildar or Excise Inspector shall be competent to verify consignments.

28. For the purpose of these rules, the following table will be used:—
1 lb. = 40 tolas = Rs. 40 weight = 120 kalanjus = ½ seer.
1 maund = 40 seers.
1 candy = 600 lbs.
1 gallon = 6 quarts or 48 drams.

29. The Chief Excise Authority in Travancore is the Dewan and the Chief Excise Officer, the Excise Commissioner, and in Cochin, the Dewan and the Excise Superintendent respectively.

No. S. R. 2527 dated 29th April 1910.

Rules governing the import, transport and export of liquor and intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant in transit through the Travancore State from one portion to another of British territory, passed under Section 26 of Regulation IV of 1073.

The following rules for the import, transport and export of liquor and intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant in transit through the Travancore State from one portion to another of British territory are passed under Section 26 of Regulation IV of 1073 in supersession of the rules dated 25th August 1909.

1. No Liquor or intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant shall be transported through Travancore territory except under and in accordance with, a permit issued in accordance with the following rules-

Note. Passengers entering or leaving Travancore territory by Steam Launches through the Arukutty frontier are allowed to carry free for immediate personal use country liquor or foreign Liquor not exceeding one quart and ganja not exceeding ½ tola weight.

2. Except in the case of permits issued to persons duly licensed to vend in Travancore or British territory no permit shall cover the transport of more than the undermentioned quantities of liquor and intoxicating drugs.

Country spirits	...Eight drams throughout Travancore.
Toddy	...*One gallon* Do
Hemp drugs	...Five tolas of Ganja or charas and one seer of bhang and preparations or admixtures *containing* the above quantity.

3. The permits recognised under these rules shall be in printed forms and in duplicate. Each permit must bear a consecutive number and must be sealed with the private seal of the officer issuing the permit in addition to his office seal.

4. The period of currency of a permit must be regulated according to the distance the liquor or drug is transported one day being allowed for every 15 miles by road 20 miles by boat or 70 miles by rail, in addition to one day for despatch and one day for delivery in the case of consignments sent by rail.

5. Every consignment transported through Travancore Territory, under these rules, shall be accompanied by its permit, which must show the name of the transporter, the quantity of liquor or intoxicating drugs covered by it, the route of transport, the period of currency and the officer before whom it should be taken for verification.

6. Where customs stations are established between Travancore and British territory, the route to be entered in a permit must always include at least one such customs station, the officer in charge of which, when the consignment passes through, will note all the reverse of the permit the condition of the packages and seals.

7. Whenever a permit is issued, the duplicate, thereof, which should bear the impression of the same seals as have been placed on the original permit and on the consignment, should be forwarded by the officer issuing the permit to the officer appointed to verify the consignment.

8. Every package to be transported through Travancore territory, under these rules shall be sealed and the seals issued shall be the same as those impressed on the permit (see rule 3).

9. Permits for transport under these rules shall not be recognised unless they are issued by officers specially appointed in that behalf by name or designation by the deputy commissioner of the Salt, Abkari, and cutsoms Department of the Division in which the officers are to exercise their functions.

10. Every consignment will be verified on arrival at its destination by an officer appointed for the purpose by the Deputy Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department of the Division to which the consigment is transported.

11. Every officer appointed or authorised to issue permits under rule 9 must be kept informed of the name and designation of all officers authorised under rule 10 to verify consignments.

12. The names or designation of all officers appointed to issue permits and to verify consignments will be communicated to the Excise officer in charge of the circle which the British territory adjoins.

13. The officer issuing permits under rule 9 should furnish the officer in charge of the circle through which the consignments are to be transported, with a monthly list of permits issued in a form showing the names of the transporters, the numbers of the permits, the dates in which they were issued, the routes by which the consignments were required to be transported and the quantity covered by the permits.

14. On the arrival of the consignment at its destination it shall be verified by the officer appointed for the purpose under rule 10. He will examine the seals and weigh or measure each package, as the case may be before opening it. He will then open each package and satisfy himself that the contents agree both as to nature and weight or measurement, as the case may be, with the entries in the permit and will enter the results of his verification on the reverse of the original and the duplicate permits will return the original permit to transporter and will forward the duplicate to the officer in charge of the circle across which the consignment has been transported for transmission to the officer who issued it.

15. Any Land Revenue Officer not inferior in rank to a Tahsildar, any officer of the Police or Excise Department not inferior in grade to an Inspector, may inspect any consignment in transit in the Travancore territory, and, when he does so, shall note on the reverse of the permit the condition of the packages and seals.

16. Any person found transporting liquor or intoxicating drugs in contravention of these rules will be dealt with in accordance with Section 51 of the Abkari Regulation IV of 1073.

17. No person who is found to have committed any breach of these rules shall be allowed to transport liquor or drugs through Travancore territory under a permit issued in this behalf, and the name of any person detected in the commission of any such breach shall forthwith be communicated by the officer detecting the offence to the Excise officer in charge of the circle, who will arrange with the deputy Commissioner of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department of the Division from which the offender brought his liquor or intoxicating drugs, as the case may be for the intimation of the offender's name to all persons authorised to grant permits. If any such person be subsequently found transporting liquor or intoxicating drugs even under a permit, such consignment shall be liable to confiscation.

No. S. R. 2519, dated 8-5-10.

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned officers of the Excise Department are appointed to issue passes or permits under Clause 9 of the rules for regulating the transport of liquor, opium, ganja, other intoxicating drugs, salt, tobacco, timber and articles subject to customs duty, from one part of Travancore to another through intervening Cochin territory, and from one part of the Cochin State to another through intervening Travancore territory, published under date the 1st December 1909, in the Travancore Government Gazette :—

1. The Excise Commissioner.
2. The Officer in charge of the Alwaye Circle.
3. Do. Arukutty Do.
4. Do. Piravom Do.
5. The Excise Inspector in charge of the Arukutty Chowkey.
6. Do. Veluthully Do.
7. Do. Parur Range.
8. Do. Alengad Do
9. Do. Vallom Do.
10. Do. Mamalay Do.
11. Do. Veluthully Do.
12. Do. Perumbalam Patrol Range.
13. Do. Poothotta Do.
14. Do. Vadayar Do.
15. Do. Piravom Do.

No. S. R. 2520, dated 8-5-10.

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned Officers of the Excise Department are appointed to verify consignments under Clause 10 of the Rules for regulating the transport of liquor, opium, ganja, other intoxicating drugs, salt, tobacco, timber and articles subject to customs duty from one part of Travancore to another through intervening Cochin territory, and from one part of the Cochin State to another through intervening Travancore territory, published under date the 1st December 1909, in the Travancore Government Gazette :—

1. The Excise Commissioner.
2. The Officer in charge of the Alwaye Circle.
3. Do. Arukutty Do.
4. Do. Piravom Do.
5. The Excise Inspector in charge of the Arukutty Chowkey.
6. Do. Veluthully Do.
7. Do. Munambam Port Depot.
8. Do. Parur Range.
9. Do. Alengad Do.
10. Do. Vallam Do.
11. Do. Mamalay Do.
12. Do. Veluthully Do.
13. Do. Perumbalam Patrol Range
14. Do. Poothotta Do.
15. Do. Vadayar Do.
16 Do. Piravom Do

No. S. R. 4208, dated 4-8-10.

In supersession of previous Notifications on the subject, the following Revised Rules are prescribed by His Highness' Government, under Sections 20 and 26 of the Abkari Regulation, IV of 1073, for regulating the issue of licenses for the sale of foreign liquor.

1. Licenses for the sale of foreign liquor shall be of the following descriptions.—

I. *Wholesale licenses, i. e.*, licenses for the sale of foreign liquor not to be drunk on the premises.

Under these licenses, the sale of liquor in any quantity less than one pint is prohibited.

II. *Retail or tavern licenses, i. e.*, licenses for the sale of foreign liquor for consumption on the premises.

No removal of liquor from the premises will be allowed under these licenses.

III. *Licenses for the sale, as tonic or medicine, of medicated wines and similar preparations* containing 20 per cent and upwards, but not more than 42 per cent of proof spirit. These licenses will be issued on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 25.

IV. *Occasional licenses*, such as licenses for the sale of liquor at refreshment stalls in connection with public festivals, entertainments &c. These licenses will be issued for periods not exceeding 15 days at one time and on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 for every 24 hours or fraction thereof. No removal of liquor from the premises will be allowed under these licenses.

V. *Special licenses.* These will be granted when the circumstances are such as not to allow of the issue of licenses of any of the other descriptions, on such terms and conditions and for such periods as may be determined by Government.

2. The places sanctioned for the sale of foreign liquor under wholesale or retail licenses, the maximum number of wholesale or retail licenses allowable in each place, and also the fee fixed for each license, are given in the Schedule hereto annexed.

3. The minimum strengths at which foreign spirits can be sold are 25° under proof for whisky, brandy and rum, and 35° under proof of gin.

4. Two or more of the kinds of licenses described in Rule 1 *may* be granted to one and the same person and for one and the same place.

5. It shall be competent to the Excise Commissioner to issue the licenses. All licenses (other than occasional and special licenses) will have effect during the Malabar year, *i. e.*, from the 1st Chingom to the last day of Karkadakam.

6. No license shall be issued unless the full amount of the fee prescribed therefore is paid in advance.

7. No license will be issued for a shop which is situated, or which is intended to be opened in a place where, on grounds of police administration or public expediency, it is objectionable to permit any traffic in liquor.

8. The Excise Commissioner may grant or refuse any license without assigning any reasons.

9. Applications for licenses should ordinarily be sent to the Excise Officers in charge of the respective Circles. The applications should describe distinctly the localities where the shops are situate or are intended to be opened and should state the kind of licenses required. They should also be accompained by treasury receipts in acknowledgement of the payment of the proper fees. When an application is rejected, the fee tendered will be returned.

10. All orders passed by the Excise Commissioner under these rules will be subject to revision by the Dewan, whose decision will be final.

11. Licensee for the sale of foreign liquor are prohibited from rectifying the spirits by purifying, colouring or flavouring, or mixing any material therewith.

12. Every receptacle containing spirits manufactured and flavoured coloured or compounded in India, and received or kept for sale, must be conspicuosly labelled or branded with the words "spirit manufactured in India". All liquor imported in bulk and bottled in Travancore, received or kept for sale, must bear a printed label showing clearly the country of manufacture, the name of the bottler as entered in his license and the place of bottling.

13. It shall be competent to the Excise Commissioner to permit or to order the transfer of any shop from one locality to another, within the town or taluk as the case may be, or to order any shop to be closed in the interests of public peace or morality, or on grounds of expediency.

14. The sale or possession (except subject to the rules applicable to unlicensed persons) by a licensee, of any liquor outside the limits of his licensed premises, is prohibited.

15. All liquors sold or kept for sale shall be of good quality and unadulterated. Nothing shall be added to them to increase their intoxicating power or for any other purpose.

16. The sale or transport of liquor by persons suffering from leprosy or any contagious disease, and the employment of such persons in shops for the sale of the same, are prohibited.

17. No shop shall be opened before sunrise or kept open after 10 P. M. except under special authority from the Excise Commissioner or from the Assistant Excise Commissioner or Circle Officer.

18. The possession or sale upon any licensed premises, of any liquor other than that to which the license relate, is prohibited.

19. A sign board must be fixed to the front of each shop in a conspicuous place stating the number of the license, the name of the licensee and the nature of his trade. The license must be hung up in a conspicuous place within.

20. No drunkenness, rioting or gambling shall be permitted within a shop, and no persons of notoriouly bad character shall be permitted to meet or remain therein. Intimation of any offence committed, or of the presence of habitual offenders or disorderly persons, shall be given by the licensee to the nearest Magistrate or Police Station.

21. Such returns and information, as may be required by the Excise Commissioner from time to time, shall be furnished by every licensee.

22. The licensee shall not lease out, sell or otherwise transfer his license, without the written consent of the Excise Commissioner.

23. The licensee shall, on requisition by the Excise Commissioner or any officer duly authorised by him, deliver up his license, for amendment or renewal.

24. Infraction of any of the conditions of the license, either by a licensee or by any persons in his employment, will entail on the licensee, either

(*a*) fine up to Rs. 40, or

(*b*) cancellation of the license, or

(*c*) both.

It shall be competent to the Excise Commissioner to impose any or all the above penalties.

25. The imposition of a fine or the cancellation of a license under these rules shall not however relieve the licensee or his agents from liability to be prosecuted for any specific offence committed against the Abkari Regulation or under these rules.

26. The Excise Commissioner may, upon giving 15 days' notice, revoke any license, in which case a proportionate part of the fee paid by the licensee shall be refunded to him.

27. All Excise officers, of and above the rank of Inspectors, shall have authority to inspect licensed shops, to examine the premises, to test measures in use and the articles under sale and to call for and check the accounts kept in the shop.

28. The licensee shall possess or use on the licensed premises, only such standard measures of capacity as may, from time to time, be prescribed by Government.

29. These rules shall come into force from the 1st *Chingam* 1086.

Schedule.

Serial No.	Place.	Maximum number of licenses allowed.		Fee fixed for each license.	
		Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.
1	Nagercoil ...	2	2	B.Rs. 250	B.Rs. 125
2	Thuckalay ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
3	Eraniel ...	1	1	,, 150	,, 100
4	Martandam ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
4	Neyyattinkara ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
6	Trivandrum ...	8	6	,, 250	,, 125
7	Attingal ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
8	Quilon ...	4	4	,, 250	,, 125
9	Kottarakara ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
10	Punalore ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
11	Shenkotta ...	1	1	,, 150	,, 100
12	Padanayarkunlangara..	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
13	Kayankulam ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
14	Mavelikara ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
15	Haripad ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
16	Kozhencheri ...	1	1	,, 150	,, 100
17	Tiruvella ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
18	Edathua ...	1	1	,, 150	,, 100
19	Alleppey ...	4	4	,, 250	,, 125
20	Shertalla ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
21	Vaikam ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
22	Kottayam ...	2	2	,, 250	,, 125
23	Changanacherry ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
24	Mundakayam ...	3	1	,, 250	,, 125
25	Arudai ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
26	Pampannar ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
27	Vandiperiyar ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
28	Kumili ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
29	Munnar ...	2	2	,, 250	,, 125
30	Yellapatty ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
31	Pala ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
32	Muvattupuzha ...	1	1	,, 150	,, 100
33	Alwaye ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
34	Angamali ...	1	1	,, 150	,, 100
35	Paroor ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
36	Perumbavour ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125

No. S. R. 4561, dated 26-8-10.

It is hereby notified that, under Clauses 9 and 10 of the Rules for regulating the transport of liquor, opium, ganja, other intoxicating drugs, salt, tobacco, timber and articles subject to customs' duty, from one part of Travancore to another through intervening Cochin territory, and from one part of the Cochin State to another through intervening Travancore territory, published under date the 1st December 1909, in the Travancore Government Gazette, the undermentioned Officers of the Forest Department are appointed (1) to issue passes or permits for the transport of timber and (2) to verify the consignments of timber.

1. Conservator of Forests.
2. All Deputy Conservators of Forests.
3. All Assistant Conservators of Forests.
4. Ranger in charge of the Neriamangalam Range.
5. Do. Do. Idyera Do.
6. Do. Do. Manjapra Do.

No. S. R. 2100, dated 2-5-11.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the following shall be substituted for item No. 24 in the Schedule annexed to the Notification No. S. R. 4203, dated 4th August 1910, prescribing rules for regulating the issue of licenses for the sale of foreign liquor:—

Serial No.	Place.	Maximum number of license allowed.		Fee for each license.	
		Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.
				B. Rs.	B. Rs.
24	Mundakayam ...	3	1	250	125

No. S. R. 1441.

NOTICE

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the MahaRajah, that the Excise Ranges of Peermade, Meenachil and Changanacherry in the Kottayam circle are reconstituted as follows:—

Name of Range.	Inspector's head quarter.	Extent
Peermade	Peermade	The whole of the Peermade Taluk.
Meenachil	Pala	The whole of the Meenachil taluk.
Changanacherry	Changanacherry	The whole of the Changanacherry taluk.

No. S. R. 1634.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that the Rules dated the 5th May 1906, passed under Section 20 of Regulation IV of 1073, for the issue of license under Section 10 of the Regulation for the tapping of toddy-producing trees and for the drawing of toddy therefrom, are extended to the undermentioned local areas, with effect from the 1st of Avani 1088.

1. Karunagapally taluk.
2. Karthigapally Do.
3. Mavelikara Do.
4. Chengannur Do.
5. Tiruvalla Do.
6. Ambalapuzha Do.

No. S. R. 1686.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the MahaRajah, that the following shall be added to the schedule annexed to the notification No. S. R. 4203, dated 4th August 1910 prescribing rules for regulating the issue of licenses for the sale of foreign liquor.

Serial No.	Place.	Maximum number of licenses allowed		Fee for each license.	
		Wholesale	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.
				Bh. Rs.	Bh. Rs.
36	Perumbavoor.	1	1	250	125

No. S. R. 1867. NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that the price of opium issued from the Excise Circle offices to the vend contractors is raised from Bh. Rs. (29½) twenty nine and a half to Bh. Rs. (34½) thirty four and a half per seer with effect from 1st Chingom 1088.

Notice No. S. R. 1852, dated 30th March 1910 will cease to be in force from 1st Chingom 1088.

No. S. R. 2266. NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the MahaRaja, that the following shall be substituted for item No. 24 in the Schedule annexed to the notification No. S. R. 4203, dated 4th August 1910, prescribing rules for regulating the issue of licenses for the sale of foreign liquor as modified by notification No. S. R. 2100, dated 2nd May 1911, published on page 750 of part I of the Gazette dated 9th May 1911/26th Medom 1086.

Serial No.	Place.	Maximum No. of licenses allowed.		Fee for each license.	
		Whole sale.	Retail.	Wholesale	Retail
				Rs.	Rs.
	Mundakayam.	3	1	250	125

No. S. R. 5178. NOTICE

Under sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the cultivation of the ganja plant (Cannabis Sativa or Indica) in every part of the State is strictly prohibited.

The attention of the public is also drawn to Section 51 of the Abkari Regulation, IV of 1073, under which the cultivation of the ganja plant is punishable.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

MEMORANDUM.

The following Memorandum upon the Law regarding arms and ammunition is published for information :—

1. Dwellers in Travancore or Cochin States who wish to bring from British India into these states arms or ammunition must apply to the Resident for a non-objection certificate and must forward this certificate to the Commissioner of Police, Madras, who has power to grant a permit.

2. Those who wish to send into British India from those States arms or ammunition must obtain a license from the Commissioner of Police Madras, or from the Magistrate of the District to which the consignment goes.

3. If it is desired to send into British India arms solely for the purpose of repair, European and East Indian subjects of His Majesty and other persons enumerated in Rule 1 of the Arms Act Rules can obtain from the Resident free of charge a permit to import such arms into British India and to afterwards export them from British India into these States.

4. There are special restrictions regarding all rifles of ·303 bore and rifles of ·450 bore which are of the Snider or Martini-Henry pattern. The importation of these rifles into India has now been absolutely prohibited. Persons who already possess such a rifle ought to apply to the Resident for a license to possess it. Such license will be granted free of charge to European and East Indian subjects of His Majesty and to others as aforesaid. This license ought to be deposited with a dealer in ammunition who has received the permission of Government to keep a stock of ammunition for such rifles. Messrs. P. Orr & Sons of Madras have this permission. A licensed holder of such a rifle can obtain from the Resident a permit to obtain 200 rounds of ammunition per annum for sporting purposes 22nd September 1912.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 23 of the Arms Regulation, V of 1084, it is hereby notified that the following persons and places are exempted from the operation of Sections 9 and 10 of the Regulation, except in regard to cannon, all articles designed for torpedo service, sub-marine mining, war-rockets, rifles of ·303 bore of rifles or ·450 bore. balled ammunition which can be fired from rifles of the bores aforesaid, dynamite and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition.

Persons.

1. All persons who are exempted by the British Government, under the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, as per Schedule A.

2. The whole of the Nayar Brigade in regard to arms supplied by Government.

3. The entire staff of the Police, Excise, Forest, Jail, Cardamom, Anchal, Medical and other departments—in regard to arms supplied for their use by Government.

4. All officers of Government whose pay or pension is not less than Rs. 100 per mensem.

5. All persons who are or have been members of
   i. the Legislative Council.

ii. the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly.

iii. the Trivandrum, Nagercoil, Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam Town Improvement Committees.

6. The heads and other members of the following families :—

1. Kilimanoor Kottaram, Chirayinkil taluk.
2. Alangad Swaroopam, Alangad taluk.
3. Kartigapalli Koikkal, Kartigapalli taluk.
4. Ananthapurathu Kottaram, Do.
5. Chempro Kottaram. Do.
6. Mavelikara Kottaram, Mavelikara taluk.
7. Prayikkara Kottaram, Do.
8. Cherukole Kottaram. Do.
9. Karama Kottaram, Do.
10. Panthalathu Koikal Mavelikara and Chengannur taluks.
11. Ennakkad Kottaram, Chengannur taluk.
12. Vadakkay Matom Kottaram, Do.
13. Gramathu Kottaram, Do.
14. Vanjipuzha Matom Kottaram, Do.
15. Karippapanangadu Kovilagom, Do.
16. Paliakkara Kottaram, Thiruvellah taluk.
17. Nedumparathu Koikkal, Do.
18. Aranmula Kottaram, Do.
19. Lekshmipuram Kottaram, Changanacherry taluk.
20. Mariapalli Kottaram, Kottayam taluk.
21. Thekkumkoor Koikkal, Do.
22. Pallathu Kottaram, Do.
23. Vadakkumkoor Koikkal, Vaikam and Meenachil taluks.
24. Poonjat Koikkal, Meenachil taluk.
25. Edapalli Swaroopam, Kunnathunad taluk.
26. Parur Koikkal, Parur taluk.
27. Nagercoil Amma Veedu.
28. Arumanai Amma Veedu.
29. Thiruvattar Amma Veedu.
30. Vadaserri Amma Veedu.
31. Pulimuttu Amma Veedu.
32. Kallampalli Amma Veedu.

7. All persons who are exempted from attendance in Civil Courts.

8. All persons who pay an assessment of not less than Rs. 100 per annum to Government.

Places.

Hilly tracts, as specified in article 490 of the Civil Service Regulations.

SCHEDULE A.

PERSONS EXEMPTED.

1. The persons or classes of persons specified or described in the first column of the subjoined table are exempted, in respect of the arms and ammunition described in the second column, when carried or possessed (save where otherwise expressly stated) for their own personal use, from such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act as are indicated in the fourth column, subject to the provisos and restrictions entered in the third column.

The table.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(1) Every Maharajah, Raja, Nawab or Member of any Order of Knight-hood and every person who— (a) holds the Kaisar-i-Hind Medel or (b) bears a title conferred or recognised by the Government of India, or (c) holds a sword granted to him in public Darbar under the orders of the Local Government or the Commissioner in Sind, or (d) holds a certificate received on the occasion of the assumption of the title of Empress of India, by her late Majesty Queen Victoria, (e) is exempred from personal appearance in a Civil Court.	All except— (a) cannon. (b) articles deigned for torpedo service. (c) war-rockets (d) rifles of ·303 or ·450 bore other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British and ammunition which can be fired from the same; (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as— (a) the Government of India, or (b) a Local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.	Those cotained in Sections 13 to 16.
(2) Every Member or ex-Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Govenor of Madras or Bombay, or the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, or eastern Bengal, and Assam.	Do.	Do.	Do.
(3) Every Commissioned or Gazetted Officer of His Majesty's Military or Navel forces or of His Majesty's Indian Marine Service every commissioned native officer of the Imperial Service, Troops in active service, every warrant officer, non-commissioned officer, soldier or sailor in the service of His Majesty, every enrolled volunteer and such officers of the Police (including officers subordi-	Do.	Do.	Do.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
nate to the Criminal Intelligence Department), Forests, Postal, Telegraph, Jail, Medical, Salt, Opium and Excise Departments, as the Local Government may by general or special order, direct. Provided that a native soldier while absent from his regiment on leave, shall be exempt only in respect of such arms and ammunition as may be covered by a pass granted to him by his Commanding Officer. *Explanation.*—The term "soldier" as used in this clause does not include a "reservist"			
(4) Every Justice of the Peace, every Deputy Collector, every officer salaried or honorary of the Judicial service of a rank not below that of a Magistrate of the third class, Munsiff, or Judicial Myook, and every officer of the Public Works Department of a rank not below that of Assistant Engineer. *Explanation.*—In the Madras Presidency the word "Munsiff" applies to "District Munsiffs" appointed underthe Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873.	All except— (a) cannon, (b) articles dsigned for torpedo service. (c) war-rockets, (d) rifle of ·303 or ·450 bore other than rifles as such bores lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same, (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as— (a) the Government of India, or (b) a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.	Those contained in Sections 13 to 16.
(5) Every retired commissioned or gazetted native officer or non-commissioned officer of His Majesty's Indian Forces and every retired commissioned or gazetted officer of Imperial Service Troops who.— (a) is in receipt of a pension as such, or (b) not being in receipt of such a pension, has been recommended for exemption by his Commanding Officer by entry recorded on his discharge *certificate*, and such pensioned officers of the Civil Departments as the local Government may, by general or special order, direct	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Kukris. ...	...	All.

Persons or classes of persons	Arms and ammunitions.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(6) Every pensioned Gurkha officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Indian Forces, residing in British India.	Such arms as his superior departmental officer may direct him to carry	...	Those contained in Sections 13 to 19
(7) Every revenue official and postrunner in any frontier or wild district where his superior departmental officer directs him to carry arms on duty.	Such arms as the Superintendent of Geological Survey may direct him to possess or carry.	...	Do.
(8) Such subordinate officials of the Geological Survey of India as may from time to time be authorised by the Superintendent of the Geological Survey to possess or carry arms.			
(9) Every Consul, Consular Agent, duly accredited Vakil or Agent of any Native State in India.	All, except— (a) cannon, (b) articles designed for torpedo service (c) war-rockets ( ) rifles of ·303 or ·450 bore other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same; (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as— (a) the Government of India (c) a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control. may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.	Do.
(10) The holder for the time being of the office of Diwan of Idar in the Mahi Kanta Agency, or of Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Idar.	All except— (a) cannon, (b) articles designed for torpedo service. (c) war-rockets. (d) rifles of ·303 or ·450 bore other than rifles of such bore lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same;	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as— (a) the Government of India, or (b) a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control.	Those contained in Sections 13 to 16.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunitions.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
	(e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.	may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.	
(11) Maharajah Deb Shamsher Jang, Rana Bahadur, ex-Prime Minister of Nepal, residing at Mussoorie.	Do.	Do.	Those cotained in Sections 13 to 16.
(12) General Khadga Shamsher Jang, Rana Bahadur, residing at Saugor.	Do.	Do.	Do.
(13) Every European or East Indian subject of His Majesty, every Armenian and every European or American who is not a natural born or naturalised subject of His Majesty, only so long as he is temporarily residing or traveling in India.	Do.	In addition and without prejudice to the foregoing proviso and restriction, any person possessing fire-arms in Burma without license in virtue of this exemption shall annually register them— (a) where they are possessed in Rangoon in the office of the Commissioner of Police, and (b) in any other case in the office of the District Magistrate, on or before such date as the local Government may by general or special order direct.	Do.
(14) Every ruling Prince or Chief, and such members of the families or high officials of a ruling Prince or Chief as the local Government or Political Agents may designate on the occasions of his or their entering or residing in British India, with his or their retinues, to such numbers as may in each case be settled by the Political Agent under the special or general orders of:—	All, except— (a) cannon, (b) articles designed for torpedo service, (c) war-rockets, (d) rifles of ·303 or ·450 bore other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India.	This exemption shall be subject to such conditions (if any) as may be prescribed by the local Government or the Political Agent, as the case may be.	Do.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisions and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(a) the Government of India, or (b) the local Governments in respect of Princes or Chiefs whose political relations are with those Governments, respectively, and all officials of such Princes or Chiefs passing through British India on duty.	and ammunition which can be fired from the same; (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.	...	Those contained in Sections 13 to 16
(15) (a) Every land-holder or member of a Muncipal Board or Committee, being of approved loyality and good position and designated in any list issued in this behalf by the local Government. (b) Every Malikana-holder in the Malabar district of the Madras Presidency. (c) Every person of Coorg race and every jumma tenure-holder in Coorg who, by his tenure, is liable to perform military or police duties. (d) Every person who holds fire-arms presented to him by the Government of Burma.	Do.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as— (a) the Government of India, or (b) a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control, may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.	Do.
(16) Save in the Punjab, every head of a village, ghat wal, digwar or other rural police officer.	Such arms as the local Government may notify to be necessary for the discharge of his police duties.	...	Do.
(17) Every subject of the Baroda or Indore state, or of any State or jagir in the Bundlekhand Agency who may transport arms or ammunition across any part of British India from one part of the territory of such State to another part of the territory of the same State under a license granted by the Resident of or Assistant Resident of Baroda, or Resident at Indore or the Political Agent or his Assistant respectively	Such arms or ammunition as may be covered by his license.	...	Do.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisions and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(18) The following persons and their retainers, namely— (a) The ancient Zemindars and poligars of the Madras Presidency; and the Mahant of Tirupati, in the North Arcot district of the Madras Presidency. (b) the Dekkhan and Southern Maharatta Country Sardars; such of the Mehwasi Chiefs of the Khandesh District; and such members of the Taipur family of Sind as the Government of Bombay may designate; (c) the great Zemindars of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam; (d) the great Sardars and Jagirdars of the Punjab; (e) Shan Sawbwas and other Native Chiefs in Burma; (f) the Zemindars of the Scheduled District of the Central Provinces; (g) such nobles and high officials of the Baroda State as the Government of India may designate; (h) such nobles and high officials of the Hyderabad State as the Government of India may designate; (i) such officials of the Paigah Nobles and the larger jagirdars of the Hyderabad State as may be authorised by the Resident to carry arms when travelling on duty from one part of the territory to another part of the same territory.	All except— (a) cannon. (b) articles designed for torpedo service. (c) war rockets. (d) rifles of ·303 or ·450 bore other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same; (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.	This exemption shall be subject to such orders as the local Government may make, regarding— (a) the persons to be included in this category, and (b) the number of retainers and arms and the quantity of ammunition to be permitted in each case; (c) the purposes for which such arms may be carried.	Those contained in Sections 13 to 16.
(19) (a) The Oudh retainers of His Highness Rajah Sir Jagajit Singh, K. C. S. I., Bahadur, of Kapurthala Raja-i-Rajagan. (b) the retainers of the following nobles in the United Provinces—Raja Mahendra Man Singh of Bhadawar. Raja Rup Sah of Jagamanpur. Raja Ram Singh, C. I. E. of Rampura. Raja Sardar Singh, Bahadur, of Katchra, His Highness Maharajha Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh, Bahadur, G. C. I. E., of Benares.	Do.	This exemption shall be subject to such orders as the local Government may make, regarding— (a) the number of retainers and arms and the quantity of ammunition to be permitted in each case, (b) the purposes for which such	Do.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisions and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
Raja Udai Partab Singh C. S. I. of Bhinga. Kaja Balwant Singh, C. I. E. of Awa. Maharajah Sir Hagwati Parshad Singh, K. C. I. E., of Balaumpur. Raja Kishen Kumar of Ahaspur Bilari. Kunwar Rukmangad Singh of Katiari. Raja Rama Pertab Singh of Manda. Maharani Jagdumba Debi of Ajudhiya. Shahzada Basdeo Singh, residing in the Rae. Bareli district. (c) The retainers of— Raja Ragboji Rao of Deor in the Central Provinces. (d) The Prince of Arcot.		arms may be carried.	Those contained in Section 15.
(20) (a) Rajbansi and Bindraban, sons of the late Ram Bakhsh Sunadar Bahadur, of the Nepal Escort, residing at Cawnpore in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	The sword and dagger granted to their father for good services to the Government.		Do.
(b) The undermentioned persons belonging to the Bhavangar State Imperial Service Lancers while temporarily residing or travelling on British India— 1. Kot Daffedar Hanubhai Ranchodji... 2. Daffedar Mangalsinh Sheoprasad... 3. Daffedar Kasalsinh Mulubha 4. Farrier Jeha girkhan Chhotukhan... Farrier Ismail Govind ... 6. Farrier Sheikh Abdulkhan Shekh Husen... 7. Sowar Ramprasad Matadin 8. Sowar Kirpalsinh Badhesinh ... 9. Sowar Jetubhai Kala 10. Sowar Nathubhai Madarsinh.	The Swords of honour presented to them by His Highness the Thakorsahib of Bhavanagar in recognition of their services in South Africa during the late War.		
(21) Every British Officer in Staff, departmental and regimental employ, every member of a Volunteer Crops and every Warrant Officer of Staff Sergeant of a British Unit of the Army (including a Staff Sergeant or Warrant	Single barrel rifles of ·303 bore required for match-shooting purposes.	1. Only one such rifle at a time shall be imported or used by any person hereby exempted. 2. The rifle shall be sighted to a	All.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisions and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
Officer who is an instructor of a Volunteer Corps).		range of over 1,000 yards. 3. The rifle shall in the case of regimental officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and volunteers become part of the equipment to the Corps to which the owner for the time being belongs. 4. The owner shall, at the time of imortation, produce certificate from the Commanding Officer of the Corps Senior Officer or Head of Department to which he belongs, to the effect that in the case of regimental officers. Warrant officers non-commissioned officers and volunteers, the weapon will be brought on to the equipment ledger of the Corps, and in the case of Staff and departmental officers will be brought on to the equipment ledger of a Corps in the officer's command or office inventory of stores, and will be accounted for in the same manner as other equipment. 5. This exemption shall in the case of volunteers cease to	*Those contained in Section 15.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
		have effect on the owner leaving the volunteer force. Provided that if he departs from India immediately after so leaving, he may take the weapon with him. 6. Any person hereby exempted may dispose of his rifle to another person so exempted, provided that the rifle becomes part of the equipment of the corps to which the latter belongs and is accounted for as such.	
(22) Any of the undermentioned persons, not being members of transborder tribes :— (a) any Baloch belonging to any organised tuman while within the limits of such tuman or any other tuman in the Dehra Ghazi Khan district of the Punjab ; (b) armed guards accompanying sheep, goats, asses and cattle under the provisions of the Frontier Grazing Regulation, 1874 (I of 1874) ; or (c) villagers residing in— (i) the North-West Frontier Province, or, (ii) the Isakhel Tahsil of the Mianwali District, or the Attock Tahsil of the Attock district of the Punjab pursuing raiders or members of transborder tribes or Baloches who have committed, or attempt to commit any offence in British India.	All arms, except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers.	...	Those contained in Section 13.
(23) Any of the persons described in sub-heads (b) and (c) of entry (19).	All arms and ammunition except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers, and rifle, pistol and revolver ammunition.	...	Those contained in Sections 14 and 15.

No. J. 611.

NOTIFICATION.

Rules made by the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, under the Arms Regulation, V of 1074, under date the 29th January 1912. / 16th Makaram 1087.

TRANSPORT, EXPORT AND IMPORT.

1. No arms or ammunition or military stores shall be transported from one part of Travncore to another, without a license in Form I appended to these Rules, granted by the District Magistrate under his signature. The fee payable in respect of every such license shall be five rupees.

2. Persons lawfully entitled to possess arms or to go armed, are permitted to transport, from one part of Travancore to another, without a license, arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities for their own use.

3. A person licensed to possess arms, ammunition or military stores, or who is exempted from the liability to take out such a license, is entitled to transport to his residence, from the premises of a licensed dealer, arms, ammunition or military stores without a separate transport license, so long as the articles purchased are in reasonable quantities and for his own use. A licensed dealer in arms, ammunition or military stores may supply the same to the order of any such person, and may, without a separate transport license, send or despatch, in any way desired, to the residence of the purchaser, the articles ordered by any such person, so long as the requirements of Rule 2 are satisfied and the address of the person, for whom they are intended is legibly stated on the parcel or parcels containing the articles.

4. A license to transport arms or ammunition or military stores is void, if the consignment breaks bulk at any place other than the place for which it may be granted. A license to transport shall ordinarily not be made valid for more than double the period actually required for the conveyance of the articles to their destination by the intended route.

5. No license shall be granted for importation into the Travancore State, by sea or backwater or land, of cannon, all articles designed for torpedo service, submarine mining, war rockets, rifles of ·303 bore or rifles of ·450 bore, balled ammunition which can be fired from rifles of the said bores, dynamite and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition.

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply to the importation by Europeans of rifles of ·303 bore or rifles of ·450 bore, and balled ammunition which can be fired from rifles of the said bores, already in British India.

6. Licenses to import arms, ammunition or military stores, other than those whose import is prohibited under Rule 5, by sea or backwater or land, may be granted by the Dewan, provided that the licensee has taken the previous permission of the British Resident in Travancore. The fee payable in respect of every such license shall be five rupees, and the license shall be in Form II appended to these Rules. The Dewan may remit the fee when he is satisfied that the arms, ammunition or military stores are required *bona fide* for purposes of protection of either person or property. In the case of arms, ammunition or military stores imported from British India, a copy of the license will be sent to the British Resident in Travancore.

7. Persons desirous of importing arms, ammunition or military stores should apply to the Dewan, through the British Resident in Travancore, in accordance with the instructions contained in the Memorandum issued by the British Resident and published on page 533 of Part II of the Travancore Official Gazette dated 13th June 1911.

8. Licenses to export arms, ammunition or military stores, by sea or backwater or land, may be granted by the District Magistrate. The fee payable in respect of every such license shall be five rupees and the license shall be in Form III appended to these Rules. In the case of arms, ammunition or military stores exported to any

part of British India, a copy of the license shall be sent by the District Magistrate to the Dewan, for transmission to the British Resident in Travancore.

9. Persons desirous of transporting or exporting arms, ammunition or military stores must apply in writing to the District Magistrate. The application must specify—

(a) the place to which the articles are to be transported or exported, the route of transport or export, and the probable time that will be occupied in the journey :

(b) the quantity, description, average price and the purpose of each kind of arms or ammunition.

(c) whether the applicant has obtained the consent of the officer of the place of consignment, empowered by the law in force in that place to issue licenses for the import of arms. (If so, the documentary evidence of such consent must be produced.)

10. Persons transporting, importing or exporting arms, ammunition or military stores under a license, must write legibly, on the cases or packages containing such articles, a declaration of their contents.

11. In the case of transport or import by land or backwater, the consignee must, within six days of the articles reaching their destination, deliver the transport or import license to the local Magistrate, who should satisfy himself that the articles correspond with the entries in the license and that any deficiency is properly accounted for. In every case of export or import by sea, the license shall be produced before the Customs Officer at the port of shipping or consignment, before the articles are allowed to be removed.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE.

12. Licenses to manufacture, convert, keep and sell arms ammunition or military stores may be granted by the District Magistrate in Form IV appended to these Rules. The fee payable shall be twenty rupees in respect of every license to manufacture, convert and sell, and fifteen rupees in respect of every license to keep and sell arms, ammunition or military stores. Every license-holder under this Rule shall keep, in such form as the Government may, from time to time, direct, registers of all arms manufactured or converted, of all ammunition or military stores manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on demand by any Magistrate or by any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector. All Magistrates and all Police officers not below the rank of Inspector, are authorised to enter and inspect any premises within their several jurisdictions, in which arms or ammunition or military stores are manufactured or kept, and to examine the stock and accounts of receipts and sales of arms, ammunition and military stores. Any person licensed to sell arms and ammunition and military stores, shall affix, on a conspicuous part of his shop or usual place of business, a sign-board on which shall be painted in large letters, in English and in the Vernacular of the taluk, his name and the words "Licensed to manufacture (or Licensed to deal in) arms, ammunition and military stores" as the case may be.

POSSESSION OF ARMS AND GOING ARMED.

13. Licenses to possess arms and ammunition, in reasonable quantities and to go armed for purposes of sport, of protection or of display, may be granted by the District Magistrate in Form V appended to these Rules. Every such license shall be liable to a fee of fourteen chackrams for each weapon. Such a license will authorise its holder to carry the arms described in the license on occasions when they may be reasonably required for the purposes named in the license. But the holder, unless specially authorised, must not go armed to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblies.

14. The District Magistrate may grant a license in Form VI appended to these Rules, for a journey, specifying the direction of the journey and the period which such journey will occupy. Such license will be valid only for such journey and

for such period, and will be liable to a fee of seven chackrams for each Weapon Holders of licenses under this Rule, unless specially authorised, must not go armed to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblies.

15. Licenses for the possession of arms and ammunition may be granted in Form VII appended to these Rules, by the District Magistrate without fee and for a term of one year, to persons who require arms for the destruction of wild animals that do injury to human beings, cattle or crops. Such licenses will be valid only in, or on the immediate confines of, the village for which they are granted. It will be subject to the condition that the weapon will be confiscated to Government directly it is sold or seized in execution of any decree, and that such weapon is carried only on occasions when it is to be used *bona fide* for the destruction or driving of wild animals doing injury to human life, crops or cattle, within the area specified in the license. Holders of licenses under this Rule must not go armed to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblies.

16. Licenses may be granted by the Dewan to contractors, cultivators, and other persons, without payment of any fee, entitling the holders to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses, when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the Dewan to be required *bona fide* in the case of licenses granted to contractors, for blasting purposes, and, in the case of licenses granted to cultivators and other persons, for similar purposes in connection with agricultural works or works of public utility. Such licenses shall be given in Form VIII, appended to these Rules. No license shall be granted under this Rule to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses in quantities exceeding 30 thirty lbs.

17. Licenses may be granted by the Dewan to contractors and other persons without payment of any fee, entitling the holders to transport dynamite, blasting gelatine and detonating caps, when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the Dewan to be required *bona fide* for blasting purposes. Such licenses also shall be given in Form VIII. No license shall be granted under this Rule to transport dynamite, blasting gelatine and detonating caps in quantities exceeding (30) thirty lbs.

18. Licenses for the importation, possession or transport of sulphur, proved to the satisfaction of the Dewan to be intended only for *bona fide* medicinal, commercial, or agricultural purposes, may be granted without payment of any fee. This concession does not extend to sulphur intended for the manufacture of gunpowder or of ammunition generally, as defined in Section 4 of the Regulation.

GENERAL.

19. The fees leviable under these Rules shall be taken in impressed stamps. Ordinarily, the applications for licenses or renewals of licenses shall be written on impressed stamps of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals, and the licenses will be issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on "impressed stamps" the applications may be on plain paper. When the application for a license is written on an "impressed stamp" and the license is refused, the value of the stamp will be refunded to the applicant.

20. All licenses under Rules 12, 13 and 15 shall expire on the last day of Karkadagom of the year for which they may be issued. But the currency of a license may be renewed previous to its expiration, on receipt of a second fee, by the authority that granted it.

21. When a license granted in accordance with these Rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of the same fee as he paid on the original license, if it is not in excess of one rupee and in other cases, on payment of a fee of one rupee. Cultivators or other persons to whom licenses may have been granted without payment of any fee, may obtain duplicates of such licenses, if lost or destroyed, only on payment of a fee of seven chackrams.

22 All licenses shall be given and held subject to the conditions endorsed on the reverse, and subject to these Rules and subject to the provisions of the Regulation. Licenses under Rules 13 and 15 may be granted, subject to the observance of a close season in pursuit of game that do not injure either men or cattle or crops. The condition regarding such close season, if imposed, shall be endorsed on the reverse of the license.

23. Any person holding a license or acting under a license granted in accordance with these Rules, shall be bound to produce the same, when called upon to do so by any Magistrate or by any Police officer in charge of a Police Station, or by any Police officer of higher rank.

24. All licenses granted shall be written or printed in English and in the Vernacular of the taluk.

25. A license granted under these Rules will cover only the weapons or other articles and the persons named therein, unless the District Magistrate granting a license under Rule 13 or 14, deems it expedient to include the retainers of the persons named in the license; in such case, the entry on the face of the license shall declare how many and whose retainers are covered by the license.

26. The District Magistrate may refer to the Government any application for a license or the renewal of a license.

27. The Dewan or the District Magistrate may at his discretion refuse to grant or renew a license.

FORM I.

RULE 1.

Fee—Five rupees.

License to transport arms, ammunition or military stores in the Travancore State.

Name, &c. of license-holder & agent, if any, authorised for the purpose of this consignment.	Place of license-holder's business.	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition or military stores.		Place of despatch, route and mode of transit.	Time for which license is valid.	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.
			Description.	Number.	Description.	Number or weight.				
								From the ......108... to the...... 108........		

(Signature)
District Magistrate.

Date.

Seal.

Reverse of Form I.

1. This license is subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation V of 1084, and of the Rules framed thereunder.

2. This license is void after the expiration of the period named, or if bulk is broken before reaching the place of destination, or if the articles are taken by any route other than is specified on the license.

3. The contents of each package covered by this license must be described in legible letters on the outside of such package.

4. The articles covered by this license will be delivered only to persons lawfully entitled to possess the same.

5. This license must be delivered to the Magistrate of the locality to which the articles are consigned and the articles must be available for exhibition to such Magistrate within six days of the consignment reaching his jurisdiction. The Magistrate must satisfy himself that the conditions have been complied with and return the license to the District Magistrate.

6. A copy of the license must be sent by the District Magistrate, to the local Magistrate on the date of its issue.

FORM II.

RULE 6.

Fee—Five rupees.

License to import arms, ammunition or military stores by sea or backwater or land.

Name and residence of license holder and agent, if any.	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition or miltary stores.		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which consignment is required.	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description	Weight or number.					
										From the.........................108......to the.........................108.......

Date.

(Signature)
Dewan.

Seal,

Reverse of Form II.

1. This license is valid only for the period and the route named.

2. It becomes invalid, if bulk is broken, or the consignment is stopped at any place on the journey.

3. It is given subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Rules framed thereunder.

4. The contents of each package covered by this license, shall be described in legible characters on the outside of such package.

5. This license must be delivered to the local Magistrate when the articles covered by it reach their destination. In the case of consignments crossing the frontier by road or backwater, the articles must, within six days of their reaching Travancore territory, be available for exhibition to the local Magistrate.

6. This license is valid for importation only; if the articles named are to be transported to any place, they must be protected by another license for transport or export by land.

FORM III.

RULE 8.

Fee—Five rupees.

License to export arms, ammunition or military stores by sea or backwater or land.

Name, &c. of license-holder and agent, if any.	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition or military stores.		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose, for which consignment is required	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.	Period for which license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight or number.					
										From the .... 108.. .... to the .... 108......

Date.

(Signature)
District Magistrate.

Seal.

Reverse of Form III.

1. This license is valid only for the period and the route named.

2. This becomes invalid if bulk is broken or the consignment is stopped at any place on the journey.

3. This is given subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084 and of the Rules framed thereunder.

4. The contents of each package covered by this license shall be described legibly on the outside of such package.

5. This license must be delivered to the local Magistrate when the consignment reaches its destination. In the case of consignments crossing the frontier by road or backwater, the articles must be made available for exhibition to the local Magistrate within six days of their reaching the frontier and before they leave Travancore territory.

FORM IV.

RULE 12.

Fee—Twenty rupees for a license to manufacture, convert and sell and fifteen rupees for a license to keep and sell.

License to manufacture, convert or sell, or to keep for sale, arms, ammunition or military stores.

Serial number of license.	Name and residence of license-holder.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Description of arms		Description of ammunition or military stores.		Date on which license expires.
			To be manufactured or converted.	To be sold or kept for sale.	To be manufactured.	To be sold or kept for sale.	

(Signature)

District Magistrate.

Date.

Seal.

Reverse of Form IV.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Rules framed thereunder.

2. The license-holder shall keep registers of all arms manufactured or converted, of all ammunition and military stores manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all in such forms as may be prescribed by the Government from time to time.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and registers on demand by any Magistrate or by any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector.

4. If any arms or ammunition covered by this license are lost or stolen, he shall at once give notice at the nearest Police Station.

5. He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his shop or place of business, a sign-board, on which shall be painted in large letters, in English and in the Vernacular of the taluk, his name and the words "Licensed to manufacture (or Licensed to deal in) arms, ammunition and military stores", as the case may be.

6. He shall, at the time of purchase, endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form V or VI—(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold, (2) the nature and amount of the articles sold, (3) the date of sale, and shall sign the endorsement.

7. This license only covers sales of arms, ammunition or military stores effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

8. The license-holder shall not sell arms or ammunition to any person without the permission in writing of the District Magistrate. But this prohibition does not apply to persons exempted under Section 23 of the Arms Regulation and who declare that they purchase for their own use.

FORM V.

RULE 13.

Fee—Fourteen chackrams for each weapon.

License to possess arms or ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display.

Serial No. of license.	Name of license-holder with particulars of residence.	Number of retainers, if any, covered by this license.	Description of arms or ammunition.	Purpose for which granted.	Place within which license is valid.	Date on which the license expires.

(Signature)
District Magistrate.

Date.

Seal.

Reverse of Form V.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Rules framed thereunder.

2. It covers only the persons and the arms named, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

3. It is void after the date named.

4. It extends only to the place named, unless countersigned for other places by the District Magistrate.

5. It authorises the holder or persons acting under it to go armed within the place named for *bona fide* prosecution of the purpose named on the license, but, unless specially authorised by the District Magistrate, it does not permit the holder or persons aforesaid to go armed to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblies.

6. The license-holder, when purchasing any new arms or ammunition, shall have the following particulars endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature:—

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;

(3) the date of purchase.

7 If any weapon covered by this license is lost or stolen, the license-holder shall at once give notice of the fact to the nearest Police Station.

FORM VI.

RULE 14.

Fee—Seven chackrams for each weapon.

License to go armed, on a journey.

Name, &c. of license-holder with particulars of his residence.	Number of retainers, if any, covered by the license.	Description of arms and ammunition covered by the license.	Place of departure, route and destination of journey.	Time which journey will probably take.	Date from which and to which the license is valid.
					From the...108... to the...108...

(Signature)
District Magistrate.

Date.

Seal.

Reverse of Form VI.

1. This license covers only the persons and the arms named, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.
2. It is void after expiration of the period named.
3. It is granted subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Rules framed thereunder.
4. It does not permit holders to go armed to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblies.
5. The license-holder shall, at the time of purchase, have the following particulars, endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendors signature:—
   (1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;
   (2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;
   (3) the date of purchase.

FORM VII.

RULE 15.

Free of all fee.

License to possess arms and ammunition for purpose of destroying wild animals.

Name. &c. of license-holder with particulars of residence.	Arms & ammunition.		Place within which license is valid.	Term for which license is valid.
	Description.	Quantity		
				From the.................. ....108............ to the....................108...

(Signature)
District Magistrate.

Date.

Seal.

Reverse of Form VII

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Rules framed thereunder.
2. The holder is bound to show his license and weapons, six months after the date of the license, to the nearest Magistrate.
3. This license is void, if the holder sells his weapon; if it is seized in execution of a decree; if it is carried to any considerable distance beyond the limits of the places named in the license or if he fails to show it six months after the date of the icense to the Magistrate aforesaid.
4. It is void on the death of the holder.
5. The holder must not go armed to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblies.
6. The holder is bound to observe a close season, if imposed.
7. If a gun, covered by this license, is lost or stolen, the license-holder shall at once give notice of the fact to the nearest Police Station.

FORM VIII.

RULES 16 AND 17.

Free of all fee.

License to posses and transport gunpowder, fuses, dynamite, blasting gelatine and detonating caps, for bona fide blasting purposes.

Name of license-holder with particulars of residence.	Columns to be filled in cases of transport.			Quantity of gunpowder fuses, &c.	Place within which the license is valid.	Term for which the license is valid.
	Place of despatch, route and mode of transit.	Time for which the license is valid.	Destination.			
		From the .. 108...to... the...108...				

Date.

(Signature)
Dewan.

Seal.

Reverse of Form VIII.

1. This license is subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation V of 1084 and of the Rules framed thereunder.
2. It covers only the person and the quantity of gunpowder, fuses, dynamite, &c. named.
3. It extends only to the place named, and is void after expiration of the term mentioned.
4. In cases of transport:—

the license becomes void, if the time occupied in transit exceeds the period specified, or if the consignment breaks bulk before reaching the place of destination, or if the articles are taken by any other route than that specified in the license.

5. The contents of each package covered by the license must be described in legible letters on the outside of such package.
6. This license must be delivered to the local Magistrate and the article must be available for exhibition to such Magistrate within six days of their arrival at their destination.

Rules for the possession and use of Explosives.

Rules under Section 11 of Regulation V of 1079 passed under date the 11th October, 1904.

I. An expolsive shall not be possessed or used except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under the Regulation.

Provided that this Rule shall not apply.—

(1) to person possessing for his private use and not for sale;

(*a*) gunpowder to an amount not exceeding on the same premises 30 lbs;

(*b*) gunpowder contained in safety cartridges to an amount not exceeding 150 lbs.

(2) to the possession of an unlimited quantity of fireworks, if obtained and intended for immediate use and not for sale and if kept for a period not exceeding 14 days in a safe and suitable place and with all due precautions for the public safety.

II. Applications for licenses to possess and make use of explosives shall be made to the Dewan in writing and shall specify.—

(*a*) the name, address and place of residence of the applicant;

(*b*) the boundaries of the place where the explosives are proposed to be stored;

(*c*) the quantity and kind of explosives to be kept in stock and to be used for a given period;

(*d*) the purpose for which the explosives are required and any further information which the Dewan may require.

If the Dewan finds no objection, a license as per form appended will be granted.

IV. Every application shall be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 15 which shall be returned to the applicant in the case the license is refused.

V. A license shall hold good only for the Malabar year in which it is issued. The license may be renewed at the end of the period on a fresh application accompanied by the prescribed fee.

VI. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed a duplicate may be granted to the licensee, on payment of a fee of eight annas.

VII. Any person holding a license or acting under a license granted in accordance with these rules shall be bound to produce the same, when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any Police Officer in charge of a Police station, or by any Police Officer of higher rank or by any officer authorised by the Dewan in this behalf.

VIII. If a person to whom a license has been granted dies or becomes bankrupt or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Regulation or the rules for acting under the license during such reasonable time, as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on payment of one rupee.

IX. Any person lawfully entitled under Regulation III of 1061, as amended by Regulation I of 1069, to possess for manufacture and sale any explosive, coming under the head of "ammunition" as defined in that Regulation need not take out a license under these rules, for possessing any such explosive for the purpose of such manufacture and sale.

X. The person obtaining a license shall be bound to keep a correct account showing the quantity and kind of explosive received and used each day, the purpose for which it was used, and the name of the person to whom it was given Such accounts shall be open to the inspection of any officer authorised by the Dewan in this behalf.

XI. The Dewan shall have the power to withdraw any license at any time whenever he finds sufficient cause for doing so, and no action shall lie against him or any other officer acting in this behalf in consequence of such withdrawal; nor will the fee paid for the license or any part of it be refunded.

XII. The Dewan shall also have the right of cancelling any license if any offence be committed with any explosive within a reasonable distance from the place where the explosive is stored or used.

XIII. The breach of any of the provisions of these rules or of the condition of the license is liable to the penalty prescribed by section 4 of the Regulation in addition to the forfeiture of the license.

License issued under Regulation V of 1079.

The Dewan of Travancore in consideration of a fee of Rs. 15 hereby licenses under section 3 of Regulation V of 1079 to possess and make use of explosives defined under section 2 of the said Regulation under the following conditions :—

(1) This license will be in force during the year M. E.   after which it should be renewed if necessary.

(2) The explosive shall not be stored anywhere else than in the place mentioned in the margin.

(3) The explosive *viz.*,   shall not be used for any other purpose than that mentioned in the application *viz.*,

(4) The licensee shall keep a register showing the quantity and kind received, the quantity used each day, the purpose for which it was used and the name of the persons to whom it was given for use. Such register shall be open to the inspection of officers appointed under this Regulation.

(5) If any quantity remains at the expiry of this license, a fresh license should be obtained.

(6) The Government reserve to themselves the right of cancelling this license if any offence be committed with explosives within a reasonable distance from the place where the explosive is stored or used, or for any other sufficient cause.

(7) The breach of any of the provisions of the rules or of these conditions is liable to the penalties prescribed by section 4 of the Regulation in addition to the forfeiture of this license.

Given under my hand and seal this the day of

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Dewan.

It is hereby notified that His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to exempt from the operation of the Arms Regulation III of 1061, the undermentioned persons, belonging to the Bhavangar State Imperial Service Lancers, while temporarily residing or travelling in Travancore in respect only of the swords of honor presented to them by His Highness the Thakor Shaib of Bhavangar in recognition of their services in South Africa during the late war. (No. 458 dated 16-3-05.)

No.	Name.	Designation.	Caste.	Native place.	District.
1	Hanubhai Ranchodji ...	Coat Duffedar	Rajput ...	Kautharia ...	Jhallawad.
2	Mangalsinh Shivprasad...	Duffedar ...	Do. ...	Kiraptur ...	Unao.
3	Kasalsinh Malubha ...	Duffedar ...	Do. ...	Padwa ...	Gogo.
4	Jehangirkhan Chhotukhan.	Farrier ...	Musulman.	Sikar ...	Jeypur.
5	Ismal Gouind ...	Do.	Do. ...	Bhavangar...	Bhavangar
6	Shekh Abdulkhan Shekh Husen...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Cawnpore ...	Cawnpore.
7	Ramprasad Matadin ...	Sowar	Rajput ...	Bhavpur ...	Benares.
8	Kirpalsinh Badlusinh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Tejpara ...	Etawah.
9	Jettibhai Kala ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lakhnaka ...	Bhavangar
10	Nathabhai Madarsinh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bhojpara ...	Gogo.

Published for general information in substitution of the lists published in Notification No. P. D. 1924 dated the 11th November last. (No. 367 dated 1st March, 1905).

LIST A.

List of Arab Chiefs in the Aden Protectorate.

Note.—Only Chiefs receiving stipends from, and in treaty relations with, the Government of India are included in the list.

Serial No.	Chiefs.	Salute.
1	Sultan of Lahej ...	9 guns.
2	Fadthli Sultan of Shukra ...	9 guns.
3	Haushabi Sultan of Musaimir bin Ubaid, Ar-Raha and the Haushabi country ...	...
4	Sultan of the Upper Aulakis (ordinarily spoken of as Upper Aulaki Sultan of Nisab) ...	...
5	Upper Aulaki Chief of Yeshbum ...	...
6	Yaffai Sultan of Khanfar, Al Husn Masana Al Rawwa Al Kara and the Lower Yaffai country ...	...
7	The Principal Nakib of the Mausatta Section of the Yaffai-as-Saffal ...	...
8	Sultan of the Yaffai-as-Suffal ...	...
9	Akrabi Sheikh of Bir Ahmed ...	...
10	Sultan of Kishn and Socotra ...	9 guns.
11	The Principal Sheikh of the Rujai Section of the Subaihi ...	...
12	The Principal Sheikh of the Dthubi Section of the Yaffai-as-Saffal ...	...
13	Sheikh of the Muflahai Section of the Yaffai-as-Saffal...	...
14	Sultan of the Lower Aulaki ...	...
15	Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla ...	9 guns.*
16	The Principal Wahidi Chief of Bir Ali ...	...
17	The Principal Wahidi Chief of Balahaf ...	...
18	The Principal Sheikh of the Attiffi Section of the Subaihi ...	...
19	The Principal Sheikh of the Makhdumi Section of the Subaihai ...	...
20	Sharif of Behan-al-Kasab ...	...
21	Alawi Shekh of Al Kasha and the Alawi country ...	...
22	The Principal Sheikh of the Mansuri Section of the Subaihi ...	...
23	The Principal Sheikh of the Parhaimi Section of the Subaihi ...	...
24	Sheikh of Irka ...	...
25	Sheikh of Haura ...	...
26	Sheikh of the Hadthrami Section of the Yaffai-as-Suffal ...	...
27	Sakladi Sheikh of the Sahib tiribe of the Yaffai-as Saffal ...	...
28	Amir of Dthala ...	...
20	The Principal Sheikh of the Dubaini Section of the Subaihi ...	...

* The present Sultan gets a personal salute of 12 guns.

LIST B.

List of Arab Chiefs in the Persian Gulf with whom the Government of India have concluded treaties, including the Sultan of Masket.

Serial No.	Chiefs.	Salute.
1	Sultan of Masket	21 guns.
2	Sheikh of Keweit	† 5 guns.
3	Sheikh of Bahrein	† 5 guns.
4	Sheikh of Abu Thab	† 5 guns.
5	Sheikh of Debai	† 3 guns.
6	Sheikh of Shargah *	† 3 guns.
7	Sheikh of Ajman	† 3 guns.
8	Sheikh of Um-el-Kowein	† 3 guns.
9	Sheikh of Rasal-Kheima *	† 3 guns.

* Chiefships of Shargah and Rasal-Kheima are at present united under the Chief of Shargah.

† Fired by British ships of war in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by these Chiefs.

Circular Memorandum

The following instructions are issued for the information of all persons desirous of bringing arms, ammunition or military stores into the States of Travancore and Cochin :—

1. No arms, ammunition or military stores can be brought into the State without the previous sanction of the Resident and the Dewan of the State.

2. In every case where a person is desirous of importing arms, ammunition or military stores into the State he should in the first instance write to the Assistant Resident, *Trivandrum*.

3. In order to save delay and avoid the chance of having the application returned for further information, the following facts should be carefully stated by the would-be importer :—

(*a*) Name and residence of the applicant and of agent, if any.

(*b*) Full description of the arms, *i. e.*, what bore or calibre, whether rifled or smooth bore, whether single or double barrelled, and in the case of a revolver, of what pattern.

(*c*) The exact number of weapons it is proposed to import.

(*d*) In the case of ammunition, military stores etc., the full description, weight and quantity must be given and in the case of cartridges whether loaded or unloaded, whether for gun or rifle.

(*e*) Exact or probable number of packages should be noted.

(*f*) The place of despatch, the route by which the articles are to be imported into the State.

(*g*) Their destination.

(*h*) The name and residence of the consignee.

(*i*) The purpose for which the articles are to be imported.

A form embodying this information is appended to this memorandum and should, whenever possible, be adopted.

4. All applications from persons not exempted under the Indian Arms Rules must be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 5.

5. Applications to import such articles for purposes of sale by person whether exempted or not must similarly be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 5.

6. Persons who are not exempted under the Arms Act should, when sending in their applications to the Resident, see that the same are duly stamped with the British Court Fee Label of the value of one anna.

7. The Resident will forward his export license direct to the applicant who should on receipt of the same apply to the Dewan of the State into which he wishes to import for the Dewan's Import Permit.

8. In the case of non-exempted persons the application to the Dewan should be accompanied by a license fee of Rs. 5 for each import permit and the application to the Dewan of Cochin should bear in addition a court fee stamp of eight annas.

9. Applicants should, if possible, arrange that the articles are imported within the period for which the license remains valid.

10. The attention of licensed vendors of ammunition and military stores is drawn to the following further instructions :—

They should forward to the Resident before the close of December of every year their application for permission to import ammunition (percussion caps, gunpowder, sulphur, etc.) into Travancore and Cochin for any year.

Applications subsequently received will ordinarily be disregarded. In January the Resident will issue permits to some or all of the various importers whose applications have been received allotting to each a fair proportion of the totalquantity of each article for which licenses will be granted for the year. Petitions subsequently received for permits to export will be liable to summary rejection.

11. These rules will come into force with effect from the 1st April 1912.

Trivandrum, 27th March 1912.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

License to export Arms, Ammunition or Military stores by river or land.

Name and residence of applicant and of agent if any.	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition or Military stores.		Place of despatch and route	Purpose for which consignment is required.	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.	Period for which License is valid.
		Full description.	Number.	Full description.	Weight or number.					
										From the of 190 to the of 190

Resident's Office.

It is valid only for the period and the route named therein. It becomes invalid if bulk broken or the consignment stopped at any place on the journey.

It is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Tariff Act 1878" and of the rules framed thereunder.

The contents of each package covered by his license shall be described in legible characters on the outside of each package.

The license must be delivered to the Railway authorities or to the Frontier District Magistrate, or other officer empowered by him to receive export licenses on his behalf as provided by Rules 7 and 10. In the case of consignments crossing the Frontier by road or river the articles must be made available for exhibition to the Frontier Magistrate or other principal officer within six days of their reaching the Frontier District and before they leave British Territory.

It has been the practice in the past to issue permits for the import of crackers into the State, without the corresponding export license from the British Resident. As crackers are treated in British India as coming within the definition of "ammunition", as defined in Section 4 of the Indian Arms Act. XI of 1878, it is hereby notified, for general information, that all applications for the import of crackers into the State, should hereafter be made to the Assistant Resident, under the Circular Memorandum of the Resident dated 27th March 1912.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE STATE, DRAWING SALARIES OF RS. 150 AND ABOVE.

RAJAGOPALA CHARI, P., M. A., B. L., C. I. E., Dewan Bahadur, Dewan of Travancore.

Abraham, P., B. A., B. L., Assistant Head Sirkar Vakil, Trivandrum.

Abraham, P. K., Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Adoor.

Aiyadura Aiyar, S., B. A., B. L., Registrar, High Court.

Ayappan Pillay, K., B. A., Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

Ananda Row, R., B. A., B. L., Head Sirkar Vakil, Trivandrum.

Anandarama Aiyar, A. R., B. A., B. L., Assistant Excise Commissioner, Arukutti.

Anandanarayana Aiyar, K., B. A., B. L., Division Assistant and 1st Class Magistrate, Trivandrum.

Appuswami Aiyangar, S., Superintendent, Central Account and Audit Office, Trivandrum.

Arumanayagom, A. D., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Neyyattinkara. (Additional).

Arumukom Pillai, P., B. A., Tahsildar, 1st Grade, Kottayam.

Arunachalam Aiyar, V., B. A., B. E., M. E., Assistant Engineer, Nagercoil Irrigation Sub-Division.

Aundy Pillai, V., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Vaikam.

Badarayanachar, S. M. A., L. T., Head Master Model School Trivandrum.

Balakrishna Row, C., B. A., B. C. E., Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., Nagercoil Sub-Division.

Banerjea, Hrishikesh, B. SC., C. E., E. E., Assistant Engineer, Erattakara Kal Sub-Division.

Barrow, O. S., Executive Engineer, Quilon.

Bastow, A. H., M. A., M. C. E., Chief Engineer.

Bhoothalingom Aiyar, P. N., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 2nd Grade, Padmanabhapuram (Principal).

Bishop, A. W., Ph. D., Director of Public Instruction.

Buckel, W. S., Veterinary Surgeon, Nair Brigade, Trivandrum.

Cameron J. H. Assistant Engineer, Mavelikara.

Cameron T. H. Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Carrapiett E C M. A., L. T., Inspectress of Girls' Schools.

Chacko, C. C., State Geologist, Northern Division.

Chandamiah, V., Excise Circle Officer, 1st Grade, Acting as Superintendent Central Prison.

Cherian, O. M., B. A., L. T., I Grade Lecturer, Training College.

Cheriyan, P., B. A., B. L., Senior District and Sessions Judge.

Chidambara Vadhyar, K., B. A., Head Translator to Government, Trivandrum.

Clark, G. F., M. A., PH. D., Principal, Training College, Trivandrum.

D'Cruz, L. P. Assistant Conservator of Forests, Trivandrum.

D'Cruz, Z., Government Photographer, Trivandrum.

Daniel, P. I., B. A., Tahsildar 3rd Grade, and Major Treasury Officer, Trivandrum.

Daniel, N. J., Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Kottaram.

Dhanukoti Pillai, R., B. A., Assistant Conservator of Forests (on deputation to England).

Dias, J. R., L. M. & S., Assistant Surgeon, Kottayam.

Eippa, K. N., B. A., First Class Magistrate, Alleppey.

Everard, R., C. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Muvattupuzha Division.

Elliot C. N. Assistant Engineer, Alleppey.

Faunce, R. DeL., Major, Commandant, Nair Brigade, Trivandrum.

Gallyot, W. Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kottayam.

George, F. S. S., Superintendent of Police, Travancore.

George, K., B. A., Assistant Account Officer, Trivandrum.

George, P. M., L. M. & S., Assistant Surgeon, Kozhencherry.

Gibson, C. S., M. A., B. Sc., Professor of Chemistary, H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum.

Gnanasikhamani, A., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Attingal. (Additional).

Gomez, F. J. G., B. A., Inspector of Police, Trivandrum.

Gopala Menon, A., M. A., Assistant Professor of History, College, Trivandrum.

Gopinatha Rao, T. A., M. A., Superintendent of Archæological Department.

Govinda Menon, V. K., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Konni.

Govindan, M., B. A., B. L., Additional District Munsiff, Nagercoil.

Govinda Pillai, C., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, 1st Grade, Acting as Division Assistant, Kottayam.

Govinda Pillai, B., Inspector of Police, Trivandrum, Fort.

Govinda Pillai, K. L. C. E., Assistant Engineer, Quilon, canal Sub-Division.

Govinda Pillai, K., B. A., Tahsildar, 2nd Grade, Kottarakara.

Govinda Pillai, K., B. A., Excise Circle Officer, 1st Grade, Trivandrum.

Govinda Pillai, P. G., B. A., B. L., Sirkar Vakil, Alleppey.

Green, W. M., Instructor of Manual Training, Trivandrum.

Gunther, R. V., Excise Circle Officer, Trivandrum.

Hodgson, L. C., M. A., Principal & Professor of English, H. H. The Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.

Hoogewerf, A., Assistant Excise Commissioner, Quilon.

Hunt, F. J. R. V., Bar-at-law, Puisne Judge, High Court and Principal, Law College, Trivandrum.

Itty, K. M., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Shertallay.

Ittycrah, M. E., B. A., First Class Magistrate, Quilon Taluk.

Jacob, F. J., C. E., Deputy Chief Engineer, Trivandrum.

Jacob, K., B. A., B. L., Principal District Munsiff, Qulion.

Jacob, L. H., Executive Engineer, Munnar.

Jacob, M. P., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Trivandrum Working plan.

John, E. J., B. A., B. L., Senior Lecturer, Law College, Trivandrum,

Joseph, M., L. R. C. P. E., L. R. C. S. E., L F. P. S. G., Assistant Surgeon (on leave).

Joshua, K. C., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Muvattupuzha.

Joyce, J. C., Acting Sub-Engineer P. W. D., Trivandrum.

Kalliyanarama Aiyar, S., Principal District Munsiff, Nagercoil.

Kerala Varma Tampan, K., B. A., Manager, Chief Engineer's Office, Trivandrum.

Kesava Aiyar, V. S., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, 1st Grade, acting as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nagercoil.

Kesava Rao, B., L. M. & S., Health Officer, Trivandrum

Kohlhoff, Miss, C. L., L. R. C. P. & S., (Edin.). L. F. P. S. G., Assistant Surgeon, Quilon.

Kolappa Pillai, P. V., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Adoor.

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Gell, G. G.
Genevieve Delmotte, D. M. Mulagumud.
George, A. R. St., Haileburia, Peermade.
George, F. S. S. Superintendent of Police, Travancore.
Gereon, Rev. Fr., Professor, Puthenpally.
Gerard, J. A., Thenmalai, Mattupatti.
Gerard, A. H., Chattamanar Estate, Thalliar.
Gerard Castileers, D. M., Mulagumud.
Gibson, C. S., Professor of Chemistry, H. H. the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.
Gill, Right Rev., C. H. M. A. D. D., Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, Kottayam
Gill, Mrs., Kottayam.
Gil Vaz, Joseph, Portuguese Missionary.
Gilvaz, S. J., Rev. Fr., Rector Latin Church, Alleppey.
Gompertz, Campbell, R. E Planter, Thodupuzha.
Gompertz, George Henry Montague.
Gonsalves, Joas., Rev. Fr. Portuguese Missionary.
Gonsalvez, Rev. Fr. Brunne, D. C. Catholic Missionary.
Gordon, Miss Margarett, Missionary.
Gouldsbury, C. P., Mattupatti Estate, Mattupatti.
Gowans, George William, Planter.
Graham, R. A. I. C. S., Acting Resident in Travancore & Cochin.
Green, H. W., Instructor in Manual Training, Trivandrum.
Green, Sergeant, Munnar.
Gussberg, Peirre Vass, Missionary, Cape Camorin.
Gudgeon, R. Anaikulam Estate, Mundakayam.
Gutneckt, Rev. Theodore, Missouri Lutheran Mission, Nagercoil.
Gwynne, J. A., Devikulam Estate, Devikulam.
Heberden, H. W., Chaliakara Estate, Punalur.
Hacker, Rev., I. H., L. M. S., Neyyoor.
Hall, C., Lalai Estate, (Rubber), Rani.
Hall, A., Mankulam Estate, Munnar.
Hall, J. D., Lahari Estate.
Hall, John, Mackenzie.
Hall, F., ElDorado Estate, Mundakayam.
Halsch, Withburga, Nursing Sister.
Hammick, E. L., Chokanad Estate, Munnar.
Hammond, R., Chenapara Estate, Mundakayam.
Hansen, Jacobine.
Harley, Robert, Kadamankulam, Mundakayam.
Harries, Miss, Gladys May, B. A., Lady Principal, L. M. S., Girls' School, Nagercoil.
Hart, Berrie, Munnar.
Hartley, N. B, Planter.
Harvey, F. R, Isfield, Tea Co, Thenmalai.
Haslam, E. R., Bonami Estate, Peermade.
Haslam, W. G., Peermade.
Hawkins, J. S. Sholamallay Estate, Munnar.
Hayes, L., Thaliar Estate, Thaliar.
Healy, J., Quilon.
Heden, John, Adjutant, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Hedger, R., Periakanal Estate, Devicolum.
Henderson, J. L., Accountant, Harrisons and Crosfield, Quilon.

Henderson, J. Y., Planter.
Hereschfeld, T., Partner, Messrs, Ripley and Mackay, Alleppey.
Herlotts, H., Alleppey.
Herman, Fr., Roman Catholic Missionary.
Hevkovsky, Jarasloo.
Hewett. Rev., H., Missionary, L. M. S., Trivandrum.
Hewetson. W. P. Planter.
Hill, A. B., Traffic Manager, K. D. H. P. Co., Munnar.
Hockin, W., Contractor, Thadikaraneonum.
Hodgson, L. C., M. A., Principal, H. H. the Maha Rajah's College. Trivandrum.
Hodgins R. D. S., Peermade.
Holden, F., Pambadampara Estate, Kembay.
Holden. G. A., Munnar.
Holland, F., Teekoi Estate, Erattupetta.
Honeyburn, M., Mundakayam.
Horsfall, Cuthbert William, Planter, Thattakaad Estate, Muvattupuzha.
Howlett, E. R., Planter, Thoondimalai Estate, Pandyar Bridge.
Howson. M., Mundakayam.
Hubsh Withburgn, Sister, Quilon.
Hudson, A. D., Planter.
Huebener, Rev. A., Missouri Lutheran Mission, Nagercoil.
Huebener, Rev. G. Missouri Lutheran Mission, Nagercoil.
Hughes, E. A., Letchmi Estate, Munnar.
Hunneybunn, Charles, Planter.
Hunt, F. J. R. V., Barrister-at-Law, Puisne Judge, High Court, Trivandrum.
Hunt, Rev., W. S. A. K. C., Pallam.
Mrs. Hunt, Pallam.
Ildephonse, Rev. Fr., Quilon.
Imray, A. J., Munnar Estate, Munnar.
Ingram, J. B., Sholamalay Estate, Munnar.
Ingram, William, Superintendent, Venture Estate.
Innocent, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Kaliyikavila.
Irvine, John, Augisteer, Trivandrum.
Isidore, Rev. Fr., D. C., Trivandrum.
Jackson, T. L. Planter.
Jacob, C. DeL, Sathurangapara Estate. Thevaram.
Jacob, F. J., C. E., Deputy Chief Engineer, Trivandrum.
Jacob, L. H., Executive Engineer, Munnar.
Jeffrey, J. H., Munnar Estate, Munnar.
John, A. W., Planter, Nayamakad Estate, Munnar.
John Emmanuel, Rev. Fr., C. D., M. A., Kottayam
John, Joseph, Rev. Fr., Rector of the Seminary, Puthenpally.
John of the Cross, Rev. Fr., Crusady.
John of the Cross, Rev. Fr., Mangoly.
Jones, Dr. G., Evans, Catherine Booth Hospital, Nagercoil.
Jones, G. S., Agent, Messrs Andrew & Co., Alleppey.
Jones, L. R., Quilon.
Joseph, Dumortier, Dame, M., Mulagumud.
Joseph, Rev. Fr., Quilon.
Kay, H. E., Planter.
Keir, P. W., Rockwood Estate, Pathanapuram.
Kellaway M. A., Miss G. Pallam.
Kemp, A. J. O. Planter.
Kimmond, T. A., Mount Estate, Vande Periyar.
Kirk H. G., Superintendent, Thattacaud Estate, Thodupuzha.
Knang, E. John., Portuguese Missionary.

Knight, L. G., Ambanad Estate, Kalduritty.
Koehlin, M. C., Periavarai, Munnar.
Kochlin, E. L., Chittuvara Estate, Ellappatti.
Lacey, C. W., Manjumala Group, Vande Periyar.
Lamath, G. M.
Landale, R., T., Gundumala Estate, Mattupatti.
Lannoye, M., Bernard, (Dame) Nagercoil.
Lantz, Staff Captain, Fieda, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Larson, Adjutant, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Laugham, Percy James, Planter.
Layard, E. W., Agent, Bank of Madras, Alleppey.
Layard, Mrs., Alleppey.
Laywell, R. Motor Mechanic.
Leahy, W. H. G., Planter, Karadikudi Estate, Vandy Periyar.
Leamon, H. W. Planter.
Lecke, Charles, Planter.
Lee, W. A., Planter, Mattupatti Estate, Mattupatri.
Leonie, (Sister) Superior, Trivandrum.
Leisher L., Teckoy Estate, Erattupetta.
Leslie, Koravanthavalam Estate, Pathanapuram.
Levack, J. Planter.
Ley, L. H., Periavarri Estate, Munnar.
Light, Rev. English Chaplain, Trivandrum.
Liguvry, Rev. Fr., C. D. M. A., Vicar, Varapolay.
Lindsay, Dr., Peermade.
Lindsay, E. C.
Llewellyn, Vandy Periar.
Lord, Edward, Manager, Lahari Estate.
Lord, H., Konni Estate.
Louise, M., Berchmans, (Dame), Nagercoil.
Luke, Rev. Fr. D. C. Missionary.
Luitbalda, Sister, Nurse.
Lowder, Vandy Periar.
Macdonald, A. F., Quilon.
Mac Donnell, M., Miss Lady Superintendent, L. M. S. Hospital, Neyyoor.
Mackay, F. F., Alleppey.
Mackay Dr., Alleppey.
Mackenzie, C. A., Peermade.
Mackenzie, W., Nadiar Estate, Munnar.
Mackie, Alexander Latai, Vadaserikarai.
Mackie John, Manager, Harrison & Crosfield, Quilon.
Mackintosh, A., William, Planter.
Mackintosh, D., Thenmalai Estate, Mattupatti.
Malcolm, Smith, L., Pallore Estate, Mundakayam.
Mardon, V., Koney Estate, Punalur.
Margaret, (Sister), Convent, Alleppey.
Margues, Jon, S. J. Portuguese Missionary.
Marian Rev. Fr., C. D., M. A., Kottayam.
Martin, J. J. Planter.
Martin, A. F., Planter,
Martin, Stephen Alexander, Perinad.
Mary, (Sister), Convent, Alleppey.
Mary Gerard, (Sister), Holy Angels, Trivandrum.
Mathias, Rev. Fr., C. D., M. A., Kottayam.
Mathewson, W., Sittar, Rubber Estate, Chengannoor.
Matt Ottfrida, Nursing Sister.
McArthur, D., Manjumalai Group, Vande Periyar.
McIlwraith L., Major, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.

McNeill, Malcolm Douglas.
Meade, R. De, Gundumallai, Mattupatti.
Meager, Miss, G. B. A. E., Kottayam.
Meek, Robert, Planter.
Meekbin, Miss., Gospel Work, Thiruvella.
Meldrum, E. A., Planter.
Mendes, Luiz., S. J. Portuguese Missionary.
Meumaum, Chinapady Estate, Mundakayam.
Milbank R. C., Perinad Estate.
Milner, W. A. J., Ashly Estate, Peermade.
Milne, Nallatanny, Munnar.
Minchin, H. A., A. M., Inst., C. E., Executive Engineer, Kulasegaram.
Mitchell, T. S. Planter.
Morrel, H. S. K., Sittar, Vadaserikara.
Morrel, A. C. Planter.
Murphy, J. J., Yendar Estate, Mundakayam.
Murray, W., Thangamalai Estate, Vandy Periyar.
Murray, A. G. Luckam, Talliar.
Nau, Henry, Rev. Missouri Lutheran Mission, Nagercoil.
Napier Ford, G. S., Peermade.
Nejidly, Otaker.
Nelson, B., Manager, Travancore Rubber & Tea Estate, Co., Ltd., Achencoil Estate, Kaldrutty, P. O.
Neve, C. A., Rev., Thiruvella.
Neve, Mrs., Thiruvella.
Neve, Miss., E. J., Pallam.
Nicol, K. E., Planter, Glenmary Estate, Peermade.
Nicolson, J. S., Medical Officer, K. D. H. P. Co., Munnar.
Nicholson, Mrs., Gospel Work, Thiruvella.
Noel, Edwyn, Hunter, C. M. S., Missionary, Thiruvella.
Nollet, D. M. H., Missionary.
Norberta, Putman (Dame.) M., Convent, Cape Comorin.
Orr, Thomas, P. M., Peruman, Vadaserikara.
O'Reilly, H. J. Planter.
Osborne, Rev. W. D., L. M. S., Attingal.
Osmoston, John Henry, B. A., Missionary, C. M. S., Alwaye.
Paine, Major, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Palmer, J. J. B., M. A., Ven'ble Archdeacon, Principal, C. N. I., Kottayam.
Parker, Rev. A., L. M. S. Trivandrum.
Parker, Rev. G. M. A., B. D., L. M. S., Nagercoil.
Parker, T. C., Sittar Rubber Estate, Ranni.
Parker, John, Carson.
Parker H. R. Planter.
Parratt, H. E., A. M. I. M. E., Executive Engineer, Trivandrum.
Paschasius, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Trivandrum. (Europe)
Pasquate, Battistina, Nursing Sister.
Paulet, S. H., Munnar Estate, Munnar.
Paulin, Rev. Fr., Mulagumud.
Paulina, (Mother), General Hospital, Trivandrum.
Peel, R. L., Mattupatti Estate, Mattupatti.
Peele, R. D., Kannia Malai, Munnar.
Penderel, M., Nettigudi Estate, Mattupatti.
Pereira, John., Portuguese Missionary.
Perkins, H C., L. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., Medical Officer, Nair Brigade.

Parkinson, James Harring Planter.
Peter, Cornitis, Rev. Fr., Mulagumud.
Peter Tom, Rev., Fr., Superior, Trivandrum.
Phillippe, Rev., O. D. C., Trivandrum.
Pierre Vangeenherghe, D. M. Mulagumudu.
Piggot, J. E. G., Ranikoil, Peermade.
Pinches, H. L., Planter, Ag. General Manager, Mattapalli.
Pius, Rev. Fr., Trivandrum.
Plowden, Charles Hugh.
Pratt, George.
Price, L. Planter.
Prinia, (Sister), Quilon Hospital.
Pryde James, M. A., B. SC., Inspector of Secondary Schools.
Pugh, S. H., M. B., CH. B., Medical Missionary, Neyoor.
Pulcheria, Sister, Nurse.
Rae, Jack, Superintendent, Venture Estate, Kaldrutty, P. O.
Ragg, H. A., Chittuvarai, Ellapatri.
Rankeillor, Assistant Engineer, Harrisons & Crosfield Estate.
Ratcliffe, E. Engineer, Harrison & Crosfield Estate, Quilon.
Redmain, F., Peruvanthanam Estate, Mundakayam.
Renouf, Charles, Hill.
Ribeirro, Rev. Fr., Portuguese Mission, Alleppey.
Richardson J. A. Glemmory, Peermade.
Rine, (Sister), Trivandrum.
Roberts, G. G., Letchmi, Munnar.
Robinson, S. C. H., Asst., Superintendent and Magistrate, Devikulam Division, Peermade.
Rogers, W. P. H. Planter.
Roissier, R. P., Fairfield Estate, Peermade (Europe).
Roliz, Antonio., S. J., Portuguese Missionary.
Rollo, L. D., Captain, Commandant, 2nd Battalion Nair Brigade, Trivandrum.
Rollo, C. J., Missionary, Kambanad.
Rosa, Bianchi, Rev. Mother of St. Joseph's Convent, Alleppey.
Ross, R., Bonacord, Kallar, Trivandrum.
Rowson, C., Gudarale Estate Devikulam.
Rudd, B., Teakoy Estate, Erattupetta.
Salome, (Sister), Trivandrum.
Salustianus, Rev. Fr., C. D. M. A., Kottayam.
Sampson, J. E. Planter.
Sarainia, (Sister), Quilon.
Schlaure Miselta, Nursing Sister.
Schomburg, C. W., Agent, London Cosmopolitan Mining, Co., Ltd.
Scrapion, Rev. Fr., C. D. M. A., Kottayam.
Seymour, H. C., Superintendent, Nedumpara, Nagamala.
Seymour, K. C., Sittar Estate.
Shakespeare, Edward Arthur, Rubber Planter.
Shank J. V. Planter.
Sherman, E. C., Tea Planter, Merchiston, Kallar.
Shirtliff, Miss, Julia, Missionary.
Simeon, Rev. Fr., Puthenpally.
Simmons, Frederick, Planter.
Sinclair, S. W., Venture Estate.
Sinclair, Stanley, Acting Manager, Malayalam Rubber Produce, Co.
Sinclair, Rev., R., L. M. S., Tittivila.
Sinclair, Rev., Robert, L. M. S., Nagercoil.
Sinclair, Mrs., L. M. S., Nagercoil.

Slater, Alexander., Assistant Engineer, Peermade.
Smith, Eliza, Miss. Salvation Army.
Smith, Harry Walter, Munnar Estate, Munnar.
Smith, E. J., Assistant Manager, Harrisons & Crosfield, Quilon.
Somers, J. Planter.
Sneddon R. Manager, Chisholm Ewart & Co's Tile works.
Sontag, Rev., Reymond, German Missionary.
Stabel. M. B. Catherine Booth Hospital Nagercoil.
Stabel Mrs Do.
Staley, G. H. Sergeant Major and Drill Instructor, Nair Brigade.
Stallmann, W. L., Rev. Lutheran Mission, Nagercoil.
Standen, James Charles.
Stanislas, Rev. Fr., Ramanadichampudur.
Stanley, W., Sinclair, Asst., South Travancore Tea Co., Kaldurutti.
Stephenson, Heathfield, Haiman, Perinad, Vadeserikara.
Stephenson, J. Professor, H. H. the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.
Stewart, J., Manager, Malayalam Rubber Produce Co., Ltd., Anachardy Estate, Kaldrutty P. O.
Stewart Charles Planter.
Stewart, W. T., Pallivasal, Munnar.
St. George, A. R., Stagbrook Estate, Peermade.
Strachan, G. R., Kanniamala Estate, Munnar.
Strachan, N. I Munnar.
Stiebel, C. Missionary.
F. Summers, Pallikanam, Peermade.
Symmonds. J., Mundakayam.
Swayne, J. C. Ellapatty.
Tait, C., Mundakayam.
Tait, Ralph Johnston.
Tait, Robert., Planter-
Tait, William, David, Planter.
Tapsell, E. B. Planter.
Taylor, Henry Vermon, Planter.
Taylor R., Colachel.
Taylor, W , Band Director, Nayar Brigade.
Theodorson, D. Assistant to Messrs Andrew & Co. Alleppey.
Tolson, J. W. Munnar.
Thelluson, W. D. K. Surianallie, Panniar Bridge.
Thomas, Arthur. W., Assistant Engineer, P. W. D. Nagercoil.
Thomas, F. E., Arnakal Estate, Vandi Periyar.
Thomson, Mrs. A. M., Baylis, Zenana Mission, Neyyoor.
Thornton, T. A., Manager, Harrison and Crossfield Ltd., Tea Factory, Quilon.
Todd N. M. Planter.
Thuribius, Rev. Fr. C. D., M. A., Verapolay..
Turnbull, Rev. A. P. M. A., Vice-Principal, C. M. S. College, Kottayam.
Turner, P. E., Dr., Catherine Booth Hospital, Nagercoil.
Vale, Francis, Alleppey.
Valentine, J. S., Planter, Ponmudi, Kallar, Trivandrum.
Van Quacthem, D. M. B , Missionary.
Vanloo, D. M , Gabriel, Missionary.
Vermeire, M., Claire (Dame) Mulagumudu.
Vernede, A. W. L., Superintendent and District Magistrate, Devikulam Division.
Vernede, F. E., Wallardie, Vandy Periar.
Vernede, J. N. E. Do. Do.
Veronica, Mary, (Sister), Trivandrum.

Victor, Pierar, Dame, M., Cape Comorin.
Victorinus Rev. Fr. C. D. Professor of the Seminary, Puthenpally.
Vincent, A., Vellanady Estate, Mundakayam.
Vincent, J. R., Kuttikal, Mundakayam.
Vincent, E. Planter.
Walker, E., Campbell, Planter.
Walker, G. P , Surianalle Estate, Panniar Bridge.
Wallace, J. S. B., Sevenmalai Estate, Munnar.
Ward, C. E. L., Chockanad, Munnar.
Ward, Dorothy M. Miss. Nurse.
Wedderspoon, P., Mundakayam.
Welch, F. E., Lieut. Commandant. 1st Battalion, Nair Brigade, Trivandrum.
Wendscher, Captain Bruin, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Werbrouck, M., Augustine, Dame, Mulagumud.
West George, Planter.
West, H., Mundakayam.
Westaway, H. C., Maymalai Estate, Peermade.
Westbrook, F., Mankulam Estate, Munnar.
White, A. L. Planter.
Wilkie, J. S., Woodland Estate, Peermade.
Williams, E. E., Taliar Estate, Taliar.
Williams F. Peermade.
Williams C. Planter.
Willis, Richard Dunn, Yellapatti Estate, Yellappatti.
Wills, H. T., M. A., B. SC., Missionary, Trivandrum.
Wilmer, E. E., Engineer, Darragh Smail & Co., Alleppey.
Wilson, Cristina, Lady Surgeon, W. and C. Hospital, Trivandrum.
Wilson, S. J., Samuel Joseph, Planter, Velimalai Estate.
Wilson, W., Kuppakayam Estate, Mundakayam.
Windle, E. G., Planter Todupuzha.
Wingnein, D. M. D., Missionary.
Winterbotham, F. W , Laudrum Estate, Peermade.
Wittburga, (Sister), Quilon.
Wright, A. J., Planter, Kannimalai Estate Munnar.
Wright, V. L. W., Top Station, Ellapatti.
Xavier, Lecomte, (Dame), M., Mulagumud.
Yates, A., Gundumalai Estate, Mattupatty.
Yeates, R. M. M., Carady Goody Estate, Vandi Periyar.
Young Leslie, M., Superintendent, Florence Estate, Kalduritty.
Young M. G. Planter.
Zepherinus, Rev. Fr., C. D. M. A., Alwaye.
Zucker, Frederick. Rev., Lutheran Mission, Nagercoil.

TRADE LIST.

TRIVANDRUM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Subbhaya Pillai	Cigar, Tobacco &c.	Cantonment.
S. S. Thanu Pillai	Fancy Goods	Do
J. E. Madai	General Merchant.	Do
Mahomed Haji Junis Sait ...	English Medicines &c.	Chalai.
Hajee Dawood Haji Jafffer Sait ...	Piece goods & Co.,	Do
Gul Mahomed Ismail	Piece Goods.	Do
Aroon Jusope...	Do.	Do
Jan Mahomed Adam	Do.	Do
Salay Mahomed Ahomed ...	Do.	Do
Karim Jusope	Do.	Do
Kanakathi Meerasa Ravuther ...	Country Cloth.	Do
Aiyaswami Iyen	Do.	Do
Thiagaraja Iyen & Co.	Do.	Do
Vencatachala Iyen	Do.	Do
Vembu Iyer & Co.	Do.	Do
Ramaswamy Iyen	Do.	Do
K. Narayana Iyen	Do	Do
Kulathu Iyen.	Do.	Do
Narasingom Pillai	Do.	Do
S. Ramaswamy Iyen	Rice.	Do
Dhanucodi Naidu	Do.	Do
Mahadeva Iyer, ...	Do.	Do
N. S. Gopala Iyer	Do.	Do
S. Sesha Iyen	Do.	Do
Subba Iyen	Do.	Do
Ismail Moosa Sait	Metal.	Do
Jusope Isac	Rice and paddy.	Vallakadavu.
Mytheen Kunju Mamava Mustava ...	Cassava.	Do
Gul Mahomed Haji Isac	Rice and paddy.	Do. Oil Mill President.
Mytheen Noohukannoo	Jaggery.	Do
Ramaswamy Iyer	Rice & tobacco.	Attakulangara.
Sankarapandiya Pillai	Tobacco.	Chalai.
Chamy Pillai..	Do.	Do
Colappen Pillai	Do.	Do
Raman Pillai	Do.	Do
Chuppu Pillai	Do.	Do
Sankaracumaraswami Pillai ...	Do.	Do
Padmanabha Pillai	Do.	Do
Krishna Iyer	Rice.	Attakulangara.
Govinda Iyer	Do.	Do.
Abdul Latiff Esa Sait (Oil mill manager) ...	Rice and paddy	Vallakadavu.
Haji Noor Mahamod Haji Moosa Sait.	Salt and grain	Do
Adam Essa Sait	Paddy.	Do
A. V. Venkadeswara Iyen ...	Rice & paddy.	Chalai.
K. P. Appathura Iyer	Do.	Do
J. D. Pereira & Sons	Do.	Do
P. M. Saukarier	Do.	Do

Name.	Trade.	Locality.
G. Padmanabha Iyer	Gold & Jewellery.	Chala.
M. Narayana Iyer	Do.	Do.
M. Subramonia Chettiyar ...	Do.	Do.
M. Krishna Iyen	Do.	Do.
V. Krishna Bhatter	Do.	Do.
Bulog Dhos, Lalen Bhoy	Do.	Do.
S. Soobramonia Iyen	Do.	Do.
Muthukrishna Iyen	Sowcar.	Do.
Arunachallam Pandarom	Do.	Do.
S. Ganapathiya Pillai	Do.	Do.
Rangien Chettiyar	Do.	Do.
R. Venkitathri Iyer	Do.	Do.
Sankaranarayana Iyer	Do.	Do.
Sami Pillai	Country Cloth.	Kythamukku.
C. Padmanabha Pillai	Do.	Do.
Ramalingom Iyen	Wines and spirits.	Chalai.
Chuppu Pillai Palaniya Pillai ...	Condiments, &c.	Do.
Thanu Pillai	Do.	Do.
Ramaswamy Pillai	Do.	Do.

Antony Joseph, Firm established in 1853, dealing in clocks, lamps, provisions, stationery, perfumery, crockery, glass ware, hard ware, and fancy goods &c.

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J. B. D'Cruz, Photographer ... ...Cantonment, Trivandrum.

John Jacob & Co. General Merchant, Boot and Harness makers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers—Trivandrum.

Ananthanarayana Iyer & Co., Wines, Spirits, General Merchant, Karamanai.

Koder & Co., General Merchants, Agent and Contractors &c. Cantonment, Trivandrum,

S. P. Mel & Co., Proprietor S. P. Mel, General Merchant, Cantonment, Trivandrum.

A. Devasahayam & Co. General Merchants, M. Thomas—Manager.

M. J. Walsalam & Co. dealing in Cycles & accessories. Manager—M. J. Walsalam.

"The Western Coast Trading Agency."—Merchants and Commission Agents.

General Manager—J. A. Garcias Gomez.

Head Office.—Trivandrum.

Branches.—Coir yarn and Coppra—Near the Sree Mulam Lock and Bridge, Tiruvellum.

Coir yarn.—Island View—Coilthottum—Warkallay.

ALLEPPEY.

Names of Mercantile Firms.	Names of Resident partners or owners.	Names of Agents.
Darragh, Smail & Co. ...	G. H. Davey, Partner ...	P. E. Bradbridge. W. T Anderson. E. J. Smith and R. Brown.
Ripley & Mackay ...	F. F. Mackay ...	K. Herklots. ...
The Madura Company Ltd.	Mr. Thesdoreson ...	
Andrew & Co. ...		S. Stanley Jones.
Hajee Assam Hajee Essa & Sons...	Hajec Esmail Hajee Assam.	
Abdulsettar Hajee Moosa & Co ..	Hajee Ismal Hajee Abdurman...	
Abdullah Hajee Jackria&Co.	Jackria Abdullah ...	
Adam Oosman Hajee Jackria & Co...	Adam Oosman ...	
Samjee Padamsee ...		Ghella Ryesee.
Ranchordas Katsee ...	Moolchand Nanjee ...	
Rethansee Asari & Co. ...	Kessowjee. ...	
Muthrandass Luddha & Co...	Renchordas Nanjee ...	
Lakmichand Theijsee & Co.	Lakmichant Theijsee ...	
Ruthensee Govindjee ...	Ruthensee Govindjee ...	
Jadowjee Kesowjee ...	Kattavu Jadowjee ...	
Tursee Triconjee ...	Chotherboj Tursee ...	
M. Chinnappa Pillai & Co..	M. Chinnappa Pillai ...	
M. K. Govindan & Co. ...	M. K. Govindan ..	
Haroon Tyib ...	Assan Hajee Haroon ...	
Assunkutty Oomer ...	Assunkutty Oomer ...	
Ally Mahomed ...	Ally Mahomed ...	
P. L. P. Oil Mill & Co. ...	Pettalu Chettiar ...	
R. H. Bava H. Ibrahim ...	R. H. Bava H. Ibrahim ...	
Jadowjee Govindjee ...	Jadowjee Govindjee ...	
Ebram Thumby Adima & Sons ..	Bava and Adima ...	
Ahmed Junis ...	Ahmed Junis ...	
C. K. P. Pitchoo Iyen & Co.	Pitchoo Iyen ...	
Bankers—The Bank of Madras.	...	W. Layard

ALLEPPEY (contd.)

Names of Mercantile Firms.	Names of resident partners or owners.	Name of Agents.
A. E. N. & Co. Rice Mill ...	Essa Dose Mahomed ...	Kunji Koya.
K. Ahmed Coonju ...	Ahmed Coonju ...	
S. K. A Dhothathri Iyen ...	Dhothathri Iyen ...	
K. P. Subramony Iyen ...	K. P. Subramony Iyen ...	
K. G. K. D. Co. ...	Kuruvila Oomman ...	
Shangaralingom Iyen ...	Shungaralingom Iyen ...	
R. K. Rama Iyen ...	Rama Iyen ...	
Ahmed Abdul Kadir & Co..	Abdul Kadir ...	
N. Kamaladin ...	Kamaladin ...	
Sivaramakrishnier & Bros..	Harihara Iyen ...	
S. A. Suppaiya Iyen ...	S. A. Suppaiya Iyen ...	
R. M. A, R. M. A, Rama Iyer	Rama Iyer ...	
B. A. Narayana Pye ...	Narayana Pye ...	
Ahmed Cootty Haji & Co ...	Abdurman Cooty ...	
Trading Company ...	M. C. George ...	
C. P. P. K. do. ...	Kochoomman ...	
C. Chandy do. ...	Thomas ...	
N. A. Dosemahomed & Co...	N. A. Dosmahomed ...	
Mahomedan Oil Mill Coy ...	Kutty Ammu Mahomed ...	
T. Suria Prabhu ..	T. Surai Prabhu ...	
N. P. Narielwalla ...	N. P. Narielwalla ...	
P. John Oil Mills ...	P. John.	
The General Supplies agency	L. Rudradass.	
R. Narayana Shenoi ...	Narayana Shenoi.	
Hariharasubba Iyen's Rice Mill...	R. Harihara Soobier.	
Kanjee Yadowjee & Co. ...	Kanjee & Jadowjee.	
Raghunatha Juta & Co. ...	D. Wajjee.	
K. Nanoo Iyen ...	K. Nanoo Iyen.	

QUILON.

South Indian Railway Company, Limited.

Terminus station.—There is siding at backwater where goods coming through out-agencies are transferred to the Railway.

Messrs. Chisholm, Ewart & Co., are out-agents in Travancore and Cochin, and under their charge, out-agencies are opened at Trivandrum, Quilon, Kayenkulam, Alleppey, Kottaaam, Arukutty, Ernakulam and Cochin.

Goods and parcels can be booked there to any Railway station in India and likewise cargo and parcels can be booked through from any station in India to these out-agencies. Passengers can also be booked through from Alleppey and Cochin out-agency stations via Ernakulam, but they must make their own arrangements for carriage of themselves and their luggage between these out-agencies and that station.

CHISHOLM, EWART & Co.

Merchants and Agents.

Proprietors:—Quilon Tile Works and Quilon Saw-mills.

Out-agents:—South Indian Railway Company, Ltd.

Agents:—Manchester Assurance Company.
,, South British Insurance Company.
,, S. I. R. Out-Agencies at Trivandrum, Quilon, Kayankulam, Alleppey, Kottayam, Arukutty, Ernakulam and Cochin.

DARRAGH SPINNING MILL.

Nature of business—Cotton spinning.

Proprietors.—South Indian Mills Company, Ltd.

Manager.—Sriman Kanthimathinatha Pillai.

(The Mill is not working now)

STEAM LAUNCH Co.

Manager.—S. S. Geo. Brunton.
,, S. S. James Darragh.

HARRISONS AND CROSFIELD LTD.

Nature of business—Bankers, Merchants, Estate Agents, Contractors, Brick and Tile Manufacturers. Carpentry and polishing green tea.

Agents for,

1. Travancore Planters' and Traders' Company.
2. B. I. S. N. Company.
3. Commercial Union Fire and Life Assurance Company.
4. London and Lancashire Insurance Company.
5. Standard Life Insurance Company.
6. Marine Insurance Company.
7. Triton Insurance Company.
8. The Yost Typewriters.

K. GOVINDA PATTAR & Co., QUILON.

Nature of business—Bricks and Tile Manufacture.
Proprietor.—K. Govinda Pattar,

WALLI BHOY KADER BHOY & Co.
General Merchants, Commission Agents & Dealers in Timber.
Proprietors.—Quilon Oil Mill.

Names.	Trade.
Purushothaman Nansi ..	Rice &c.
S. Ramalingom ..	Wines and spirits and preserved provisions.
Krishna Pattar ...	Tobacco.
Srinivasom Pattar ...	Pepper, Sugar, &c.
J. E. Madai ...	Wines and spirits and preserved provisions.
Kuppuswamy ...	Do. Do. Do.
Nagendra Pie Krishna Pattar ...	Tobacco
Jevan Doss ...	Rice and Coir.
S. A. Iyyavu Iyen ..	Hundy.
G. J. Fernandez ...	Wines and spirits and preserved provisions.
S. Muthukrishnaswamy Pillai ...	Do. Do. Do.
M. T. Fernandez ...	Do. Do. Do.
Subbiah Tennattu Reddiar ...	Publisher, bookseller & printer.
K. Anantha Pattar ...	Pepper, sugar, &c.
Abbu Seit ...	Piece-goods, &c.
Abdulkader Mahomed ...	Rice.
V. Kalidasan Pattar ...	Pepper, sugar, &c.
Chaithukunju Koyankunju ...	Do.
Thiruvariyan Subramonian ...	Do.
K. L. Narayana Iyen ...	Hundy.
Lala Seit ...	Cloth merchant.
V. S. M. Savarimuthu Pillai ...	Wines, spirits, &c.
A. Krishna Pattar ...	Tobacco.
Thyyub Abdool Latif ...	Piece-goods &c.
Adam Abbu Sait ...	Do.
Ismail Fathi Mahomed ...	Do.
S. K. Kochu Hassan Kunju ...	Opium & Ganja Contractor.
Ibrahim Cooty ...	Tobacco.
Aiyyavu Iyen ...	Cloth merchant
Abdul Karim ...	Do.
Oonmar Sock ...	Piece-goods
Aiyavu Iyer ...	Pepper, sugar &c.
Dasan Pattar ...	Rice, &c.
J. D. Pereira ...	Do.
Butta Sait ...	Cloth merchant.
T. Sooppey ...	Rice and paddy.
K. Mahomed Kunju ..	Do.
C. Abu Baker Hajee Mahomed ...	Do.
M Govinda Pattar ...	Tobacco
S A. Subbiah Iyen ...	Hundy.
Narasinga Pattar ...	General merchant.
A. B. Viraraghava Iyer ...	Oil merchant.
Kasim Nur Mahomed ...	Cloth do.

Union Industries. Thomas Stephen & Co. manufacture tiles, flooring bricks and other clay works. (2) Timber works (3) Lime surkies.
C. K. Arasaretnam Pillai agent to Messrs Darragh Smail & Co.—
Coir matting Factory.

KOTTAYAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
I. C. Cheriyan & Co.	Rice &c. ...	Thirunakara.
Kurian Mani & Co.	Do. ...	Do.
C. I. Abraham & Sons ...	Do. ...	Do.
Kottayam trading company ...	Liquors, European stores &c. ..	Do.
Itty Ipe Thommi	Rice &c. ...	Do.
Kunnuparathu Ittoop Cochitty ...	Rice & other goods ...	Do.
C. I. Abraham & Chandy Brothers...	Spirits and cloths ...	Do.
K I. Varki	English Medicine and cloths ...	Do.
Narayana Iyer	Banker ...	Do.
E. T. Thoman Kuriyan & Co. ...	Rice &c. ...	Do.
C. K. A. Padmanabha Iyer ...	Banker ...	Do.
Appaswamy Chellam Iyer ...	Do. ...	Do.
Ramaswamy Kulathu Iyer ...	Do. ...	Do.
Yenjayyen Sankara Rama Iyer ...	Do. ..	Do.
Kunnumpirathoo Kochitty Abraham	Rice &c. ...	Do.
Karottu Thommy Cheriyan ..	Do. ...	Do.
Punnen Kuriyan	Do. ...	Do.
P. M. Cochoo Kunjoo	Gold and Jewellery ...	Do.
A. K. Mathen	Rice &c. ...	Division Cutcherry Kadavoo.
A. K. Varkky	Do. ...	Do.
Cochu Iype Jouseph	Molasses Merchant ...	Thazhathangady.
Kunju Meethian Pareed Kutty ...	Rice &c. ...	Do.
Shashta Shenay	Do. ...	Do.
Chaythoo Kadir	Do. ...	Do.
Kora Kochu Korala ...	Do.	Thirunakkara.
John Mani ..	Do.	Do.
Dethose Easo ...	Do.	Do.
Kaseen Kannco Rowthir ..	Do.	Do.
Kuruvila Mani ...	Molasses Merchant ...	Thazhatangady
Kochunny Kaikuty ...	Rice &c.,	Do.
Kuryan Pathrose ...	Molasses Merchant ...	Do.

PADMANABHAPURAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Raman Moopen	Rice, Metals and Condiments ...	Kottar.
Vythianatha Iyer	Do. ...	Do.
S. Paramasiven Pillay	Do. ...	Do.
Swaminatha Pillay	Do. ...	Do.
Cumarandy	Gold and Jewellery ...	Do.
V. Arunachellum	Thread, Gold and Banker ...	Do.
Ismaul	Country cloth ...	Do.
Valampiri Moopen	Thread, oil ...	Do.
Arumugaperumal Moopen ...	Do. ...	Do.
Soliman Pillay	Timber ...	Do.
S. M. S. Sodalamuthu Pillay ...	Do. ...	Do.
Sivekamy Sundrum Pillay ...	Wine, spirits ...	Do.
Athimoolam Iyer	Thread, Banker ..	Do.
V. Narayana Pillay	Condiments ...	Do.
A. Narayana Pillay	Do. ..	Do.
S. Sivathanu Pillay	Do. ...	Do.
P. Arunachalam	Do. ...	Do.
Vythianatha Iyer	Rice ...	Kottar.
Manika Mudali	Do. ...	Do.
Sivathanu Moopen	Oil ..	Do.
R. Thandaveswara Iyer	Tobacco, rice, condiments and banker ...	Do.
Rengan Chettiyar	Thread, banker ...	Do.
S. Srinivasa Iyer	Arecanut ...	Do.
A. Neelacanta Iyer	Rice, condiments and cloth ..	Do.
P. Chithambaram Pillay	Tobacco and condiments.	Do.
P. Andi Chettiar	Condiments ...	Do.
M. Vythilingem Pillay	Do. ...	Do.
S. Subramonian	Arms and Ammunition ...	Nagercoil.
S. Subramonian	Wine and Spirits ...	Do.
R. Shungara Sinthamony ...	Do. ..	Do.
D. Francis and Bro.	Manufacturers, contractor, Timbers and General Merchants ...	Do.
R. Ramaswamy Iyer	Jeweller ...	Vadivisvaram.
Marimuthu Pillay	Condiments ...	Do.
Cochoommani Pillay	Rice ...	Kuzhituray.
Aiyapan Pillay	Do. ...	Do.
Nanni Madasamy	General Merchants ...	Do.
C. Madhavan Pillay	Tobacco ...	Puthukaday.
M. Muthuswamy Pillay	Do. ...	Do.
Sankarakumaru Pillay	Wholesale Merchants, Tobacco, Tamarind &c....	Thodavetti.
Padmanabhan Bhuthalingom Pillay ...	Do. ...	Do.

PADMANABHAPURAM—(*contd.*)

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Sankarakumaru Pillay ...	... Rice &c. ..	Kalikavila.
C. Bhagavathy Pillay ...	... Cloth ...	Eraniel.
K. Subramonia Pillay ...	... Tamarind and Salt ...	Do.
K. Ramaswamy Pillay ...	... Rice ...	Do.
Athimulam Iyer ...	... Hundi Merchant ...	Do.
Perumal Kuthalam ...	... Rice, Jaggery ...	Do.
Annamalay Chithambarathanoo	... Condiments ...	Do.
Athimulam Annamalay ...	... Cloth ...	Do.
N. Pitcha Pillay ...	... Cloth Merchant ..	Colache.
K. Chinnoo Pillay & Co.	... Commission Agents and rice merchants ...	Do.
Maloo Pillay ...	... Cloth merchant ...	Do.
K. Maloo Pillay ...	... Rice merchant ...	Do.
Chithambara Cuttalam Pillay	... Do. ...	Do.
Sivathanoo Pillay ...	... Condiments ...	Do.
Annachu Perumal Pillay	... General merchants ...	Do.
Kumaravelu	... Grain, condiments, Tobacco, betels ...	Pallia dy.
Sivaraman Manikkam ...	... Rice, condiments ...	Padmanabhapuram.
Subramanyan Muthukumaru	... Oil and condiments ...	Padmanabhapuram.
Kuttalam Pichanadhan ...	... Cloth ...	Padmanabhapuram.
Sivaraman Andi Pillay ...	... Do. ...	Padmanabhapuram.
Kumara Pillay Chinnu Pillay	... Do. ...	Padmanabhapuram.
Kuttalam Chithambara Thanu	... Do. ...	Padmanabhapuram.
Arumukam Narayanan ...	... Rice and condiments ...	Padmanabhapuram.
Soobramanya Iyer ...	.. Druggists, spirits, wine merchants ...	Thackalay.
Sivagnanam Pillay ...	... Cloth, rice and condiments ...	Do.
Chithambarathanu Chockalingam	... Cloth and condiments ...	Aramboly.
Moothoocaruppen ...	... Condiments ...	Do.
T. Sivagnanam Pillay ...	... Cloth and condiments ...	Thazhacudy.
Padmanabha Pillay ...	... Cloth ...	Do.

Rates of cabin boats, canoes of different classes, and ordinary country carts.

	Rs.	ch.	c.
Cabin boat hire per diem	3	...	...
1st class canoe hire per diem	...	14	...
2nd do. do. do.	...	12	...
3rd do. do. do.	...	10	...
4th do. do. do	...	8	...
Cart country per mile—Low country	...	4	...
do. —hill	...	6	...

For rowers 1 ch. per head per mile and mileage of ½ ch. in cases where relays left at a stage have to go back to their homes or when relays for any stage have to be procured from elsewhere.

Statement of charges made by M. R. and Co., from Trivandrum to Tinnevelly.

Particulars.	From Tinnevelly to Trivandrum and from Trivandrum to Tinnevelly.						From Tinnevelly and Trivandrum to Oluginaseri.						From Oluginaseri to Trivandrum and Tinnevelly.			Remarks.
	Usual Bandy.			Extra Bandy.			Usual Bandy.			Extra Bandy.						
	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1st Class Bandy for Europeans	6	4	...	8	4	...	3	...	...	6	4	...	4	...	...	
2nd Do. Do. Do.	6	4	...	8	4	.	3	...	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	
1st Do. Do. Natives	6	...	...	8	4	...	3	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	
For each Native Passenger	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	
Parcels for each 25 lbs. or 1 Maund ...	...	6	...	...	8	...	...	4	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	
For the intermediate stations from Olugi-naseri to Trivandrum...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
For the intermediate stations from Olugi-naseri to Tinnevelly...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	..	...	

(1) V. R. M. Shunmugam Pillai, Puthumarakada. (2) K. M. Subbaiya Pillai and others Pazhayamarakada. (3) S. Andia Pillai.

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 3734.

Rules under Sections 4. 5, 6. 7 and 8 of the weights and measures Regulation VI of 1085, made by the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, under date the 10th June 1912/28th Edavam 1087.

I. STANDARDS

1. The primary standards of weights and of measures of length and of capacity, prescribed in Section 2 of the Regulation, are given below.

(1) The primary standard of weight is the "Tola," equivalent to 180 grains Troy or one British Indian rupee.

(2) The Primary standard for measures of length is the "Yard", equal in length to the standard yard of British India.

(3) The primary standard for measures of capacity is the "Edangali", equal to 80 cubic inches of water.

2. The originals of the above-said primary standards of weights and measures shall be in the custody of the Chief Engineer at Trivandrum.

3. The aforesaid originals of the primary standards of weights and measures shall bear, besides the impression of His Highness the Maharajah's Coat of Arms the inscription :--

(1) 1 Tola...........*Standard weight*...........Travancore State ;

(2) 1 Yard...........Standard measure of length...... ......Travancore State ;

(3) 1 Edangali...........Standard measure of capacity.........Travancore State

4. The units of weights and of measures of length and of capacity are, as prescribed in Section 3 of the Regulation, for weights, the said Tola; for measures of length, the said Yard; and for measures of capacity, the said Edangali.

5. All weights and measures forming integral multiples or integral sub-multiples of the above units of weights and measures are authorized sets of weights and measures, as laid down in Section 3 of the Regulation.

6. The weights and measures described in Schedule II hereto appended, or that may hereafter be so declared, shall, under Section 4 of the Regulation, be authorized sets of weights and measures, though they do not form integral multiples or integral sub-multiples of the units of weights and measures aforesaid.

7. No weights, measures, weighing machines or balances, not authorized or certified under the provisions of this notification, shall after the 1st January 1913 be used in any dealing or contract that is had or made and has its operation within the Travancore State. Any person acting in contravention of this Notification, shall be liable to punishment, as provided in Section 10 of the Regulation.

II. WARDENS.

8. All *taluk* Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars and the Treasury officer and the Deputy Tahsildar, Alleppey Major Treasury, shall be supplied by the Chief Engineer with certified copies of the primary standards and also with sets of authorized weights and measures and balances, for purposes of testing and stamping under the provisions of this Notification, and the said officers shall be ex-officio Wardens for the custody of the said certified copies and the said sets of weights and measures and balances. In regard to liquid measures, the copies and sets to be supplied by the Chief Engineer should be of the description of the "special vessels" referred to in clause (5) of Rule 21 *infra.*

9. Besides the standards and sets of weights and measures and balances supplied under the preceding Rule, the Wardens shall also be supplied by the Chief Engineer with dies for stamping weights and measures in the manner hereinafter described.

10. All officers of the Government who have to use weights and measures in the discharge of their duties, all managers of companies, and all persons engaged in business or trade, shall submit, for verification, to the Warden within whose local

limits the head-quarters of the officer concerned is situate, or the business or trade is conducted, the weights, weighing machines, and balances and measures used by them in their dealings, at least once in two years, and pay, for such verification, the fees prescribed hereunder.

11. The Warden shall, on payment of the regulated fees, verify, and shall, if requested so to do, correct, all weights, weighing machines and measures, purporting to be weights and measures authorized under this Notification, and all balances which are brought to him for verification or correction and which appear to him fit for verification or correction. When such weights, weighing machines, measures and balances are found or made correct, and are in conformity with the requirements of this Notification, he shall certify to the correctness and conformity, by stamping, engraving or branding them with the proper mark in the manner hereinafter described.

12. The Warden may, as mentioned in Section 8 of the Regulation, deface, or render incapable of use, or refuse to verify, correct or mark anything so brought, which appears to him unfit for verification or correction.

13. The work of testing and stamping weights and measures shall be done under the supervision of the Wardens by such establishments as may be appointed for the purpose.

14. There shall be appointed, for duty under each Warden, such establishment as the Government may, from time to time, decide, and the charges on account of such establishment shall be met from the fees collected under the provisions of this Notification.

III. INSTRUCTIONS FOR TESTING AND STAMPING WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

15. The object of stamping weights and measures being to induce the recognition of the established standards, no weights and measures not being multiples or fractions of the authorized standards as described in Rule 5, or not being authorized sets of weights and measures as described in Rule 6, shall be passed by the Warden.

16. Only metal weights and measures shall ordinarily be stamped; but where wooden measures are largely in use, they may also be stamped. Every endeavour should, however, be made to induce merchants and others to adopt metal measures in lieu of wooden ones.

A. Testing of weights.

17. The balances supplied to the Wardens being true and sensible, no necessity arises for trying them as to their accuracy before they are used for the verification of weights brought to the Wardens for being stamped. When, however, weights have to be verified by standard weights and only common scales or balances are available, the first thing to be done is to try the balance as to its degree of sensibility (apart from the question of its equilibrium) in the manner hereinafter indicated.

18. Balances brought for verification should be tested as to their accuracy in the manner hereinafter set forth.

The requisites of a good balance are—

(1) It should be true, *i. e.*, when loaded with equal weights, the beam should be horizontal. This requisite is obtained by making the scale-pans of equal weights and the two arms exactly similar in every respect. The truth of a balance may be easily tested by interchanging the weights which keep the beam in equilibrium, when horizontal; if the beam settles again into a horizontal position, the weights are equal and the balance true, but not otherwise.

(2) A balance should be sensible, *i. e.*, when the weights differ by a small quantity, the deviation of the beam from the horizontal should be easily perceptible. If a beam does not turn with 1,500 part of the weight that may be in one scale, it cannot be used for very accurate purposes.

(3) A good balance should be stable, *i. e.*, it should readily return to its position of equilibrium when moved from it, *i. e.*, its time of oscillation about its position of equilibrium should be small. If the sensibility of a balance be very great, the addition of a small weight to either scale will cause the beam to oscillate and some time will elapse before it attains its position of equilibrium; on this

account, the beam is sometimes furnished with a pointer and a graduated arc of a circle. If the pointer oscillates through equal arcs on opposite sides of the point which corresponds to horizontality, the scales may be considered to be equally loaded, without waiting to ascertain whether the beam will ultimately rest in a horizontal position.

Balances used for weighing medicines, gold, diamonds and other precious stones should undergo rigid test as to their sensibility.

19. Besides the common balance, weighing machines called Steel-yards or Vellikoles, in which one and the same weight is made use of in all cases, are also used.

The most commonly used form of Vellikole corresponds to what is called the Danish Steel-yard, in which the weight is fixed to one end of the beam and the fulcrum is moveable, the thing to be weighed being suspended at the other end of the beam. The beam of the Steel-yard is graduated to denote the point where the fulcrum should be when there is a weight in the scale-pan equal to the weight marked at the point.

Steel-yards brought for verification should be tested as to the accuray of the graduations.

20. Weights received for verification should be examined thus :—

Suppose a weight purporting to correspond to the standard Tola is brought for verification. Place the standard weight in the right-hand scale and exactly counterbalance it; then take it out and put in its place the weight to be verified. If the beam shows an equipois, the weight is correct. It is of no consequence whether the arms of the beam be equal or not or, in other words, whether the scales are or are not correct.

B. Testing of Measures of Capacity, i. e., Dry and Liquid Measures.

21. (a) The first thing to be done in the case of dry measures is to measure the diameter carefully. If the diameter of the measure is exactly the same as that of any of the authorized measures under Rules 5 and 6, the measure may be accepted for testing. If not, the measure should be rejected, as differences in shape are liable to cause variations in the contents of things which do not fill all space.

Note :—If a measure is not quite round, the mean between the longest and shortest diameters should be taken as the diameter of the measure.

"(b) All dry measures shall be used struck and not heaped. The standard dimensions of the authorized dry measures shall be as follows :—

Measure.		Diameter in inch.	Height in inches.
Para		$8\frac{5}{8}$	13 11/16.
Edangali		4	$6\frac{3}{8}$
Irunali		$3\frac{1}{8}$	5 7/32
Nali		$2\frac{1}{2}$	4 1/16
Uri		2	3 3/16
Ozhaku		$1\frac{5}{8}$	2 7/16
The Nanjanad marakal		$6\frac{7}{8}$	10 11/32
,,	padi	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$
,,	ozhaku	$2\frac{1}{8}$	3 5/32
,,	azhaku	$1\frac{5}{8}$	2 11/16

NOTE.—The heights given above for the various measures shall not be used for purposes of testing, but are intended only as a guide to the manufacturers of those measures".

2. In the case of liquid measures, it is not necessary to employ the above test, as liquids fill all space, and differences in the shape of measures do not affect the contents.

3. The capacity of measures should be tested by volume of water, for the proper performance of which, the stamping officer will be supplied with a specially constructed certified copy of the primary standard and a specially constructed set of authorized measures as provided in Rule 8 *supra.*

4. The following instructions should be attended to preliminary to the commencement of the process of testing:—

The best drinking water available should be obtained, as it is the clearest. The measure to be tested should be well washed out, and, if it is of wood, water should be allowed to stand in it for a quarter of an hour before testing so as to guard against absorption during the testing whereby the result would be falsified. If the measure is found to be leaky, the leaks should be caulked, on the outside only, with pitch or sealing wax.

5. The test should then be applied in the following manner:—

The rim of the measure should first be moistened; otherwise, water may stand without spilling, quite a sixteenth of an inch above it; and, in a measure of 5 inches diameter, this will represent 1·39 tolas of rice. The measure should then be filled with water by pouring into it from the special vessels according to the size of the measure under examination. Care should be taken to pour the water without overtopping the rim of the measure or spilling. The surface of the water should be exactly level with the rim. The quantity of water used to fill the measure can be easily ascertained from the number of times water was poured into the measure from the special vessels and from the quantity remaining in them. The quantity of water, if any, found to have been spilt or to have escaped by leakage should be deducted from the total quantity poured out from the special vessels. The remainder represents the capacity of the measure in cubic inches of water. If this is equal to the eatablished capacity of the standard measure to which it purports to correspond, the measure may be taken to be correct and stamped accordingly; otherwise, it should be rejected.

As it is almost impossible to pour out liquid from measures filled to the brim, without spilling, the measures used for the purpose of testing should be special vessels made with a narrow neck and broad lip for pouring, and standardized to cubic inches.

C. Stamping of Weights and Measures.

22. Subject to the provisions of Rules 5 and 6 *supra*, only those measures of length which agree with the standard yard measure should be stamped.

23. The process of stamping weights and measures of capacity should be conducted in accordance with the following directions:—

(1) Large weights should be stamped on the top close to the handle on either side and smaller weights on any part (the handles excepted) having sufficient even surface to receive the impression equally. Flat weights should be marked either on the top or underneath.

(2) Wooden measures should be stamped by means of a steel die at the very top, so as to guard against subsequent tampering.

(3) If there is a joining at the side of a measure, an impression should be made across it.

(4) To effect the stamping of metal measures, which should be stamped below the rim, it is necessary to introduce the beak of an anvil or beak iron

into the vessel (held horizontally for the purpose); the part to be marked should be held closely and firmly down on the beak by one person, whilst another applies the die on the upper surface, and a third party strikes steadily with a sledge or heavy hand-hammer, until the required impression has been produced.

(5) Measures may also be marked on the bottom by being inverted on an iron stake with flat top somewhat larger than the die.

(6) In applying a large die on brass or iron, the sledge hammer must be used; for a small die, the heavy hand-hammer will be sufficient.

(7) In the case of weights or measures of irregular shapes in use by bazaar-men, no uniform system can be prescribed; but care should be taken to mark them on a part on which the die can be applied equally.

(8) The Wardens may engage the services of a smith, a hammer-man and a bellows-boy for performing the operation of stamping neatly.

IV. Fees.

24. The scale of fees prescribed for stamping weights and measures is given in Schedule I; but the Government may alter the rates from time to time. The scale will be so regulated that the fees realized are sufficient to meet the cost of the establishments necessary for stamping purposes. The establishment and other charges of each year should be so fixed as not to exceed the receipts of that year; but should there be any likelihood of a deficit at the end of a year, application for a special allotment should be made to the Government. Every Warden shall maintain a register of the weights and measures stamped and the fees collected.

Note:—In conducting the actual operation of testing, the stamping establishments should carry out free of extra charge any slight adjustment that may be found necessary to make the weights and measures perfectly accurate, care however being taken not to attempt at corrections within the province of skilled workmen.

V. Inspection.

25. The Division Peishkars and the Superintendent, Devikulam Division, should inspect each party of the stamping establishments in their respective divisions as often as possible and ascertain whether the men understand their work and whether any unauthorised fees are collected. They should also note their remarks in an inspection book.

26. A report on the stamping operations should be submitted to Government by the Division Peishkars and the Superintendent, Devikulam Division, along with their annual departmental reports.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
10th June 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

SCHEDULE I.

Statement showing the scale of fees for stamping weights and measures, prescribed in Rule 24.

	Rate of fees. Rs.	chs.	c.
1. For stamping any one weight, weighing machine, balance, steel yard or measure of capacity ...	0	4	0
2. For the periodical verification of Do. ...	0	2	0
3. For stamping a measure of length ...	0	2	0
4. For the periodical verification of a measure of length.	0	1	0

SCHEDULE II.

Weights and measures which are declared authorised under Rule 6.

TABLE I.

English lineal measure.

12 inches	..	...	1 foot
3 feet	...	...	1 yard (standard measure of length in Travancore)
22 yards	...	...	1 Gunter's chain=100 links.
220 yards	...	...	1 furlong
8 furlongs	...	...	1 mile

TABLE II.

Measure of length in Travancore.

1¼ inches	...	...	1 angulam
24 angulams	...	...	1 kole
4 koles	..	...	1 dendoo=3⅓ yards.

TABLE III.

English square measure.

144 square inches ...		..	1 square foot
9 square feet	...	...	1 square yard
48⅖ square yards ...		...	1 cent
10 cents	...	..	1 square chain
10 square chains or 100 cents			1 acre
640 acres	...	...	1 square mile.

TABLE IV.

Measure of area in Travancore.

16 square koles	...	...	1 square dendoo
434⅗ square dendoos	...	...	1 acre

TABLE V.

English cubic measure.

1728 cubic inches	...	...	1 cubic foot
27 cubic feet	...	...	1 cubic yard

TABLE VI.

Measure of solidity in Travancore.

24 cubic virals	...	...	1 perukkam
24 perukkams	...	...	1 thoovada
14 thoovadas or one cubic kole		...	1 candy=$15\frac{5}{8}$ cubic feet

TABLE VII.

English Troy weight (used in weighing gold, silver, diamonds and other costly articles.)

4 grains	...	...	1 carat
6 carats	...	...	1 dwt. (pennyweight)
20 dwts.	...	...	1 oz. (ounce)
12 ozs.	...	...	1 lb. (pound) – 32 tolas.

TABLE VIII.

English Avoirdupois weight (used in weighing bulky articles of commerce).

16 drams	...	...	1 ounce
16 ounces	...	...	1 lb.=$38\frac{8}{9}$ tolas
28 lbs	...	...	1 quarter
4 quarters	...	...	1 cwt. (hundred weight)
20 cwt	...	...	1 ton

TABLE IX.

Weights used for weighing opium, ganga, salt, &c.

80 tolas	...	...	1 seer.
40 seers	...	...	1 maund.

TABLE X.

Weights used in Travancore for weighing gold and silver

$5\frac{25}{31}$ grains Troy	...	...	1 panamida
$13\frac{1}{3}$ panamidas	...	...	1 kazhanchu
21 panamidas	...	...	1 Sovereign weight
31 panamidas	...	...	1 tola (standard weight in Travancore.)

TABLE XI.

Weights used in Travancore for weighing copper, iron, pepper, sugar, tobacco &c.

$5\frac{3}{5}$ tolas	...	...	1 palam.
$7\frac{1}{2}$ palams	...	...	1 rathel
100 palams or $13\frac{1}{3}$ rathels		...	1 thulam.

TABLE XII.

Dry measure used in Nanjanad.

2 azhakus	...	...	1 ozhaku
4 ozhakus	...	...	1 padi.
8 padies	...	...	1 marakal=4·4583 edangalis

TABLE XIII.

Dry measure used in other places.

2 ozhakus	...	...	1 uri
2 uris	...	...	1 nali
4 nalis	...	...	1 edangali (standard measure of capacity in Travancore.
10 edangalis	...	...	1 para.

TABLE XIV.

Liquid measure.

4 thavis or thudams	...	1 nali.
4 nalis ...	...	1 edangali (standard measure of capacity in Travancore.
10 edangalis ...	...	1 para.

TABLE XV.

Measure of country liquor.

6 drams	...	...	1 Imperial pint.
2 Imperial pints	...	...	1 Imperial quart.
4 Imperial quarts	...	...	1 Imperial gallon (3·165 edangalis.)

TABLE No. I.

For converting Travancore to British Indian Currency.

Travancore Currency. Rs.	Chs.	C.	= *British Currency.* Rs.	As.	P.	*Travancore* Rupees =	*British Currency.* Rs.	As.	P. =	B. Rs.	Chs.	C.
,,	,,	1	,,	,,	0·42	1	0	15	8·63	0	28	0
,,	,,	2	,,	,,	0.84	2	1	15	5·26	1	27	8
,,	,,	3	,,	,,	1·26	3	2	15	1·89	2	27	0
,,	,,	4	,,	,,	1·68	4	3	14	10·53	3	26	8
,,	,,	5	,,	,,	2·11	5	4	14	7·16	4	26	0
,,	,,	6	,,	,,	2·53	6	5	14	3·79	5	25	8
,,	,,	7	,,	,,	2·95	7	6	14	0·42	6	25	0
,,	,,	8	,,	,,	3·37	8	7	13	9·05	7	24	8
,,	,,	9	,,	,,	3·79	9	8	13	5·68	8	24	0
,,	,,	10	,,	,,	4·21	10	9	13	2·32	9	23	8
,,	,,	11	,,	,,	4·63	11	10	12	10·95	10	23	0
,,	,,	12	,,	,,	5·05	12	11	12	7·58	11	22	8
,,	,,	13	,,	,,	5·47	13	12	12	4·21	12	22	0
,,	,,	14	,,	,,	5·89	14	13	12	0·84	13	21	8
,,	,,	15	,,	,,	6·32	15	14	11	9·47	14	21	0
,,	1	,,	,,	,,	6·74	16	15	11	6·11	15	20	8
,,	2	,,	,,	1	1·47	17	16	11	2·74	16	20	0
,,	3	,,	,,	1	8·21	18	17	10	11·37	17	19	8
,,	4	,,	,,	2	2·95	19	18	10	8·00	18	19	0
,,	5	,,	,,	2	9·68	20	19	10	4·63	19	18	8
,,	6	,,	,,	3	4·42	30	29	7	6·95	29	13	8
,,	7	,,	,,	3	11·16	40	39	4	9·26	39	8	8
,,	8	,,	,,	4	5·89	50	49	1	11·58	49	3	8
,,	9	,,	,,	5	0·63	60	58	15	1·90	58	27	0
,,	10	,,	,,	5	7·37	70	68	12	4·21	68	22	0
,,	11	,,	,,	6	2·11	80	78	9	6·53	78	17	0
,,	12	,,	,,	6	8·84	90	88	6	8·84	88	12	0
,,	13	,,	,,	7	3·58	100	98	3	11·16	98	7	0
,,	14	,,	,,	7	10·32	200	196	7	10·32	196	14	0
,,	15	,,	,,	8	5·05	300	294	11	9·48	294	21	0
,,	16	,,	,,	8	11·79	400	392	15	8·64	392	28	0
,,	17	,,	,,	9	6·53	500	491	3	7·80	491	6	8
,,	18	,,	,,	10	1·26	600	589	7	6·96	589	13	8
,,	19	,,	,,	10	8·00	700	687	11	6·12	687	20	8
,,	20	,,	,,	11	2·74	800	785	15	5·28	785	27	8
,,	21	,,	,,	11	9·47	900	884	3	4·44	884	6	0
,,	22	,,	,,	12	4·21	1000	982	7	3·60	982	13	0
,,	23	,,	,,	12	10·95	2000	1964	14	7·20	1964	26	0
,,	24	,,	,,	13	5·68	3000	2947	5	10·80	2947	10	8
,,	25	,,	,,	14	0·42	4000	3929	13	2·16	3929	23	8
,,	26	,,	,,	14	7·16	5000	4912	4	6·00	4912	8	0
,,	27	,,	,,	15	1·89	6000	5894	11	9·60	5894	21	0

TABLE No. II.

For converting British Indian to Travancore Currency.

Rs.	As.	P.	=T. Rs.	Chs.	C.
,,	,,	1	,,	,,	2·37
,,	,,	2	,,	,,	4·75
,,	,,	3	,,	,,	7·12
,,	,,	4	,,	,,	9·50
,,	,,	5	,,	,,	11·87
,,	,,	6	,,	,,	14·25
,,	,,	7	,,	1	0·62
,,	,,	8	,,	1	3·00
,,	,,	9	,,	1	5·37
,,	,,	10	,,	1	7·75
,,	,,	11	,,	1	10·12
,,	1	,,	,,	1	12·50
,,	2	,,	,,	3	9·00
,,	3	,,	,,	5	5·50
,,	4	,,	,,	7	2·00
,,	5	,,	,,	8	14·50
,,	6	,,	,,	10	11·00
,,	7	,,	,,	12	7·50
,,	8	,,	,,	14	4·00
,,	9	,,	,,	16	0·50
,,	10	,,	,,	17	13·00
,,	11	,,	,,	19	9·50
,,	12	,,	,,	21	6·00

TABLE No. II.

For converting British Indian to Travancore Currency.

Rs.	As.	P.	=T. Rs.	Chs.	C.
,,	13	,,	,,	23	2·50
,,	14	,,	,,	24	15·00
,,	15	,,	,,	26	11·50
1	,,	,,	,,	28	8·00
2	,,	,,	2	1	0·00
3	,,	,,	3	1	8·00
4	,,	,,	4	2	0·00
5	,,	,,	5	2	8·00
6	,,	,,	6	3	0·00
7	,,	,,	7	3	8·00
8	,,	,,	8	4	0·00
9	,,	,,	9	4	8·00
10	,,	,,	10	5	0·00
20	,,	,,	20	10	0·00
30	,,	,,	30	15	0·00
40	,,	,,	40	20	0·00
50	,,	,,	50	25	0·00
60	,,	,,	61	2	0·00
70	,,	,,	71	7	0·00
80	,,	,,	81	12	0·00
90	,,	,,	91	17	0·00
100	,,	,,	101	22	0·00

Tables for calculation of wages for broken periods.

Tables for calculation of

For month of 29 days.

No. of days.	Amount at 1 Re. per monsom.		Multiples of 29.					
A	Ch.	Cash.	Rs.	B	Rs.	B	Rs.	B
1	0	15·45	1	29	35	1,015	69	2,001
2	1	14·90	2	58	36	1,044	70	2,030
3	2	14·34	3	87	37	1,073	71	2,059
4	3	13·79	4	116	38	1,102	72	2,088
5	4	13·24	5	145	39	1,131	73	2,117
6	5	12·69	6	174	40	1,160	74	2,146
7	6	72·14	7	203	41	1,189	75	2,175
8	7	11·59	8	232	42	1,218	76	2,204
9	8	11·03	9	261	43	1,247	77	2,233
10	9	10·48	10	290	44	1,276	78	2,262
11	10	9·03	11	319	45	1,305	79	2,291
12	11	9·38	12	348	46	1,334	80	2,320
13	12	8·83	13	377	47	1,363	81	2,349
14	13	8·28	14	406	48	1,392	82	2,378
15	14	7·72	15	435	49	1,421	83	2,407
16	15	7·17	16	464	50	1,450	84	2,436
17	16	6·62	17	493	51	1,479	85	2,465
18	17	6·07	18	522	52	1,508	86	2,494
19	18	5·52	10	551	53	1,537	87	2,523
20	19	4·97	20	580	54	1,566	88	2,552
21	20	4·41	21	609	55	1,595	89	2,581
22	21	3·86	22	638	56	1,624	90	2,610
23	22	3·31	23	667	57	1,653	91	2,639
24	23	2·76	24	696	58	1,682	92	2,668
25	24	2·21	25	725	59	1,711	93	2,697
26	25	1·66	26	754	60	1,740	94	2,726
27	26	1·10	27	783	61	1,769	95	2,755
28	27	0·55	28	812	62	1,798	96	2,784
			29	841	63	1,827	97	2,813
			30	870	64	1,856	98	2,842
			31	899	65	1,885	99	2,871
			32	928	66	1,914	100	2,900
			33	957	67	1,943		
			34	986	68	1,972		

Direction for use:—Multiply the given No. of days with the rate of wages (whole and the difference between these 2 figures (if any) in column A. The figure in number of Rupees and the figures to the right of the figures you found in column

wages for broken periods.

For month of 30 days.

No. of days.	Amount at 1 Re. per mensem.		Multiples of 30.					
A	Ch.	Cash.	Rs.	B	Rs.	B	Rs.	B
1	0	14·93	1	30	35	1,050	69	2,070
2	1	13·87	2	60	36	1,080	70	2,100
3	2	12·80	3	90	37	1,110	71	2,130
4	3	11·73	4	120	38	1,140	72	2,160
5	4	10·67	5	150	39	1,170	73	2,190
6	5	9·60	6	180	40	1,200	74	2,220
7	6	8·53	7	210	41	1,230	75	2,250
8	7	7·47	8	240	42	1,260	76	2,280
9	8	6·40	9	270	43	1,290	77	2,310
10	9	5·33	10	300	44	1,320	78	2,340
11	10	4·27	11	330	45	1,350	79	2,370
12	11	3·20	12	360	46	1,380	80	2,400
13	12	2·13	13	390	47	1,410	81	2,430
14	13	1·07	14	420	48	1,440	82	2,460
15	14	0·00	15	450	49	1,470	83	2,490
16	14	14·93	16	480	50	1,500	84	2,520
17	15	13·87	17	510	51	1,530	85	2,550
18	16	12·80	18	540	52	1,560	86	2,580
19	17	11·73	19	570	53	1,590	87	2,610
20	18	10·67	20	600	54	1,620	88	2,640
21	19	9·60	21	630	55	1,650	89	2,670
22	20	8·53	22	660	56	1,680	90	2,700
23	21	7·47	23	690	57	1,710	91	2,730
24	22	6·40	24	720	58	1,740	92	2,760
25	23	5·33	25	750	59	1,770	93	2,790
26	24	4·27	26	780	60	1,800	94	2,820
27	25	3·20	27	810	61	1,830	95	2,850
28	26	2·13	28	840	62	1,860	96	2,880
29	27	1·07	29	870	63	1,890	97	2,910
			30	900	64	1,920	98	2,940
			31	930	65	1,950	99	2,970
			32	960	66	1,980	100	3,000
			33	990	67	2,010		
			34	1,020	68	2,040		

Rupees). Find out in column B the highest number that does not exceed this product column, 'Rs.' to the left of the figure you found in column B will give the required A give the required chuckrams and cash.

Table for calculation of

For month of 31 days.

No. of days	Amount at 1 Re. per mensem		Multiples of 31.					
A	Chs.	Cash.	Rs.	B.	Rs.	B.	Rs.	B.
1	0	11·45	1	31	35	1,085	69	2,139
2	1	12·90	2	62	36	1,116	70	2,170
3	2	11·35	3	93	37	1,147	71	2,201
4	3	9·81	4	124	38	1,178	72	2,232
5	4	8·26	5	155	39	1,209	73	2,263
6	5	6·71	6	186	40	1,240	74	2,294
7	6	5·16	7	217	41	1,271	75	2,325
8	7	3·61	8	248	42	1,302	76	2,356
9	8	2·06	9	279	43	1,333	77	2,387
10	9	0·52	10	310	44	1,364	78	2,418
11	9	14·97	11	341	45	1,395	79	2,449
12	10	13·42	12	372	46	1,426	80	2,480
13	11	11·87	13	403	47	1,457	81	2,511
14	12	10·32	14	434	48	1,488	82	2,542
15	13	8·77	15	465	49	1,519	83	2,573
16	14	7·23	16	496	50	1,550	84	2,604
17	15	5·68	17	527	51	1,581	85	2,635
18	16	4·13	18	558	52	1,612	86	2,666
19	17	2·58	19	589	53	1,643	87	2,697
20	18	1·03	20	620	54	1,674	88	2,728
21	18	15·48	21	651	55	1,705	89	2,759
22	19	13·94	22	682	56	1,736	90	2,790
23	20	12·39	23	713	57	1,767	91	2,821
24	21	10·84	24	744	58	1,798	92	2,852
25	22	9·29	25	775	59	1,829	93	2,883
26	23	7·74	26	806	60	1,860	94	2,914
27	24	6·19	27	837	61	1,891	95	2,945
28	25	4·65	28	868	62	1,922	96	2,976
29	26	3·10	29	899	63	1,953	97	3,007
30	27	1·55	30	930	64	1,984	98	3,038
			31	961	65	2,015	99	3,069
			32	992	66	2,046	100	3,100
			33	1,023	67	2,077		
			34	1,054	68	2,108		

DIRECTION FOR USE:—Mulriply the given No. of days with the rates of wages (whole and the difference between these 2 figures ! (if any) in column A. The figure in number of Rupees and the figures right of the figure you found in column A give the

wages for broken periods.—contd.

For month of 32 days.

No. of days	Amount of 1 Re. per mensem		Multiples of 32					
A.	Chs.	Cash	Rs.	B.	Rs.	B.	Rs.	B.
1	0	14	1	32	35	1,120	69	2,208
2	1	12	2	64	36	1,152	70	2,240
3	2	10	3	96	37	1,184	71	2,272
4	3	8	4	128	38	1,216	72	2,304
5	4	6	5	160	39	1,248	73	2,336
6	5	4	6	192	40	1,280	74	2,368
7	6	2	7	224	41	1,312	75	2,400
8	7	...	8	256	42	1,344	76	2,432
9	7	14	9	288	43	1,376	77	2,464
10	8	12	10	320	44	1,408	78	2,496
11	9	10	11	352	45	1,440	79	2,528
12	10	8	12	384	46	1,472	80	2,560
13	11	6	13	416	47	1,504	81	2,592
14	12	4	14	448	48	1,536	82	2,624
15	13	2	15	480	49	1,568	83	2,656
16	14	...	16	512	50	1,600	84	2,688
17	14	14	17	544	51	1,632	85	2,720
18	15	12	18	576	52	1,664	86	2,752
19	16	10	19	608	53	1,696	87	2,784
20	17	8	20	640	54	1,728	88	2,816
21	18	6	21	672	55	1,760	89	2,848
22	19	4	22	704	56	1,792	90	2,880
23	20	2	23	736	57	1,824	91	2,912
24	21	...	24	768	58	1,856	92	2,944
25	21	14	25	800	59	1,888	93	2,976
26	22	12	26	832	60	1,920	94	3,008
27	23	10	27	864	61	1,952	95	3,040
28	24	8	28	896	62	1,984	96	3,072
29	25	6	29	928	63	2,016	97	3,104
30	26	4	30	960	64	2,048	98	3,136
31	27	2	31	992	65	2,080	99	3,168
			32	1,024	66	2,112	100	3,200
			33	1,056	67	2,144		
			34	1,088	68	2,176		

Rupees). Find out in column B the highest number that does not exceed this product; column 'Rs.' to the left of the figure you found in column B will give the required required chuckrams and cash.

Table showing the commission at 8 annas per cent for amounts from Bh. Rupee 1 to Bh. Rupees 100—both in British and Travancore currency.

Table showing the commission at 8 annas per cent for amounts from

Bh. Rs.	Commission.				Bh. Rs.	Commission.			
	As.	P.	chs.	c.*		As.	P.	chs.	c.*
1		·96		2·28	26	2	For the amount of pies see the first pie column in the same horizontal line.	3	11
2		1·92		4·56	27	2		3	13
3		2·88		6·84	28	2		3	15
4		3·84		9·12	29	2		4	2
5		4·80		11·40	30	2		4	4
6		5·76		13·68	31	2		4	6
7		6·72		15·96	32	2		4	8
8		7·68	1	2·24	33	2		4	11
9		8·64	1	4·52	34	2		4	13
10		9·60	1	6·80	35	2		4	15
11		10·56	1	9·08	36	2		5	2
12		11·52	1	11·36	37	2		5	4
13	1	0·48	1	13·64	38	3		5	6
14	1	1·44	1	15·92	39	3		5	8
15	1	2·40	2	2·20	40	3		5	11
16	1	3·36	2	4·48	41	3		5	13
17	1	4·32	2	6·76	42	3		5	15
18	1	5·28	2	9·04	43	3		6	2
19	1	6·24	2	11·32	44	3		6	4
20	1	7·20	2	13·60	45	3		6	6
21	1	8·16	2	15·88	46	3		6	8
22	1	9·12	3	2·16	47	3		6	11
23	1	10·08	3	4·44	48	3		6	13
24	1	11·04	3	6·72	49	3		6	15
25	2	0·00	3	9·00	50	4		7	2

* For the decimal portion see the first

Br. Rupee 1 to Br. Rupees 100—both in British and Travancore currency.

Bh. Rs.	Commission.				Bh. Rs.	Commission.			
	As.	P.	chs.	c.*		As.	P.	chs.	c.*
51	4	For amount of pies see the first pie column in the same horizontal line	7	4	76	6	For amount of pies see the first pie column in the same horizontal line.	10	13
52	4		7	6	77	6		10	15
53	4		7	[illegible]	78	6		11	1
54	4		7	11	79	6		11	4
55	4		7	13	80	6		11	6
56	4		7	15	81	6		11	8
57	4		8	1	82	6		11	10
58	4		8	4	83	6		11	13
59	4		8	6	84	6		11	15
60	4		8	8	85	6		12	1
61	4		8	11	86	6		12	4
62	4		8	13	87	6		12	6
63	5		8	15	88	7		12	8
64	5		9	1	89	7		12	10
65	5		9	4	90	7		12	13
66	5		9	6	91	7		12	15
67	5		9	8	92	7		3	1
68	5		9	11	93	7		13	4
69	5		9	13	94	7		13	6
70	5		9	15	95	7		13	8
71	5		10	1	96	7		13	10
72	5		10	4	97	7		13	13
73	5		10	6	98	7		13	15
74	5		10	8	99	7		14	1
75	6		10	11	100	8		14	4

cash column in the same horizontal line.

THE END.

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